"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair and colder.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market a little more active, much more strong.

Wheat, 82¾c; corn, 29c; cotton, 7¼c.

THE LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate yesterday it was announced a report would be made next week on the Cantor bill reducing the price of gas in this city. A message from Mayor Strong gave his approval to the Pneumatic Tube bill. The Assembly advanced the bill to regulate the price for electric lighting. The Macomb's Dam Bridge bill was amended by Senator Guy, and reported to the Senate. Both branches of the Legislature adjourned until Monday evening.—Page 4.

FOREIGN—It is said the powers will, if necessary, establish a blockade of Greek ports. Fighting has been renewed in Crete. Fresh massacres in Asia Minor are feared. President Kruger is quoted as saying that he hoped for a union of all South Africa. The Japanese House of Representatives passed a bill providing for the adoption of a gold standard. Many Socialists have been elected to the Austrian Reichsrath.—Pages 1, 3, and 9.

Page 1.

J. B. Cauldwell of New York caught a tarpon weighing 155 pounds in Biscayne Bay, Fla.

Minnesota and the adjacent States are experiencing one of the most severe storms ever known.

At Louisville an effort is being made to bring the Presbyterian Church and the South Presbyterian Church together.

Mrs. Maria Shattuck, who witnessed the burning of Buffalo during the war of 1812, died Tuesday at Chicago.

It was rumored at Washington yesterday that the President had intimated that new men had a better chance for securing appointments than ex-office holders.

Edward Lauterbach yesterday called on Gov. Black and discussed with him his New York Police bill. The measure is meeting with considerable opposition, and may not be introduced.

A committee of the Grand Army appointed at St. Paul last year will report that none of the histories used in the public schools properly treats the civil war and events connected therewith.

Page 3.

Several overdue transatlantic vessels reached port. Their logs recorded severe storms encountered in passage.

The Brooklyn Baseball Club has offered $100,000 for the entire Cleveland team. The latter city does not support a high-grade club, and cheaper men are to be substituted.

Senator Platt reached the city from Washington; so did State Senator Raines and some other Republican leaders. In conferences to-day the Raines law amendments will figure prominently.

A point of criticism of the Greater New York boundary lines has been the shifting nature of Rockaway Inlet, where one line starts. Secretary Alfred E. Henschel disposes of this by saying that the point being once fixed, it will remain permanent, despite any changes in the inlet.

After Mrs. Beecher's body was carried from Plymouth Church men, women, and children struggled with each other in their efforts to carry away the flowers with which the Beecher pew was filled. Policemen had to be called in to drive them out.

President Seth Low presided at an enthusiastic mass meeting in Chickering Hall last night, held under the auspices of Consul General Botassi for the benefit of the Cretan refugees in Greece. Well-applauded addresses were made by Michael Anagnos, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Dr. R. S. Tharin, and others.

Page 4.

The H. C. Frick Coke Company is buying West Virginia coal land.

A bill was introduced in the Illinois Legislature yesterday to establish a Court of Conciliation.

The steamship Germanic, arriving last evening, was detained at Quarantine until the death of Joseph Feeley, a passenger, could be investigated.

E. C. Newton, son of a wealthy Englishman, committed suicide at the Hotel Warwick yesterday because his father did not send money to him.

Gen. Ruiz Rivera, Maceo's successor, writes to the Cuban Junta that he is holding his positions in Pinar del Rio, and that no Spanish army can pacify the province.

A search, so far without success, has been begun in this country by an English solicitor, for securities which John R. Turner, who died in England in 1873, is supposed to have owned.

The Republican members of the Ways and and Means Committee yesterday were busy with the woolen and pottery schedules of the new tariff bill, and endeavoring to arrange new reciprocity clauses.

Private Goldie of the Eighth United States Infantry was killed Thursday while sparring at Cheyenne, Wyoming. Private Capron of the Twenty-first Regiment, United States Army, stationed at Plattsburg, N. Y., committed suicide last night.

Importers were in great haste yesterday to withdraw goods from Government warehouses, anticipating an edrly increase in the impost. The Custom House received $780,405.39, of which $595,000 was on withdrawals.

Page 5.

Dr. E. P. Strunk, a prominent physician of Brewster, N. Y., was killed by a train.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate yesterday considered the arbitration treaty for three hours.

Benton F. McMillin of Tennessee has been made Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Democratic Clubs.

Commissioner Stump explains that the strict regulations in this country have turned the tide of immigration to some extent in the direction of South America.

The Supreme Court of Michigan yesterday decided that Attorney General Maynard must permit the use of his name in the proceedings to oust from office Mayor Pingree of Detroit.

The Rev. E. J. Oldknow Millington, pastor of the Fairmount Baptist Church of Newark, has confessed that he went to Montreal with Mrs. Dorothy Dickerson, one of his parishioners.

Three men were badly injured by the explosion of a gas tank at the Liberty Bicycle Works, Rockaway, N. J. The property was damaged by fire to the extent of $18,000.

Archbishop Langevin of Manitoba is said to have declared that right of burial in consecrated ground would be denied to Roman Catholics who voted for the Liberal candidate in the recent by-election in St. Boniface.

A statement by ex-Police Captain Pickett, said to have been prepared for his signature in an application for reinstatement, was made public. In it he is represented as saying he was deceived, and that his application for retirement was not a free act. Police Captain Devery stopped a trial on charges by an application for an injunction, in which the constitutionality of the law creating the board is attacked, and a violation of the bi-partisan feature is charged.

While the trial of Magnus Holm was in progress before Recorder Goff, the lawyer for the defense obtained a stay of proceedings from Judge Beach, of the Supreme Court. The Recorder ignored the paper, directing the trial to proceed. Several jurors were sworn in by him while the District Attorney and his officials considered the matter. Then District Attorney Olcott secured a vacation of the order from Judge Beach, which, he said, the Supreme Court had no power to give under the circumstances.

Page 6.

An illicit distillery was raided at 90 Pitt Street, and the apparatus and some whisky were seized. The managers escaped.

The will of the Rev. Dr. Charles Frederick Hoffman leaves $50,000 to St. Stephen's College, and $5,000 each to his former assistants in All Angels' Church. The estate is large, but its value is not given.

It is said that Brooklyn politicians are moving toward replacing Bridge Superintendent Martin with a man who will be more pliable in the way of making political appointments to the bridge force, which numbers about 600 employes.

Page 7.

Notes on the international Sunday school lesson for to-morrow.

Pulpit personals, notes from the churches, mission interests, and general news of church work in the city.

News of the Young Men's Christian Association, Christian Endeavor Societies, and other young people's church organizations.

Programme of the fourth Lambeth Conference of Episcopal Bishops, to be held in London in July, giving a list of the topics to be discussed.

The new Roman Catholic Cardinal of Canada and a sketch of the new Papal Ablegate, with an explanation of the situation in Catholic Church affairs in the Dominion.

Page 9.

Senators and Representatives instrumental in having the copyright law amended for the suppression of dramatic piracy will be the guests of honor at the banquet which the American Dramatists and Managers will give at Delmonico's on the 20th inst.

Page 13.

Four incendiary fires were started in adjoining tenement houses at 2,110 and 2,112 Western Boulevard early yesterday morning. Seven families of tenants were routed out twice, but little damage resulted. Andrew Kammer, a former tenant, was arrested, but soon set free.

There was a rumor of a petition for a change of the name of the Bowery to Piccadilly. The "Mayor of the Bowery" made some emphatic remarks, but little to the point. Steve Brodie's manager "asseverated in the affirmative" in a somewhat misty way. Some other characteristic interviews were obtained on the subject.

Page 14.

The bill filed against the American Tobacco Company in the Trenton courts was dismissed.

The Universalist Woman's Alliance met in Jersey City yesterday and discussed questions of interest to their organization.

Capt. Di Simone is perplexed over the tangled and complex family relationships resulting from his son Ralph marrying the Captain's wife's sister.

Mayor Strong announces that there will be a public hearing on the Finn bill next Tuesday afternoon. The passage of this measure has already served to increase the sidewalk obstructions.

The dismissal of Messenger Albert Van Dennyden at the Custom House was in consequence of an investigation of a scheme by which the information contained in shippers' manifests was made public.

Alderman Oakley was present at the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, but did not take his seat, as the Corporation Counsel has not yet decided upon the validity of his election as a member of that body.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company issued a statement to correct misapprehensions concerning the opposition shown regarding proposed improvements in motive power on the company's various lines.

While a correspondent questions the patriotism of Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn, in his action at the mass meeting in favor of the arbitration treaty, Thursday night, Mr. Lynn gives a history of his family and himself, as a defense from any charge of disloyalty.

John De Witt Warner commented yesterday upon the proposed sugar schedule of the coming Tariff bill. He thinks the influence of the Sugar Trust in the Senate will prevent its becoming law in the form agreed upon by Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee.

Fomal charges in the name of the City Club were presented to Mayor Strong against Police Commissioners Parker and Grant, and asking for the removal of those officials. The Mayor afterward said that if the Wray bill were passed he would have no difficulty in ending the Police Board muddle.

William H. W. Howell, the alleged Brooklyn swindler, was arrested again early yesterday morning on a charge of defrauding the Curtis Manufacturing Company on a deal in horse blankets. He was held in $5,000 bonds, and Henry Hyams, the auctioneer, was offered, but not accepted, as surety.

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SEVERE STORM IN THE WEST.

Minnesota and the Adjacent States Have One of the Worst Blizzards Ever Known.

ST. PAUL, March 12.—Last night's storm was the greatest of the Winter—the greatest for several Winters, in fact. The fall of snow was six inches and a heavy wind drifted this and the snow already on the ground to ten to fifteen feet. Street railway traffic was pretty completely resumed to-day, but steam railways are still in a state of demoralization.

The Pacific coast trains coming into the St. Paul stations this morning presented an appearance seldom seen even in the wildest kind of a blizzard. The Great Northern coast train, due here last evening, came rolling and panting into the Union Station at 8:20 this morning. When it rounded the curve and came in sight of the station it looked like a big white bank of snow moving steadily along and emitting a black stream of smoke. Not the remotest resemblance to an engine could be seen.

The train was hauled by two enormous moguls, each coated from six inches to several feet deep with frozen snow. The engineer and fireman were drenched with snow which melted inside the cab, and were completely exhausted. They describe the snow bucking done by the train as something wonderful. There is from three and one-half to five feet of snow on the ground all over this section. Another cold wave has swept down upon Minnesota, and Signal Service reports indicate that the temperature will be at least 18 degrees below zero here in the morning.

Dispatches from the northern part of Wisconsin report the severest storm of the season. At Grantsburg more than a foot of snow has fallen, and is drifting badly. At Hudson and Black River Falls trains running on different branches of the Omaha Road are from two to eight hours behind time.

STORM ON THE PENINSULA.

Trains Are Blocked and Business Is at a Standstill.

ISHPEMING, Mich., March 12.—The worst snowstorm in five years is raging in the upper peninsula. Freight trains are blockaded on both the South Shore and Chicago and Northwestern lines. A freight train on the latter road has been stuck in a drift at the Buffalo Mine, Negaunee, since 6 o'clock this morning. Fifty men were at work all day clearing the track, but the storm did not abate, and the train will not be moved before to-morrow.

In some places the snow is from six to ten feet in depth, with drifts rapidly growing larger.

The street cars are making no attempt to run, and business generally is at a standstill.

LAUTERBACH POLICE BILL

It Is Thought to be Not Quite Satisfactory to the Governor and Many Legislators.

IT MAY NOT BE INTRODUCED.

An Interview in the Executive Chambers—The Measure Brought Back to This City by Its Author—Its Terms Not Revealed.

ALBANY, March 12.—Edward Lauterbach came to this city this morning bringing a copy of the police bill he has drawn. He submitted it to Gov. Black, and endeavored to show that it ought to have the support of the Chief Executive.

Gov. Black did not indicate that he would favor the measure at all, and there is an impression that he let it be known at the outset that he was opposed to the bill on general principles. If he favors it in any degree it will be because its advocates have shown that it is practically a necessity to relieve the "situation" in the present Police Board, and to bring all of the Greater New York under a single Bureau of Elections at the first election in the consolidated city.

Payn Was Present.

The conference between Mr. Lauterbach and the Governor took place in the private rooms of the Executive Chamber at 12:30 o'clock. Insurance Commissioner Louis F. Payn was with them. The bill was read and all its features were gone over as thoroughly as was possible in the hour that the conference continued.

After it was over, it was said that to say that Gov. Black would actively oppose the bill would be stating the case too strongly. It was an open question with him what attitude to take with his first impression against it.

Much Opposition Developed.

It has become apparent during the four or five days in which the bill has been discussed in the newspapers that opposition to it is developing among the legislators. The leaders say they know nothing about it as an organization measure, and they show greater indifference than to most measures which are known to have organization backing. This has gone so far that doubts have been expressed if the bill be even introduced, although Mr. Lauterbach said he certainly expected it would be presented early next week. Mr. Lauterbach took the bill back to New York with him this afternoon.

Mr. Lauterbach Non-Committal.

Just before he went to the train he told a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES that he had gone over the ground quite fully with the Governor, but another interview with him might be had on the same subject.

"Do you think Gov. Black will favor the bill?" was asked.

"That I cannot say," he replied. "It would hardly be expected that he would do so before the bill had been introduced."

"Do you find any opposition to it here?"

"I have made no canvass," he said.

"Do you think the Wray bill, giving to Mayor Strong a general power of removal, will be seriously considered?"

"We have tried one Power of Removal bill," said Mr. Lauterbach, "and so far as good Republicans in New York are concerned, I know of no desire to continue the experiment."

Features of the Bill.

Mr. Lauterbach said he would not make public the text of the bill until it is introduced. It is said it is nearly the same as the police section in the Greater New York charter, except that the Governor is to appoint the Commissioners instead of the Mayor. Some who have talked with Gov. Black on the bill believe that his objection to the measure lies in this particular point.

COMMENTS ON BOTH SIDES.

Opinions Which Come from Brooklyn and Controller Fitch.

Pending action at Albany on the bill proposed to legislate the present Police Commissioners out of office, and substitute therefor a board modeled after the plan of the old Metropolitan police, there is still much discussion, not only as to the policy of the measure, but also its constitutionality. Some opinions follow:

Controller Ashbel P. Fitch.

Controller Fitch refused to express an opinion as to the constitutionality of the proposed legislation, as he had not seen the bill which Mr. Lauterbach has drawn up. "My opinion as to the present Police Board and its President," he added, "is too well known to need repetition. As to whether the proposed change would be better or worse than the existing situation I do not care to say. I prefer to let my pugnacious friend Roosevelt fight his battles without suggestion from me."

Edward M. Grout.

"Of course," said Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn, "I do not know who is in the right in the New York Police Board squabble, and it really does not affect the real matter at issue. It appears to me, however, that the Mayor ought to be able to settle the trouble without admitting that he is powerless to administer his office. The proposition to have the present board legislated out of office, and to allow the Governor to appoint the Commissioners under a new metropolitan system, is simply outrageous. We have had too much city government from Albany already. Each city should govern itself, and either elect or appoint its own officials.

"Mayor Strong's course should be plain. Let him decide to his own satisfaction which of his Commissioners is not doing his duty, remove him promptly, and if the Governor declines to approve the rdemoval, let the responsibility be with the Governor. It is said that what Mr. Platt desires to be done will be done. That depends. Mr. Platt is a clever, far-seeing man, and it is not at all likely that he will persist in any course for long when he encounters the steady opposition of outraged public sentiment."

Bernard J. York.

Bernard J. York, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Democracy, is opposed to State control of the city departments. "I think the proposed scheme an outrage," he said. "The Republicans are using a temporary difficulty in the New York Police Board as an excuse to work out political ends. If a change is needed in the board, and it can be made no other way consistent with the principles of home rule, get rid of the board as now composed, and let Mayor Strong appoint a new one. If he was good enough then, he ought to be good enough now.

"The simple fact of the matter is the Republicans are working to control the Police Department in the interest of their organization, with the idea of using it at the coming elections. I believe they will learn their mistake too late. I agree with THE NEW YORK TIMES that such legislation will destroy the party that advocates it. I am not in favor of the metropolitan system at all. The cities are quite competent to govern themselves, and should be allowed to do so. I am in favor of consolidation, and believe the provisions of the charter should be carried out."

Edward F. Linton.

Edward F. Lenton of Brooklyn, one of the original Commissioners on Consolidation, is an ardent supporter of Mr. Platt. He said yesterday that he is in favor of any scheme for the better government of the city that commends itself to Mr. Platt, and added: "If only one-half of the stories I have read of the present New York Board of Police Commissioners be true, the sooner they are legislated out of office the better."

Reticence in Official Brooklyn.

Few of the Brooklyn officials cared to give opinions on the proposed measure. Mayor Wurster said there was no doubt if the Police Board would cease wrangling the efficiency of the force would be improved, and no legislation would be necessary. President Berri, of the Brooklyn Bridge Commission, said he was too busy looking after bridge affairs to investigate the troubles of the New York police force, and Police Commissioner Welles queried: "Did you ever hear of a man being hanged for talking too little? No? Neither did I."

LOOKED DOWN ON M'KINLEY.

A Veritable Giant Among the White House Callers.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The afternoon public reception, which began at 3 o'clock, was largely attended.

One of the callers was a very tall man—a veritable giant, who towered high above the head of the President. When the latter looked up in surprise at this remarkable specimen of humanity, and the giant leaned down to grasp the President's hand, the people in the East Room began laughing and kept it up for some time.

The President saw the funny side of the meeting, and joined in. Then everybody laughed again.

Many little children came with parents or nurses, and the youngsters each received a pat on the head, in addition to the conventional handshake. One unconscious little girl walked past the President without seeing him, but Mr. McKinley drew her back and sent her away happy.

WANTS A NEW PARTY.

Frederick Upham Adams Advances a Plan of Organizing One.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 12.—Frederick Upham Adams, ex-Chief of the National Democratic Bureau of Publicity, launched today a new political organ called New Occasions.

In the leading editorial he proposes the organization of a new party, to be known as the "American Party." He suggests that all reformers who have heretofore been allied with the Democratic, Populist, Republican, Prohibition, and Socialist Parties, hold conventions in different parts of the country on the 4th day of next July to elect delegates to the People's Congress, one for each Congressional district.

This Congress of 357 men he would have convened later for the purpose of drafting an entirely new platform, this platform to be the battle cry until the campaign of 1900, when a National convention will be called to nominate a candidate for President.

WANT PRESBYTERIAN REUNION

An Effort at Louisville to Bring the Assemblies Together.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 12.—An effort is being made in Louisville to unite the branches of the Presbyterian Church, separated by the war. Members of all the Presbyterian churches of Louisville have resolved at several preliminary meetings to do their utmost toward the organic union of the two branches.

A resolution was adopted at a general meeting to have steps taken at the coming Spring meetings which will bring about action on this subject at the next meeting of the general assemblies. An effort will be made to induce the general assemblies of the Presbyterian Church and the South Presbyterian Church to hold their annual meeting in Louisville in 1898. It is hoped that by having both the branches meet in the same place and at the same time a reunion can be effected.

Judge Shackelford Miller is at the head of an Executive Committee of nine. He will call meetings to urge similar action all over the State.

SCHOOL HISTORIES CONDEMNED.

A Grand Army Committee Finds that None Is Satisfactory.

OMAHA, Neb., March 12.—In General Orders, No. 5, Commander in Chief Clarkson of the Grand Army of the Republic includes an extract from a letter written to him by the Chairman of the committee appointed at St. Paul last year to examine the histories in use in the public schools.

Forecasting the report, the letter says: "After careful examination and the exchange of views by members of the committee, it was the unanimous opinion that no history in use as a text book gives such an account of the war period as entitles it to the commendation of the committee; that no one of them makes any use of the important period in our history and of its great events to teach lessons of patriotism; that the child without other resources of information would be entirely unable to determine whether there was any difference in the patriotism of those who fought for the preservation of the National unity and that of those who fought for the destruction of the Government; that there is in all of them a general tendency to enlarge upon and exaggerate the soldierly qualities of the Confederates, and to belittle the valor and achievements of those who fought upon the other side; that some of those histories most extensively used are so unpatriotic in sentiment as to justify the most severe condemnation."

Anti-Gold-Clause Bill in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 12.—The House this morning passed, without the emergency clause, Wooster's bill prescribing what shall be a legal tender in Nebraska. This bill is intended to prevent the insertion of the gold clause in contracts, notes, and mortgages.

BUFFALO'S HOTEL HORROR

Two Persons Perish in a Burning Building and a Third Is Killed by Jumping.

FATE OF PUGILIST BRENNAN.

Exciting Scenes Attend the Destruction of the Place—The Spectators Impede the Work of the Firemen—Property Loss Not Heavy.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 12.—The old Chicago House, at the southeast corner of Washington and Exchange Streets, was nearly destroyed by fire at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. So rapid was the spread of the flames, fanned as they were by a gale raging with a velocity of over seventy miles an hour, that three inmates lost their lives and two were injured.

The Dead.

EDWARD O'DONNELL,
"PADDY" BRENNAN,
WILLIAM S. HANAHAN, all of Buffalo.

The Injured.

WILLIAM WILSON,
MRS. WILLIAM WILSON, also of Buffalo.

O'Donnell was burned to a crisp; Hanahan was suffocated while he lay in bed, and Brennan, the well-known heavyweight boxer, met his fate by flame and a terrible leap from the third story of the blazing fire trap.

Nothing but the suddenness of the fire can account for the death of the men, for the chances for escape were numerous had the terrified victims not been surprised and panic stricken.

Hampered the Firemen.

As the building was in the heart of the city, and the hour was early, an immense crowd congregated and hampered the work of the firemen. A squad of policemen drove the people back. A dozen engines were soon at work, however, and in less than fifteen minutes the fire was under control, and all danger of its spreading to the valuable property in the vicinity was over.

Meanwhile tragedies were being enacted. On a window sill in an alley in the rear of the hotel stood a woman shrieking frantically and threatening to throw herself to the ground. A ladder was quickly run up, and she was rescued without injury.

Just then a man was seen to leap from a window of the third floor, landing in the street. He was recognized as Paddy Brennan, the well-known pugilist, and he was hurried to the Fitch Hospital, where he died at 4 o'clock, death being caused by inhaling flames. The old fighter was a pitiful sight when his mangled form was laid on a cot at the hospital.

Burned and Mangled.

Brennan must have been asleep when the fire started. He probably awoke to find his room full of smoke and fire, and, rushing wildly about seeking for an exit, plunged through a window to the hard pavement below. His face and hands were frightfully burned, and were cut by the window glass through which he fell. Many of the bones of his body were broken.

When the firemen had the fire under control so that it was safe to enter, it was learned that two dead bodies were in the smoking ruins, and that O'Donnell, at one time one of the best-known members of the Police Department, was one of them. The corpse was badly burned, but was readily identified.

The body of Hanahan, the hotel porter, was found in a bed on the northerly side of the building, on the same floor. Hanahan's death was due to suffocation, the flames having passed him by. He must have been asleep when the fire started and met death without awakening. His body was found in bed less than a foot from the window which opened on a skylight leading into the hallway of a building on Exchange Street.

Other Persons Were Injured.

The other people in the dingy death-trap were William Wilson and his wife. Wilson works as a fireman on a steamboat in the Summer. The couple were asleep when the fire started. Both were burned about the hands and face, and the woman was rendered unconscious, but neither is seriously injured.

The hotel was run as a fifteen and twenty-five-cent place by Joseph Hart, who lost everything, and had no insurance.

Hart could not account for the origin of the fire, but thought that it was caused by the explosion of a lamp. The loss on the building and furniture will not exceed $3,000.

CAULDWELL'S BIG TARPON.

A New York Angler Has a Bit of Good Fortune in Biscayne Bay.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 12.—Sportsmen here are much excited to-night over the capture by J. B. Cauldwell of New York of the first tarpon of the season. Mr. Cauldwell was fishing in Biscayne Bay when the fish was struck. He was a giant and leaped, flashing in the sunlight. The big fish shook its head angrily, trying to dislodge the hook, but in vain. Falling back with a splash into the clear water it set off with a rush. Mr. Cauldwell gave it plenty of liberty, and fully 100 feet of line was let out. Then he "tautened" it up a little and brought a slight pressure to bear. This the tarpon resented, and fought in circles. Cauldwell played him up to a taut line, when the fish began to get "rushy," again making frequent leaps into the air. He would sulk on the bottom for a few minutes and then rush up with a spring and a splash, which carried him six or seven feet into the air, the iridescent colors on its beautiful scales forming a grand picture for an enthusiastic angler.

Mr. Cauldwell grew tired as the fight progressed, but he still held on and played the fish for all he knew how. In two hours and thirty-seven minutes he landed the game, which weighed 154¾ pounds, and was 6 feet 8 inches long. It was a magnificent specimen, and one of the finest ever caught. A photograph was made of it and sent to Senator Quay at his cottage below here. Mr. Cauldwell used a light twenty-ounce eight-foot rod and 250 yards of line.

Fire in Chicago—Loss, $350,000.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Fire which started this evening at 7 o'clock on the fourth floor of the wholesale grocery house of John A. Tolman & Co., at Michigan Avenue and Lake Street, resulted in damages aggregating $350,000.

Chase & Sanborn, dealers in coffee, at 8 and 12 Lake Street, lose $50,000. The building, which is the property of Joseph Kohn, is damaged to the extent of $50,000.

THE JAPANESE CURRENCY.

House of Representatives Votes to Adopt a Gold Standard.

YOKOHAMA, March 12.—The House of Representatives to-day passed the bill establishing a gold standard in Japan.

FISHERMEN IN PERIL.

Several of Them Are Afloat on Ice in Lake Huron.

BAY CITY, Mich., March 12.—The ice on Saginaw Bay broke loose to-day, carrying eight or ten fishermen out into the lake with it.

The wind is blowing a gale a little south of west, and it will carry the ice toward Fish Point, where the men may escape to shore. The ice is a foot in thickness, and it is believed there is no danger of their being lost.

EXPRESS COMPANIES YIELD.

They Submit to the Minnesota Railroad Commission.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 12.—The express companies have agreed to submit to the control of the State Railroad Commission.

The Adams Company was the first to submit. As the Adams really represented all the other companies, and had been merely selected as the defendant in the test case, there is no doubt all of the other companies will come into line.

PROF. HILLMAN ON THE PRESS.

The Nyack Educator Denounces Certain New York Newspapers.

NYACK, March 12.—Prof. S. D. Hillman, Teacher of Sciences at Rockland Institute, this place, gave a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of Nyack last evening in Association Hall on the subject, "Modern Newspapers." The speaker scored "yellow journalism," such as is conducted in New York, and said The Journal and World were trashy, sensual, and should be driven out of respectable places. All present agreed with the professor, and neither of the above papers will be allowed in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms.

SALE OF A FAMOUS ESTATE.

Major Drewry Disposes of Westover, a Historic Virginia Farm.

RICHMOND, Va., March 12.—It is announced to-day that Westover, the magnificent farm of Major A. H. Drewry, on the Lower James River, has been sold to Richard Dunlop of Petersburg. The estate contains about 1,800 acres, and is one of the most historical in this country.

Westover was originally the property of Sir John Paulet. Col. William Byrd, the second, who afterward acquired the property, built the present mansion in 1737. During the Revolution the traitor Arnold stopped there on his way to Richmond. It was the headquarters of Pope during the war. The story of beautiful Evelyn Byrd, whose tomb is there, is one of the most interesting of Virginia's annals of chivalry.

SHE SAW BUFFALO BURNED.

Death of Mrs. Maria Shattuck, Aged Ninety-three, at Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Mrs. Maria Shattuck died Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Dr. Anna Parker, 53 Warren Avenue, after a short illness, and was buried to-day.

Her memory reached back even further than the days of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Her girlhood was spent in Niagara County, N. Y., where she was born in 1804. She often spoke of the burning of Buffalo, which she saw during the war of 1812, and of the battles waged with such fierceness near her home.

Mrs. Shattuck was a Quakeress, and was the mother of ten children. She adopted two.

SWINDLING SOUTHERN NEGROES

Report Spread Among Them that All ex-Slaves Are to be Pensioned.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 12.—In the "black belts" of Georgia and Alabama a combination of unscrupulous persons has spread the rumor that in the session of Congress to begin Monday pensions will be voted to all old slaves. This, the negroes are told, is to be done by advice of President McKinley.

As a preliminary the negroes are called on to register their names, giving the addresses of former owners, &c. For this service a fee of 25 cents has to be paid, and it is here that the manipulators are getting their profits.

The principal seat of this method of raising a revenue is in Southwest Georgia and Southeast Alabama, where there is little outside communication. The agents are doing a good business. The negroes are happy and are flocking in large numbers to register their names.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen rapidly on the Atlantic coast and risen rapidly in the central valleys and the lake region; it has fallen slowly in the region north of Montana, where it continues highest. It is decidedly colder throughout the central valleys and the lake region and slightly warmer on the Atlantic coast. Local showers prevailed during yesterday from New England southward to the Eastern Gulf States. Heavy local rains are reported from the South Atlantic States and Alabama. Local snows continue at Northern Rocky Mountain stations, and are reported this evening from the lake regions. The weather is generally fair in the Middle Atlantic States and and thence westward to the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	20	42	45
6 A. M.	23	42	45
9 A. M.	22	40	46
12 M.	24	41	45
4 P. M.	25	45	50
6 P. M.	24	46	48
9 P. M.	22	44	46
12 P. M.	19	45	46

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46⅞
Weather Bureau	45
Corresponding date 1896	23
Corresponding date for last twenty years	38

NEW MEN HAVE A CHANCE

The President Intimates that the Fact of Having Held Office Does Not Assure Reappointment.

BLISS SURPRISES THE CLERKS.

The Secretary of the Interior Adopts Business Methods in the Conduct of His Department—The First Postmaster Commissioned.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The daily dispatches from this city have mentioned the fact that the President is no longer a prisoner, afraid to venture into the streets to take a walk, although some accounts by careless observers have given the impression that the old rush of office-seekers is here at the old business.

Everybody does not willingly admit the reason for the comparative freedom of President McKinley, but there is no doubt whatever that his exemption from the pressure of such an overwhelming horde as that which swooped down on President Cleveland twelve years ago is the establishment and extension of the civil service law and regulations.

The people of the country evidently have faith in the maintenance of the law by the new President, thus leaving him exposed only to the importunities of those who hope to pick the important offices outside of the classified service.

As the number of ex-members of Congress and ex-officeholders who desire to be appointed, or reappointed, is greatly in excess of the whole number of offices worth having, it is evident that the President will be obliged to disappoint them as a class instead of making selections which would seem to amount to unpleasant discrimination. The success of one makes the rest bolder and more importunate.

A "Tip" from the President.

The rumor has floated about to-day that the President let it be understood that the fact that a man has held an office will not necessarily assure to him the reappointment to the place, and that will be some advantage in securing men who have not had opportunity to be "burden bearers." Some of the applicants for office suggest that the Government is considered as a sort of infirmary for decrepit politicians.

Having yesterday paid his respects to the Postmaster General, Senator Platt to-day called upon the Secretary of the Interior and staid about long enough to enable him to say a few words of greeting to Mr. Bliss. The new Secretary of the Interior surprised some of the clerks of the department by getting down to work in a fashion to which none of them have been accustomed, calling to his aid two stenographers to write letters, and receiving visitors while the stenographers were writing up different batches of correspondence dictated to them.

Warner Miller at the White House.

The newspaper outposts at the White House were greatly interested to-day by the almost simultaneous appearance of ex-Senator Warner Miller, J. Sloat Fassett, and J. E. Milholland. Mr. Fassett was supplied with an opportunity to secure a Postmastership by the death on Friday of the Postmaster at Elmira. It is not known whether he asked the President to appoint Mr. Milholland to be Collector of Customs at New York, but the application of W. F. Wakeman to be Appraiser seems to have taken him out of the way of any other candidate for the Custom House. Mr. Platt saw the Postmaster General yesterday, and may have directed his attention to the Elmira case.

Territorial fights are proverbially hot. Quite up to former struggles is that of the different candidates for Governor of Arizona. Ex-Representative M. H. McCord, formerly of Wisconsin, is leading in the fight for the Governorship, being indorsed by the leading Republicans and the principal Republican paper of the Territory. But he has been accused of some political offenscs, and this fact is being quoted to the advantage of L. A. Goodrich, a Michigan man, who has the approval of Secretary Alger.

W. D. Penrose, brother of Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, is backed by Penrose and Quay. There is a full list of candidates for the other Territorial positions, and they are crowding each other hard.

The first Postmaster commissioned under the new Administration was I. R. Allen of Fair Haven, Vt., vice W. F. Howard, commission expired The signatures of the President and Postmaster Genral Gary were affixed to the commission to-day.

ARMY OFFICER INDORSED.

Colorado Legislature Wants Gen. Wheaton to Succeed Gen. Ruger.

DENVER, Col., March 12.—The following concurrent resolution passed both houses of the Legislature to-day:

"Whereas, Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, United States Army, Brevet Major General, now in command of the Military Department of Colorado, performed distinguished services during the late civil war while holding high commands in the volunteers, and has since the war rendered valuable services in numerous Indian campaigns, particularly in affording protection against Apaches to citizens on the Mexican border, in the neighboring Territories of Arizona and New Mexico; therefore be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That the President of the United States would suitably recognize the distinguished services of Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton by appointing him a Major General in the Army of the United States to fill the vacancy soon to be created by the retirement of Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, United States Army, and that such appointment would give general satisfaction to the citizens of Colorado."

REFORMS BY MR. MAXWELL.

Changes in Methods Regarding Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The appointment of a Fourth Assistant Postmaster General to succeed Robert A. Maxwell is expected within a few days, as Maxwell's resignation was filed with President Cleveland March 4. Mr. Maxwell has been the first incumbent of the office whose policy has rid the position of the opprobrious epithet "headsman." He has established three reforms, which have made noteworthy his administration: First, at the beginning of his course here he fixed the rule that the term of each of the 67,000 fourth-class Postmasters should be full four years, unless specific charges rendered removal proper. This innovation was bitterly opposed by

Democratic Senators and Congressmen, who at first endeavored to drive Mr. Maxwell from this position, but, finding him inflexible and supported by the President and Postmaster General, they recognized the impossibility of restoring the old practice, and for the last two years have generally commended Mr. Maxwell upon the better results of the new system be established.

Before a Postmaster has been appointed, at the request of a Senator or Representative, Mr. Maxwell from the beginning has insisted that he should be furnished with evidence that the candidate was acceptable to the leading patrons of the office. This innovation also evoked the denunciation of some Democratic Senators and Congressmen at the start, but this was modified after, in a dozen or more cases, the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General showed to Congressmen or Senators that the men they were pressing for positions of pecuniary trust were at the time actually under indictment, or proposed to establish Post Offices in saloons, or were opposed by the most influential Democrats in their respective towns or villages. There has been cordial acquiescence in Mr. Maxwell's position in this matter for over two years, and many Democratic Senators and Representatives have thanked him for saving them from the consequences of their own misinformation about the character of candidates they were backing and the sentiment of localities they represented.

Mr. Maxwell has also brought under one division all branches of the Postal Service doing work similar to that of Inspectors, and as a result the United States now has the most efficient methods of postal inspection and detection of offenses against the postal laws in the world.

While Mr. Maxwell's plans are not definitely arranged, it is probable that on leaving Washington he will make his home in New York and enter the insurance business.

AFTER TREASURY OFFICES.

List of Applications Filed with Secretary Gage.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Secretary Gage to-day made public the applications for posts under the Treasury Department. The purpose of this publicity is not to discourage applicants, it is said, but to publish their candidacy so if there are any objections to be raised against them, sufficient notice may be given for filing the same.

Secretary Carlisle inaugurated the policy when he entered the Treasury, and his successor has decided to continue it. It causes much embarrassment to would-be office holders.

The list made public to-day is as follows:

AT WASHINGTON.

Treasurer of the United States—F. T. Rootes, Indianapolis, Ind.

Chief Clerk Treasury Department—W. G. Sink, Rising Sun, Ind.

Auditor for Treasury Department—J. L. Bosley, Paris, Ky.; A. N. Buckenholder, Trenton, Mo.

Register of the Treasury—B. K. Bruce, Washington, D. C.; R. F. Patterson, Memphis, Tenn.; J. T. Crewery, Olympia, Washington; C. E. Brown, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. W. Arnett, Wilberforce, Ohio; Elias Mann, Akron, Ohio.

Controller of the Currency—C. A. Willard, Chattanooga, Tenn.; A. L. Ordean, Duluth, Minn.

Auditor for War Department—Sampson Pope, Newberry, N. C.

Auditor for State Department—E. G. Tirume, Kenosha, Wis.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue—G. W. Wilson, Butler County, Ohio; Alden Krapp, Olney, Ill.

Deputy Auditor for Post Office Department—H. L. Lawson, Converse, Ind.

CALIFORNIA.

Sacramento—Collector Internal Revenue, Robert Hector, New Castle, Cal.

COLORADO.

Denver—Collector Internal Revenue, John R. Hanna of Denver.

Denver—Assayer of the Mint, W. D. Scott, Ulrichsville, Ohio.

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville—Collector Internal Revenue, R. E. Croffet, Lakeland, Fla.

Tampa—Collector Internal Revenue, C. C. Carlton, Plant City; O. B. Farr, Tampa.

Key West—Collector of Customs—J. A. Waddell, Key West.

Pensacola—Collector of Customs, James Armstrong, Jacksonville.

GEORGIA.

Savannah—Collector Internal Revenue, J. F. B. Beckwith, Savannah.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago—Collector Internal Revenue, A. W. Sutor, Chicago.

Springfield—Collector Internal Revenue, W. S. Denoody, Springfield, Ill.; W. L. Bateman, Litchfield, Ill.

Cairo—Collector Internal Revenue, J. C. Petit, Flora, Ill.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis—Surveyor of Customs, Thomas Hanna, Indianapolis.

Terre Haute—Collector Internal Revenue, N. Filbeck, Terre Haute; W. H. Zimmerman, Brazil, Ind.

KENTUCKY.

Owensborough—Collector Internal Revenue, S. R. Crumbaugh, Hopkinsville, Ky.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans—Surveyor of Customs, C. W. Dale of New Orleans.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—Collector Internal Revenue, William B. Fowle, Newton, Mass.; William L. Elliott, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

Grand Rapids—Collector Internal Revenue, E. B. Babcock, Kalkaska, Mich.

Detroit—Collector Customs—R. A. Haigh, Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul—Collector of Customs, Martin Meeker, Farmington, Minn.

St. Paul—Supervising Inspector Steam Vessels, S. J. Prentiss, La Crosse, Wis.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis—Appraiser, South St. Louis, H. W. Smith, St. Louis.

Kansas City—Collector Internal Revenue, F. M. Seton, St. Joseph, Mo.

NEW YORK.

New York City—Assistant United States Treasurer, L. O. Murray, Louisville, Ky.

New York City—Appraiser, W. F. Wakeman, New York City.

New York City—Assistant Appraiser, W. M. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.; W. Phillips, New York City.

New York City—Commissioner of Immigration, Andrew Powell, New York City; Samuel Hays, New York City; William Sprow, Cleveland, Ohio.

Brooklyn—Collector Internal Revenue, George Holsing, Brooklyn; Charles A. Walsh, Brooklyn; Alvin T. Ward, Brooklyn.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh—Collector Internal Revenue—James Cobb, Crisp, N. C.

OHIO.

Cincinnati—Supervising Inspector Steam Vessels, T. T. Johnson, Ironton, Ohio.

Cleveland—Appraiser, H. R. Groff, Cleveland; T. H. Jackson, Cleveland.

Cleveland—Collector Internal Revenue, C. J. Leach, Cleveland; C. P. Way, Shreve, Ohio.

Columbus—Surveyor of Customs, S. F. Durflinger, London, Ohio.

Springfield—Collector Internal Revenue, H. A. Keys, Ironton, Ohio; E. V. Samson, Flat, Ohio; Hugh V. Smith, Cochranton, Ohio; E. S. Brown, Marion, Ohio.

OREGON.

Portland—Collector Internal Revenue, Milton Weidler, Portland, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—Drug Inspector, J. A. Wamsley, Philadelphia.

TENNESSEE.

Memphis—Supervising Inspector Steam Vessels, J. B. Haley, Memphis.

Nashville—Collector Internal Revenue, B. A. Nunn, Brownsville, Tenn.; P. Garaghty, Dowelltown, Tenn.

TEXAS.

Galveston—Collector Internal Revenue, J. T. McClure, Topeka, Kan.

Galveston—Collector of Customs, C. W. Duffy, Llano, Texas.

Dallas—Collector Internal Revenue, W. E. Davis, Fort Worth, Texas.

Brownsville—Collector of Customs, F. W. Fox, Houston, Texas.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Parkersburg—Collector Internal Revenue, J. P. Bainbrick, Huntington, West Va.

Linden the "Man in Gray."

Frederick B. Linden, twenty-three years old, who says he came from Chicago recently, was rearraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning. He was charged with being the "man in gray" who robbed Miss Margaret Norris of 125 West Ninety-eighth Street in Central Park on the morning of March 1. The description of the robber furnished by Miss Norris tallied exactly with that of Linden, but to avoid any error the man was placed among ten other men. Without any hesitation he was identified by Miss Norris, and four other persons who saw him Thursday. He was held in $2,000 bail. There are already three other charges of robbery against him.

WILROTH'S DESPERATE ACT

Tried to Take His Life on a Ferryboat After He Had Been Arrested.

STOLE FROM HIS EMPLOYERS.

Disappeared Last Month and Wrote Letters to the Firm—The Correspondence Finally Led to His Being Taken into Custody.

"I will never be taken alive. If I am arrested I will shoot myself," was the message which Frederick Wilroth, a defaulting collector in the employ of the Moquin-Heisenbuttel-Offerman Coal Company of Brooklyn sent to his employers a few days ago. Late yesterday afternoon several hundred passengers on a Fulton ferryboat on her way from this city to Brooklyn were startled by a pistol shot, and Wilroth in custody of Detective Roche of Brooklyn lay fatally wounded on the deck, with blood streaming from a bullet wound in his head.

Wilroth is a married man, forty-eight years old, and lives at 108 Randolph Street, Jersey City. Eighteen months ago he was employed by the coal firm at a salary of $40 a week. The firm had every confidence in his honesty, and from that time until March 4 he handled their steamboat trade and was considered a model collector.

Feb. 28 Wilroth left home, not telling his wife where he was going. Mrs. Wilroth was greatly worried at his absence and finally on March 4 visited the firm in a distressed state of mind.

Up to the time of her visit the firm had not been at all uneasy, as Wilroth had been in the habit of remaining away several days at a time. But her arrival aroused their suspicions, and an investigation was begun. It did not take long to discover that Wilroth had been systematically falsifying his accounts, and before night it was learned that the defaulting collector was short at least $700 in his accounts.

A warrant was sworn out, charging Wilroth with grand larceny in the second degree, and placed in the hands of Detective Roche, who, up to yesterday, had hunted high and low for his man.

In the meantime, Mr. Offerman, one of the firm, had received three letters from Wilroth, in which he said he supposed the officers were looking for him, and adding that he would not be taken alive. They were mailed in this city. In the last letter, Wilroth admitted his guilt, and suggested to Mr. Offerman that they meet and adjust the matter if possible.

Mr. Offerman wrote consenting, and arranged to meet Wilroth at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in front of a hotel at West and Cortlandt Streets, this city. In the meantime Detective Roche had been notified, and was on hand long before the hour. Promptly on time Mr. Offerman appeared, and before Wilroth had an opportunity to speak, he was made a prisoner.

"Do you consider this a square deal?" exclaimed Wilroth to his old employer. "I wanted to fix up this matter, and you've broken faith with me."

"We'll talk about that later," was the reply, and Mr. Offerman started for Brooklyn, leaving the detective with his prisoner. Wilroth asked permission to notify his wife, and Detective Roche went with him to a telegraph office.

Wilroth went along willingly with the detective. He had but little to say on his way to the ferry. It was just at the beginning of the afternoon rush, and the boat was crowded. Roche and his prisoner walked to the front end of the boat on the men's side, a little apart from the other passengers. Wilroth stood, apparently unconcerned, leaning on his umbrella. About midstream he changed the umbrella from his right to his left hand, which he carried, unseen by the detective, to his pocket.

In a flash he drew a revolver, and placing the muzzle just under his right ear, fired, and fell unconscious at Roche's feet. In an instant all was confusion. The women were badly frightened, and only two or three had the courage to stir from the cabin. Probably no one was more shocked or surprised than the detective himself.

Wilroth was allowed to lay where he had fallen until the boat reached her dock. Leaving him in charge of the deck hands, Roche telephoned for an ambulance, and Wilroth, still unconscious, was taken to Long Island College Hospital.

Last night he was not expected to live. His wife had come in response to his telegram, and remained with him throughout the night. She was greatly shocked, but bore her affliction bravely. Coroner Coombs was notified, and about 10 o'clock arrived and took Wilroth's ante-mortem statement.

Detective Roche was greatly chagrined at the unfortunate outcome of his arrest, and in explanation said that it was not the custom to search prisoners at the time they were taken unless they were considered dangerous criminals.

AT THE HOTELS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Col. J. L. Stackpole of Boston is at the Albemarle.

Senator John P. Jones of Nevada is at the Hoffman.

Gardiner G. Hubbard of Washington, D. C., is at the Gilsey.

Senator John Raines of Canandaigua, N. Y., is at the Grand Union.

State Senators Henry J. Coggeshall and George R. Malby are at the Metropole.

Senator Joseph Mullin of Watertown and Senator N. N. Stranahan of Fulton, N. Y., are at the Murray Hill.

J. M. Morehead of Pittsburg, Henry Kraus of Baltimore, and John I. Green of Philadelphia are at the Marlborough.

William B. Cutter of Buffalo, Frederick O. Briggs of Trenton, and John W. Nichols, Jr., of New Haven are at the Normandie.

T. J. Wolfe of Albany, T. Y. Crowell of Boston, F. W. Morton of Chicago, and W. S. Alexander of Omaha are at the Windsor.

Charles M. Hendley of Washington, D. C; Thomas H. Fearey of Buffalo, and D. P. Rhoades of Syracuse are at the Park Avenue.

Edward A. Taft, George P. Proctor, and Frederick W. Sleeper of Boston, and the Rev. B. James of Baltimore are at the Everett.

Joseph C. Godfrey of Boston, H. C. Custer of Chicago, James Foster of Buffalo, and Thomas A. Connolly of Washington are at the Imperial.

Charles W. Wason of Cleveland, G. S. Sumner of Boston, W. H. Woodhull of Syracuse, and W. E. Kisselburg, Jr., of Troy are at the Manhattan.

Isaac H. Merrill of Bangor, Me.; C. R. Simpkins and Edward Cunningham of Boston, Charles L. Pack of Cleveland, and E. J. Martyn of Chicago are at the Holland.

Senator Thomas C. Platt, Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, Senator Nelson W. Aldrich and ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft of Rhode Island, ex-Gov. Elihu E. Jackson of Maryland, and Elliott T. Slocum of Detroit are at the Fifth Avenue.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, the Hon. A. J. Marjoribanks of England, Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut, Alexander H. Revell and Richard Yates of Illinois, and Prof. David J. Hill and Martin W. Cooke of Rochester are at the Waldorf.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions, 57 White Street; Sinclair House.

Archbell & Mann, Winston, N. C.; J. S. Archbell, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Baum & Brother, Fayettsville, Ark.; A. Baum, notions; 721 Broadway.

Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. S. Baumgardner, furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Westminster.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. E. Caldwell, represents; F. C. Stoepel, domestics, 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. K. Burnham, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. Ellis, domestics; S. G. Jessop, silk and velvets, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; F. G. Winter, silks; Hotel Normandie.

Hagedorn, J. J., & Co., West Point, Ga.; P. Hagedorn, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Maher Brothers, Utica, N. Y.; J. L. Maher, clothing; Sinclair House.

Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. P. Shaw, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Phelps & Osborne, Jacksonville, Ill.; C. C. Phelps, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Bond, dress goods and prints, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, laces, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Wise, L. A., & Co., Vincennes, Ind.; L. A. Wise, dry goods, &c.; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

HUNTER'S HARD STRUGGLE.

He Failed to Secure the Nomination for Senator Last Night, but Is Still Hopeful.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 12.—Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter has not been nominated for United States Senator by the Republican legislative caucus.

After a stormy session, lasting until 11 o'clock to-night, an adjournment was taken until to-morrow. The anti-Hunter Republicans made every effort to delay the matter, but it is hardly believed they can prevent a nomination. The caucus was not a full one, and several Republicans are likely to vote against Hunter at the joint session.

These are said to include Senators Rummans and Hissem, both of whom Hunter is said to have accused of being bought by the Bimetallic League, and Senator Linney, a strong Bradley man.

The caucus was at times turbulent, and though secret, it was apparent that the Republicans were not dwelling together in harmony.

The anti-Hunterites are claiming a great victory, but the Hunter men are confident. Holt, Lewis, Hunter, and Boyle were all placed in nomination.

The Blackburn men have already decided upon revolutionary tactics. They will contest the election of at least one Republican member of the Senate. They will not be aided by the gold Democrats, but they claim a majority in the Senate. The Republicans have a majority of two on joint ballot, if all members are seated.

THE URUGUAYAN INSURRECTION

The Government Prohibits the Transmission of News.

LONDON, March 12.—The Times's correspondent at Montevideo cables that the Uruguayan Government has decided to enroll the National Guard for service against the insurgents.

The authorities have prohibited the transmission of all news respecting the insurrection.

SPANISH CABINET CRISIS.

The Queen Regent and Her Ministers Disagree.

MADRID, March 12.—The Imparcial asserts that at the Cabinet Council which was held yesterday the Queen Regent refused to sign a decree, submitted by the Ministers, recalling Gen. Polavieja from his position as Captain General of the Philippine Islands, and that there are consequent rumors of a Ministerial crisis.

BLOOMSBURG MURDER MYSTERY

Stephen Mensinger Charged with Killing His Father.

BLOOMSBURG, Penn., March 12.—Stephen Mensinger of Main Township was lodged in jail here to-day charged with killing his father by shooting him in the head at his home at Beaver Valley.

The father, Daniel Mensinger, was found dead in front of his house on Sunday morning. He had been shot in the head through a window as he was entering the house, the wound being filled with glass and powder. Stephen had been on rather bad terms with his father, and this is the only cause that can be assigned for the act. He denies all connection with the affair.

MAN KILLED IN A GALE.

Blown Off a Lumber Pile at Erie, Penn.—Damage Elsewhere.

ERIE, Penn., March 12.—A gale from the lake to-day, which reached a velocity of seventy-two miles an hour blew William Fuller, a teamster, from off a lumber pile. The man was killed instantly.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 12.—A fierce gale blew off the lake this afternoon and did considerable small damage, such as the wrecking of awnings and the breaking of windows.

The steeple of the First Methodist Episcopal Church swayed in the wind to such an extent that it was expected to fall at any moment, but it successfully resisted the force of the gale.

The Weston Docks and Lumber Yards suffered severely, and the Wisconsin Lumber Company also report a heavy loss in their lumber yards as a result of scattered piles and damaged docks.

At Tonawanda the rush of water was so great as a result of the high wind that the coffer dam in the canal, which had sprung a leak at midnight, gave way in part this afternoon, and the State ditch was flooded. A large force of men is at work trying to prevent its entire collapse.

THE BRAGG SHOOTING.

Ten Thousand Dollars Worth of Diamonds in Pawn.

CHICAGO, March 12.—A new feature in connection with the attempted murder of Mrs. Catherine E. Bragg presented itself to-day in the reported disappearance of $10,000 worth of diamonds, supposed to have been concealed in the flat at 211 Thirty-first Street, where the mysterious shooting occurred. The police to-night found the missing diamonds in pawnshops, where Mrs. Bragg herself had placed them.

Mrs. Bragg this afternoon sent for her lawyer, and a new will was drafted. This leaves Josephine but $25. By it the remainder of the property is bequeathed to her two brothers, J. W. Gallagher of Ohio and William Gallagher.

The girl left the hospital in company with a man named Rogers, and the police will not arrest her again unless Mrs. Bragg dies. She told her foster daughter that they must be separated forever.

Josephine Rosse Bragg is the daughter of Ernest J. Parker of Lynn, Mass. She was legally adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Bragg when she was but three weeks old.

Mrs. Bragg, it is said, has requested that the father be notified and requested to again take charge of his child, whom he has not seen in sixteen years.

HEARING ON BROOKLYN GAS.

Opponents of the Five-Year Contract Before Mayor Wurster.

Mayor Wurster gave a public hearing yesterday morning on the proposed five-year gas contract between the city and the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. Representatives of several political and labor organizations were present.

The first speaker was Edward M. Grout, who maintained that there was no necessity of a contract between the municipality and the gas company, so far as the lighting of streets and public buildings was concerned.

The company, he said, held a public franchise, and was therefore obliged to furnish lights for the streets and buildings at a fair market rate. In reply to a question by the Mayor as to what he considered a fair market rate, Mr. Grout replied that the price should be based on what it cost to manufacture the gas, together with an adequate profit on the investment, and not upon the basis of watered securities.

John J. Clancy, representing the Democratic League, opposed the contract on the ground that the average price under it would be $1.10, while in 1894, with competition, the city was charged 90 cents. This increase of 20 cents in two years, he said, should prevent the signing of the contract.

Mr. Grout said also that it was the duty of the city to give the company a chance to prove the value of its gas, and how much of its $30,000,000 of stock was watered.

Other speakers against the contract were M. C. Earle, Henry G. Seaver, Thomas Hesson, A. J. Boulton, and George W. Wingate.

Oratorical Contest at Colgate.

UTICA, N. Y., March 12.—The E. M. Grant oration contest took place at Colgate University to-night. The first prize was given to John G. Carpenter of Westport, N. Y., and the second to Edward H. Smith of Omaha.

Oklahoma Bank Closed.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, March 12.—The Bank of Mulhall closed to-day. The bank changed hands last week, and a run started which it was unable to meet. Six thousand dollars of deposits remain unpaid.

Great Misery

Suffered for Fifteen Years with Female Weakness and Kidney Trouble—Confined to the Bed for Three Months with Bilious Fever.

"For fifteen years I suffered with female weakness and kidney troubles. I employed the best physicians, but received no relief. At times I was unable to stand, and I suffered great misery. Finally I had an attack of bilious fever and was confined to my bed three months. My physician at last advised me try Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and soon began to feel better. In six weeks after I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was able to be up about the house. I am now perfectly well and strong and able to do a great deal of work." Mrs. DAVID LEMAY, Dresden Station, New York.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

A PERIPATETIC SEALSKIN.

Detectives Vainly Trace a Stolen Coat Through Many Hands.

Two disgusted detectives, a sealskin sack, and a group of men made a picture before Police Justice Wentworth in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. The detectives, Daly and Charton of the Central Office, saw a well-dressed man walking down Broadway Thursday afternoon with the sack over his arm and followed him. When he went into the store of Clark & Co., at Twelfth Street and Broadway, so did they. The man asked the value of the coat, and the detectives arrested him. He gave his name as Samuel Friedman and protested violently against his arrest.

The clerk opened one corner of the sack and found that Clark & Co. had sold it to Birmington & Co. of Springfield, Mass., last Fall. In answer to a telegram, Birmington & Co. said it had been stolen a short time after they had purchased it.

Mr. Friedman said George Weser, the piano manufacturer of 537 West Forty-third Street, had intrusted the coat to him to have a valuation put upon it. This Mr. Weser confirmed, and added that Samuel Herman of 11 Essex Street had traded it to him for a piano.

To Mr. Herman went the detectives. Yes, he had traded the coat for one of Mr. Weser's pianos. Morris Stein, who lives on Stanton Street, had given it to him in payment of a debt.

"What coat?" asked Mr. Stein, when the detectives found him, "the sealskin? Oh, I got that coat from Max Schwartz of 70 Baxter Street." Mr. Stein was taken in custody, however, as was Schwartz, who claimed to have received a pawn ticket for the sack from a boarder some time ago, in payment of a board bill.

All the men in whose hands the coat had been were in court. The detectives told the Magistrate that they found Schwartz's story to be true, and the two men were therefore discharged. The sack is in the possession of the Property Clerk, awaiting an owner.

SHOT HIMSELF IN A DREAM.

Ward Lutes of Lexington, Ky., Sends a Bullet into His Breast.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 12.—Ward Lutes, a wealthy stock raiser of Lexington, Ky., shot himself here last night while in a dream. About 3 o'clock this morning occupants in rooms adjoining that of Lutes heard a pistol shot, and going into his room found him lying on the floor bleeding. A pistol was at his feet with one chamber empty.

When asked why he shot himself, he replied that it was done in a dream.

"I did not attempt to commit suicide," he said. "It was purely an accident of some kind, of which I know nothing. I was asleep, and the first thing I knew I was awakened by the report of the pistol, and I was lying with a wound in my breast. I was standing on the floor of the room, and, staggering, I fell forward on my face. I lost consciousness for some time, and that is all I know about it."

"Did you ever before walk in your sleep?" he was asked.

"Oh, yes, I am a somnambulist, and often have walked in my sleep. I am especially liable to do this when I am not well, and you know I have been under the weather for several days."

Mr. Lutes belongs to one of the best families in Kentucky.

WOULD-BE MAYORS OF CHICAGO

Washington Hesing Nominated on a Non-Partisan Ticket.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Washington Hesing, Postmaster of Chicago, was nominated to-night by acclamation at Central Music Hall for the office of Mayor on a municipal reform platform and at the head of a non-partisan ticket, which was named "Business administration of municipal affairs."

This makes the fourth Mayoralty ticket in the field, and Alderman John Harlan, another non-partisan reform candidate, will probably be nominated to make the fifth aspirant for Mayoralty honors.

A Dallas Street Railway in Trouble.

DALLAS, Texas, March 12.—Judge Smith to-day granted a petition for a receiver for the Dallas City Street Railway Company, applied for by the Mercantile Trust Company of Baltimore, Md., who hold $250,000 worth of the company's bonds on which default of interest had been made.

City Nominations in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 12.—The Democrats of Columbus this evening nominated Samuel Black for Mayor, F. B. Armstrong for Magistrate, and W. M. Thompson for Judge of the Police Court.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2:10 A. M.—2,112 Western Boulevard, flat house; S. S. Jenks, owner; damage, $10.

5:30 A. M.—2,110 Western Boulevard, flat house; S. S. Jenks, owner; damage, $2,700.

7:15 A. M.—2,110 Western Boulevard, flat house; S. S. Jenks, owner; damage, $75.

7 A. M.—320 West Thirty-fourth Street; William Meyer; no damage.

7:40 A. M.—41 Great Jones Street; Horowitz & Ornstein; damage, $25.

8:45 A. M.—39 Delancey Street; Jacob Grossman; damage trifling.

3 P. M.—315 Seventh Avenue; James Long; dwelling; slight damage.

4:30 P. M.—130 Attorney Street; damage, $10.

4:45 P. M.—154 West Twenty-seventh Street; John Capiello; no damage.

6:25 P. M.—1,643 Avenue A; Mrs. Keppner; damage, $50.

6:35 P. M.—27 East One Hundred and Third Street; Jacobs & Halski; damage, $100.

9:15 P. M.—16 Bayard Street; Cohen & Donat; damage slight.

9:55 P. M.—503 East Fifty-fifth Street; Sarah Stut; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FELCHVILLE, Vt., March 12.—The store of B. M. Newton was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $9,000.

NEWARK, N. J., March 12.—A fire occurred this morning in the japanning establishment of Blanchard Brothers. The damage amounted to $20,000; insured.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 12.—The plant of the Jenney Electric Company was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $35,000.

PHILIPSBURG, Penn., March 12.—Property valued at $15,000 belonging to the Philipsburg Fire Brick Company was destroyed by fire this morning.

NEW MILFORD, Conn., March 12.—The grain and coal elevator on Railroad Street, owned by Michael McNamara and occupied by Noble Bennett, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss on building, $8,000; loss on stock, $10,000.

MR. JESUP'S EXPEDITION

Three Parties of Scientists to Start for the North Pacific This Spring Exploring Both Coasts.

TO STUDY THE NATIVE TRIBES.

Six Years to be Spent in Quest of Data Showing the Relationship Between Asiatic and American Races—Difficulties of the Enterprise.

The details of the expedition proposed by Morris K. Jesup, President of the American Museum of Natural History, for the exploration of the coasts of the North Pacific Ocean and the study of the races living there, which was reported in a dispatch from Albany to THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, were given out yesterday by Dr. Franz Boas, Assistant Curator of the Anthropological Department of the museum.

The main object of the expedition is to investigate and establish the ethnological relations between the races of America and Asia, and is intended as a contribution to the solution of that question. To this end three parties will be sent into the field. One will work on the coast of the Okhotsk Sea, another will explore the west coast of America, and the third will be stationed at the northern part of the Bering Sea.

The start will be made early this Spring. Dr. Boas will personally conduct the West American coast party, and will be assisted by Harlan I. Smith, an attache of his department in the museum. His other assistants will be employed on the field. About four months will be devoted to that portion, and then the party will conduct further explorations along the Amoor River, in Siberia. It has not yet been determined who will conduct the other two parties.

While it is expected that the object of the exploration can be accomplished in about six years, Mr. Jesup has set no limit to the time which must be consumed, and has declared his intention of seeing the matter through no matter what cost or length of time are required. In connection with the anthropological investigations, a collection of such antiquities as are found to have any bearing on the subject will be made, and the subjects will be placed in the museum, where a place has already been selected for their accommodation. The collection feature of the expedition, however, is merely incidental to its main object.

Speaking of the value of the proposed undertaking to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, Dr. Boas said:

Importance of the Problem.

"There are few problems that are of greater importance to our knowledge of the early history of the American race than its relations to the races of the Old World. The discussion of this problem has been going on for a long period, but its study has never been taken up in a systematic manner. While some investigators maintain that American culture has grown up spontaneously, others claim to recognize traces of Asiatic culture in America. Two ways of connection between the New World and the Old have been suggested; the one leading over the islands of the Pacific to South America, the other leading along the coasts of the North Pacific Ocean to our continent. The problem that it is proposed to take up relates to the northern area.

"Still more doubtful is the racial relationship between the peoples of Asia and America. The opinion that the peoples of British Columbia are more closely related to the Asiatic race than are other North American Indians has not been sustained by any material from the Asiatic side. The final solution of these questions requires a systematic study of the whole area. Anthropologists will appreciate the generosity of Mr. Jesup, who makes it possible to investigate this important problem energetically before the destructive influences of civilization will have destroyed the primitive cultures entirely.

"I refer to the Siberian Railway, now in process of construction and soon to become an accomplished fact. There is no doubt that the tribes of Siberia, who are already in a state of general degeneration, will be wiped out altogether by the railroad with its attendant civilizing influences.

Peoples of Siberia.

"Our knowledge of the ethnology of the Pacific coast of Siberia is largely based upon the reports of early travelers. Steller's description of Kamtchatka supplied a gap that cannot be filled to-day. The circumnavigations of the globe of the last century and of the beginning of this century have furnished us with fragmentary material from those regions, but the only contribution that can claim any great scientific value is that of Schrenck on the peoples of the Amoor. The mythology of the whole region is practically unknown.

"On the American side our information is somewhat fuller. Investigations in British Columbia have been carried on for a number of years under the auspices of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, mainly by Boas, but much remains to be done.

"Work on the Pacific coast of America will be commenced this Spring in fields that have heretofore remained unexplored, and will be continued as long as important gaps in our knowledge of the ethnology of the coast remain to be filled.

"The regions in which investigations are to be carried on offer peculiar difficulties on account of the multitude of tribes. While almost the whole of Siberia is inhabited by tribes akin in language and similar in type the eastern coast is occupied by a variety of races. The same is true in America, where, in the interior, we find a vast sweep of country inhabited by one people, while the diversity of languages and races on the coast is almost incredible.

"The difficulties of the problem will be better appreciated when it is stated that between Columbia River and Bering Strait ten languages are found that are fundamentally distinct, and that those languages have thirty-seven dialects which are mutually unintelligible. On the Asiatic side there are seven distinct languages spoken in at least ten dialects, which are mutually unintelligible, but there may be more, since our knowledge of the whole area is very meagre.

Relationship of the Races.

"The problem of the relationship of the racial types is a very attractive one. The relations of the races of Southern Alaska and British Columbia to the other North American Indians, although not quite clear, are certainly very intimate, since a gradual transition of the Northwest coast types to those of Eastern North America can be established.

"We know that great changes in the seats of population have occurred in the central parts of Northern Siberia. The weaker peoples of southern regions were pushed northward, and finally came to occupy the inhospitable shores of the Arctic Ocean. It will require long and patient study of the inhabitants and of the prehistoric remains of the whole region to unravel its ancient history.

"The mythologies must be scanned with great care. There is no doubt that among the peoples of Siberia a constant interchange of tales and of myths has taken place. There are indications that the current flowed across to our continent, and it will be the task of the proposed investigation to discover to what extent American and Asiatic ideas influenced each other.

"The whole field of research is a vast one, and it is to be expected that the enterprise inaugurated by Mr. Jesup will lead to results which will clear up many of the obscure points regarding the early history of the American race."

DR. E. F. HOFMAN DEAD.

The Well-Known Physician Passed Away Last Night.

Dr. Ernst F. Hofman, the well-known physician, prominent for his discoveries in the treatment of diphtheria and the diseases of women and children, died last night at his residence, 45 West Twenty-fifth Street. He had been seriously ill for four weeks. Cancer of the stomach was the immediate cause of his death.

Dr. Hofman was born in Coburg, Germany, April 25, 1832. He was engaged in various business pursuits before he came to this country, in 1852. On his arrival here he began the study of medicine, and was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1858. During the years immediately after his graduation he was in attendance at the Bond Street Dispensary. There he became intimately associated with Dr. Valentine Mott, Dr. Otto Fullgraf, and Dr. E. E. Marcy.

Six years after graduation he moved to Poughkeepsie and established a partnership with Dr. H. Hall. In that city he married Miss Laura Skeel, a painter and sculptor, who became well known through her execution of a bust of Matthew Vassar, founder of Vassar College. With her he went to Europe to study, with letters of introduction to Velpeau and Civiali. Dr. Hofman became an enthusiastic disciple of Civiali, and made some remarkable cures by the Civiali method.

Returning from Europe, he entered the army, and was stationed at Fairfax Seminary, near Alexandria, Va., on hospital duty. Afterward he was assigned, at his own request, to field duty, and became attached to the Sixth Army Corps, then before Petersburg. He accompanied Sherman on his march to the sea. His health became impaired, and he was brought to New York City. On recovering his health, he returned to Poughkeepsie, and, with Dr. Hubbard, established the Poughkeepsie Homeopathic Dispensary.

In 1867 Dr. Hofman was induced to return to New York and accept the chair of the Professor of the Diseases of Women and Children in the Medical College for Women. He remained there only one term. Since that time he has practiced in this city; first in Thirty-second Street, and for the past ten years at his residence, in Forty-fifth Street. He was a widower, and leaves no children. He was a member of a number of sportsmen's clubs, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, a member of the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Club, and a Royal Arch Mason.

The funeral will be conducted from the Masonic Temple Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment will be at Evergreens Cemetery.

James H. Shanahan Dead.

James H. Shanahan, former Superintendent of Public Works, of this State, died last night at Albany of heart trouble. Mr. Shanahan was born in Ireland sixty-nine years ago, and came to the State of New York when a boy. He settled in Tribe's Hill, Montgomery County, where he acquired local prominence as a canal contractor.

His first public office was that of Assistant Superintendent of Public Works under Superintendent Benjamin S. W. Clark. He assumed that place in 1878. Feb. 13, 1883, he was appointed Superintendent of Public Works, and served three years. He was an active politician, and a strong partisan.

Dr. S. E. Mason's Death.

Dr. Sumner E. Mason, fifty-seven years old, of 128 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, died suddenly at his residence last night, from apoplexy. He had been ill about a week ago, but had not called in a physician. There was a contest between three undertakers as to who should take charge of the body, and one of them appealed to the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, and was told there that the police had nothing whatever to do with the matter, and that the undertakers would have to settle the matter with the family.

Death of Ernest A. Jackson.

Ernest A. Jackson of the law firm of Perkins & Jackson, died of pneumonia Thursday at his apartments in the Oakdale, 36 West Thirty-fifth Street. He was twenty-six years old, a graduate of Amherst College, and a member of the Republican and Psi Upsilon Clubs, and the Amherst Alumni of New York. He was born in Binghamton, N. Y., where his family resides. The body was taken there for burial.

Col. Clark's Illness.

Col. Emmons Clark, Secretary of the Board of Health, who was seized with a slight attack of paralysis last week, at his home, 59 East Sixty-seventh Street, had another and more severe attack Wednesday night, by which one side of his body was paralyzed. His condition last night was reported to be more comfortable, but grave fears are entertained for his recovery.

THE STEEL RAIL FIGHT.

Carnegies Said to Have Determined to Break the Illinois Company.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 12.—A special to The

SEEKING MR. PLATT'S ADVICE

The Senator in Town and Several Republican Leaders Here to Meet Him.

CONFERENCES SET FOR TO-DAY

The Raines Law Amendments a Matter of Some Uneasiness to the Politicians—Mr. Raines Firm in His Belief that They Will Be Adopted.

Senator Thomas C. Platt reached here from Washington late yesterday afternoon. Senator John Raines arrived in the city from Albany early in the evening. Mr. Platt and Mr. Raines will have a talk over the tax law amendments to-day. Mr. Raines said last night that, in his opinion, the amendments would pass. Mr. Platt said to some of his friends that all that had been agreed to was that the amendments should be introduced, and that no definite decision had been reached as to their passage. This was taken as an evidence that the Republican managers are still dubious about the political wisdom of the amendments, and that there is still danger of a serious controversy over them.

Mr. Platt said that he came from Washington to get a little rest, and soon after his arrival at the hotel he went out to spend the evening with one of his sons. He said: "I had a very pleasant interview while in Washington with President McKinley. Everything is harmonious."

Mr. Platt said that he expected to talk with Senator Raines, Senator Lexow, and some of the other legislators to-day, and that he would return to Washington to-morrow. He did not bother with politics last night, nor did he see Senator Raines.

Mr. Platt's talk with Senator Lexow to-day will be about the character of the bills that are to be introduced as a result of the trust investigation.

In speaking of the amendments to his tax law, Senator Raines said last night: "My judgment is that the amendments will go through as formulated. They are satisfactory to the majority members of the special committee. Senator Ford approved the report as a whole, but favored certain supplementary legislation. Of course it was expected that Senator Foley would make a minority report. If a majority of the citizens of New York and Brooklyn are not engaged in or interested in evasions of the law, the amendments ought to be, and will be, satisfactory, and they ought to be satisfied with the attempt being made to regulate the traffic.

"The Republican Party is the party of Lincoln, Grant, and Garfield, and it has not yet reached the point where it must cater to violators of the law in order to live. If we have reached such a point, then we ought to quit. The establishment of fake clubs has just begun. Since May, 1,200 have been established in New York, 1,000 in Brooklyn, 225 in Buffalo, and in the rest of the State, 200. Yet in every no-license town where saloons are barred out, clubs are beginning to be introduced. If this is not stopped, the result will be that instead of having the biggest Republican State north of the Harlem, we shall have the smallest. Decent saloons want the competition of these clubs stopped, and we are bound to protect them. We have just had elections up the State on this subject. There are a few more towns for license, but the vote was so heavy and close that it shows what the people have in their minds when they get a chance to express it."

Senator Raines was of the opinion that there were ten Democratic saloons to every one Republican saloon.

Senator Malby and Senator Coggeshall were among the lawmakers who reached town last night. Senator Coggeshall is said to be very chary on the Raines amendments. The Republican situation in this State is growing more interesting every day. Edward Lauterbach and Abraham Gruber, together with all of the local Republican leaders, are known to be in great fear of the result of the passage of the amendments. The plan to be followed in Albany on the Greater New York Police bill will be discussed to-day by Senator Platt, Mr. Lauterbach, and others.

GRANT MONUMENT SERVICES

Secretary Bliss's Resignation—Gen. Porter to be the Orator.

The Plan and Scope Committee of the Grant monument dedication ceremonies, which will take place on April 27, met yesterday in the private office of the Mayor. The resignation of Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss as a member of the committee was not acted on. Mr. Bliss was Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the vacancy will be filled by Mayor Strong on Monday. Mr. Bliss resigned on account of his duties in Washington.

The Committee on Plan and Scope decided to recommend Gen. Horace Porter to the Executive Committee as the orator of the day, and he will probably be selected. The Executive Committee will meet either on Wednesday or Thursday to arrange a general programme for the ceremonies. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, who will be Grand Marshal of the parade, is in communication with military organizations in several States, and the indications are that there will be a very large representation of uniformed troops.

President McKinley and his Cabinet are expected to be present, and invitations will be sent to the Diplomatic Corps and the Governors of the States.

MAYHEW PUT TO DEATH.

He Dies Protesting that He Was Not Guilty of Murder.

SING SING, March 12.—Arthur Mayhew, the negro who murdered Stephen Powell of Hempstead, L. I., was put to death in the electric chair at 11:17 this morning. He was so overcome when the time arrived for the execution of the death sentence that two priests supported him to the chair.

As he walked toward the place of execution, he repeated several times: "I am not guilty. John Waynes and Frank Alfred are guilty."

Frank Alfred had not been mentioned in connection with the murder of Powell before to-day. George Alfred was one of the witnesses summoned by the District Attorney at the trial, but not examined. The statement made by Mayhew just before his death has again awakened some doubts as to his guilt. Wayne said in his confession that Mayhew was not guilty, and Daniel Noble, who conducted the prosecution, said that George Alfred had stated that he saw Mayhew and Wayne running from the place where Powell had been murdered. Wayne is now in the prison here.

The Fair-Craven Case Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Miss Virginia Fair, daughter of the late ex-United States Senator Fair, to-day filed a complaint in intervention in the suit pending against Mrs. Nettie R. Craven and others for the possession of certain property in this city, valued at over $1,000,000, alleged to have been deeded to Mrs. Craven by the late Senator. In her complaint Miss Fair charges Mrs. Craven with conspiracy, and names Notary Cooney as an accomplice.

It is asked that Mrs. Craven be compelled to deliver up the deeds and certificates of acknowledgment for cancellation by the Court.

Real Estate Men's Meeting.

The Board of Directors of the Real Estate Exchange held another meeting yesterday at the Real Estate Exchange. President Alfred E. Marling of the Exchange announced that the following speakers had consented to speak at the Real Estate men's Greater New York mass meeting next Monday afternoon: James L. Witts, Col. W. E. Rogers, Simon Sterne, G. Waldo Smith, and John P. Leo. Among those who may speak are Gen. C. H. T. Collis and John D. Crimmins. Each speaker will discuss some particular phase of the objections to the charter in its present form.

GREATER NEW YORK LINES.

The Shifting Nature of Any One Point Not to be Considered.

One of the points of discussion in regard to the provisions of the Greater New York consolidation has been that portion of the measure which relates to the permanence of the boundaries of the new city.

The section of the Greater New York bill which describes the boundaries of the new city was drawn by Andrew H. Green, and the map compiled in pursuance of that description by Martin Schenck, then State Engineer and Surveyor, for the Municipal Consolidation Inquiry Commission, is actually the map of the Greater New York signed by Gov. Morton last year. There is much repeated verbiage in the description, but in so far as the Cities of New York and Brooklyn and Staten Island are concerned, there is no room for dispute as to possible boundaries. In regard, however, to the division of Queens County under the charter and the drawing of a "straight" line from the "southeasterly point of the town of Flushing, through the middle of the channel between Rockaway Beach and Shelter Island," engineering critics have expressed considerable dissatisfaction lest voters within the Greater New York should suddenly discover that they were outsiders.

It has been stated that with the changes in the Atlantic tides and the shifting of the sands between Rockaway and Shelter Island, it is impossible to draw a line midway through the inlet at Rockaway, which within a short period shall not be disturbed by the currents. It is also argued from this that the "straight" line from Flushing to the ocean will likewise be disturbed.

Alfred E. Henschel, Secretary of the original Greater New York Commission, when seen yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, said: "It is against all supposition that the boundary lines shall be shifting, they must be defined and certain. When a disputed point arises, the question is, Where was it at the time the act went into force? The Greater New York will become a law in 1898. We can conceive of the harbor line of the shores being altered, yet that would not alter the exact boundary line between New York and New Jersey as fixed. That centre is known and definable in other ways. It is not the shifting of the shores as they might change, but as it was the time the location was made." Mr. Henschel added that a mark or monument might be put at the entrance of the Rockaway inlet, and that the straight line might be drawn from there.

Mr. Henschel said that the boundaries would not be finally determined for some time yet, and the question would not be how much the sands of the sea shifted, but where was the monumental mark at the time the act went into operation to show where the inland boundary was meant to be permanent.

THE DRAMATISTS' BANQUET.

Law for the Suppression of Dramatic Piracy to be Ratified.

Bronson Howard reports that applications are pouring in for seats at the banquet which the American Dramatists and Managers are to give at Delmonico's on the 20th inst. to the United States Senators, Congressmen, and others particularly instrumental in the passage of the amendment to the copyright law which puts an end to dramatic piracy as a flourishing business. Distinguished actors, well-known clubmen, Judges, novelists, and writers on the stage have already applied for places, forwarding their checks, and all have been welcomed.

"It is," says Mr. Howard, "a jubilation over the triumph of honesty in the production of plays, and interests these people as keenly as it does the authors and reputable managers."

Mr. Daniel Frohman of the Lyceum Theatre is personally answering all applications, and the joint committee of authors and managers is busy with the details of the feast.

"You can say," said Mr. Howard finally, "that we are not arrogating to ourselves, as has been supposed, the right to exclude any well-wisher or supporter of the drama who wishes to be present, if he fulfills his part of the undertaking—that is, if he hands over the money."

AGAINST THE TIGHTS BILL.

Theatrical Managers Engage Lawyers to Fight the Measure.

Theatrical managers held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at the Casino, and took action to prevent the passage of the bill lately introduced by Senator Joseph Mullin of Watertown to prohibit the wearing of tights or the exposure of the person in places of amusement where both sexes are admitted. The bill, which is now on its second reading, was discussed at length and condemned. Edward Lauterbach and A. Hummel were retained to oppose the passage of the bill by the Legislature. The managers represented were Charles Frohman, Daniel Frohman, Rich & Harris, Hoyt & McKee, Klaw & Erlanger, James A. Bailey, Henry C. Miner, Al Hayman, T. Henry French, Charles Burnham, W. D. Mann, Andrew A. McCormick, George W. Lederer, and the music halls.

Miss Alys Wilmerding Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alys Wilmerding to Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. Miss Wilmerding is the daughter of Mrs. Ferdinand Suydam Wilmerding, and the granddaughter of ex-Secretary Tracy. Miss Wilmerding has been a reigning belle since her début a short time ago. Mr. Coudert is a young lawyer of great ability and promise. He is a member of the well-known firm of Coudert Brothers.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The fifth afternoon and evening concerts of the Symphony Society will take place next Friday at 2 o'clock and Saturday at 8 o'clock, at Carnegie Hall. The soloist will be Miss Ella Russell, who makes her first appearance in New York at this concert.

Mrs. McKee Rankin is very ill with influenza, and will not be able to reappear in "At Piney Ridge" at the American Theatre until next week. Her rôle is acted in a creditable manner by her understudy, Miss Georgia McKean.

Plunket Greene, the opera singer, sailed for America on the Teutonic, which left Liverpool on March 10. He will remain in the United States until the end of May, filling numerous engagements. He will appear in song recitals, concerts, and oratorios in the principal cities of the United States and Canada. His first song recital in New York will be late this month.

The Winter Garden on the roof of the Olympia will be closed to-night for the season. It was opened last October on the plan of a French place of amusement by Mr. Hammerstein, and proved successful, as the entertainment provided attracted a class of people that enjoyed the unconventional. It will be reopened next April as a Summer Garden.

A performance was given yesterday at the Knickerbocker Theatre for the benefit of the West End Congregational Sisterhood. A one-act play, entitled "The Rose," and the comedietta, "When a Man's Married," were presented by the Lyceum Theatre company, and Henry Miller, Ida Conquest, and E. D. Lyons acted Clyde Fitch's piece, "Frederic Lemaître." Others who appeared included De Wolf Hopper, Ross and Fenton, and the Rogers brothers. A substantial sum was realized by the entertainment.

Owing to the indisposition of Herr Kraus, who sang Siegmund on Monday night last while still suffering from a cold, "Siegfried" will not be given this afternoon. "Die Walküre" will be substituted, with Mme. Lilli Lehmann as Brünnhilde, Gadski as Sieglinde, Herr Fischer as Wotan, and Herr Ernst as Siegmund. These few days more of rest will make Herr Kraus's appearance on Monday evening in "Lohengrin" absolutely certain. As it is the first time that "Die Walküre" has been given at a matinée in New York for six years, the change is really one for the better.

The second concert of the Musical Art Society will be given in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, March 18. The programme includes Actus Tragicus, "God's Time is the Best," with accompaniment of flutes, clarinets, bassoons, violas de gamba, and basses; J. S. Bach, the most beautiful of all of Bach's cantatas, and two selections for viole d'amour, (a) Sarabande Marias, (b) Plaisire d'amour, Martine. In order that music-lovers may have an opportunity of hearing an almost forgotten instrument, Mr. Damrosch has added to the programme the two solos and the viole d'amour played by M. Voightlander. This instrument was much used in the seventeenth century. It has a double set of strings, one of which vibrates sympathetically with the set played upon by the performer.

BLOCKADE MAY BE MADE

The Powers Said to Have Determined on Coercive Measures if They Shall Be Necessary.

ATHENS NOW EXPECTS PEACE.

Further Massacres Feared in Asia Minor—Fighting Renewed in Crete—Turkish Provinces Ready for Revolt.

LONDON, March 12.—It is asserted here on excellent authority that the powers are exchanging views in regard to presenting a fresh note to Greece, giving notice of their intention to resort to coercive measures to enforce their demands if Greece does not comply at once, and also to maintain a blockade of Greek ports.

France, it is understood, is the only power showing any reluctance to take part in a blockade, and if she refuses to participate the blockade will be undertaken without her.

PARIS, March 12.—It is understood that the powers, in view of the conciliatory reply of Greece to the identical note, are framing a further note dealing with the questions raised in the reply.

In the Senate to-day M. Chauveau asked the Government to explain the policy of France in regard to Greece and Crete.

M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said in reply that he would explain the Government's policy at the beginning of the week. In the meantime, he said, he would promise his associates in both chambers that the foreign policy of France, which could be expressed in one word, would be to maintain peace by means of a concert of the European powers.

VIENNA, March 12.—The Admirals commanding the European squadrons in Cretan waters have suggested to their respective Governments the advisability of each power contributing 1,000 soldiers to be employed in occupying the towns in the northern part of Crete for the purpose of preserving order.

ATHENS, March 12.—With the abatement of the war fever here there is a growing belief that an amicable agreement between Turkey and Greece with regard to Crete is possible.

MORE MASSACRES FEARED.

The Situation in Asia Minor Regarded as Threatening.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 12.—A renewal of the outbreaks in Asia Minor is imminent, and Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, has called the Porte's attention to the state of affairs existing there, with a view of averting the atrocities which are threatened.

The Christians in Anatolia are in a deplorable condition and consequently subjected to outrage.

It is feared that a massacre will occur at Payas, where the situation is extremely critical.

It is reported from Erzeroum that large bodies of Russian troops are being concentrated on the Armenian frontier in the direction of Sarikemysh, in the district of Kars.

It is reported that large quantities of Gras rifles and cartridges are being smuggled into Chios, an island belonging to Turkey, off the west coast of Asia Minor, and sold to the inhabitants at nominal prices. The arms are smuggled by the way of Smyrna.

The Porte and the foreign diplomats have received news of bloodshed at Everek, a mountain village in Kaisarieh. The situation in those regions is most lamentable, and rumors are current in this city that a massacre is impending there.

FIGHTING RENEWED IN CRETE.

The Turkish Fort at Spinalonga Attacked by Insurgents.

CANEA, March 12.—It is reported here that the Turkish fort at Spinalonga is being attacked by the insurgents. The Moslems are said to be making a gallant resistance.

It is also reported that several encounters between Moslems and Christians have taken place in Archanes.

A description given by an eye witness of the evacuation of Kandamos by the Moslems, who have now reached Canea, says that swarms of wild looking insurgents swooped like kites on the outgoing refugees and seized and hauled off oxen by their horns and tails. They fought desperately with each other to gain possession of chairs and tables. The insurgents wanted to loot the place, and were ready to risk their lives for a sheep or a mule.

The destitute Mussulman refugees here are on the verge of starvation. Bands of robbers are pillaging the towns and the adjoining country.

TURKEY TRYING TO BUY IRONCLADS.

Reported Negotiations with the United States Government.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 12.—It is positively stated here that the administration of the Sultan's civil list will enter into negotiations with the United States Government for the purchase of two or three ironclads that are already completed.

It is said that £40,000 Turkish will be paid on account of the purchase money.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The report from Constantinople that Turkey will enter into negotiations with the United States Government for the purchase of ironclads is pronounced absurd by officials of the State and Navy Departments.

WAITING A SIGNAL TO REVOLT.

Insurrection in Turkish Provinces Awaits Greece's Word.

PARIS, March 12.—A dispatch from Larissa, on the Turkish frontier of Greece, says that the Greek troops there and at Mikala number 25,000. The equipment of the men is perfect, their magazines are filled with ammunition, and they are well provisioned. The enthusiasm of the men, the dispatch says, is indescribable.

The same authority states that within a small area across the Turkish frontier there are 15,000 insurgents awaiting the signal from Greece to rise against the Sultan's Government.

NO CHANGE IN CUBAN POLICY.

Decision Reached at the Meeting of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—It is understood that at the Cabinet meeting to-day the Cuban situation was discussed and that the discussion ended with the understanding that the policy hitherto pursued of strict neutrality and enforcement of the neutrality laws, would be adhered to so long as the conditions remained as at present.

Secretary Sherman had a call this morning from Mrs. Ruiz, widow of the man who is alleged to have been murdered in the military prison of Guanabacoa, Cuba, several weeks ago. Mrs. Ruiz was accompanied by her five children and an interpreter, whose presence was needed, as she is unable to speak a word of English.

The interview, which lasted about five minutes, was devoted to a recital of the total destitution of the family and their reliance upon the United States to secure an indemnity from Spain.

Mrs. Ruiz and her children subsequently called at the White House and had a brief interview with the President.

The Sheldon Wife Murder Case.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 12.—The jury which is trying Frank N. Sheldon for wife-murder has been out since last night, and it is predicted it will fail to agree. The murder alleged was committed in April, 1896.

TO SUCCOR THE CRETANS

An Enthusiastic Mass Meeting Held in Chickering Hall Under Greek Auspices.

THE HON. SETH LOW PRESIDES.

The Language of Hellas Moved the Galleries to Deafening Applause—Speeches Made by Michael Anagnos, Gen. Viele, Dr. R. S. Tharin, and Prof. Leotzakos.

Enthusiasm ran high at the meeting of sympathizers with Crete held under the auspices of Consul General Botassi and Seth Low, in Chickering Hall, last night. Every period in the speeches evoked a clatter of hands and feet. The greatest uproar followed the peroration of Michael Anagnos, a visitor from Boston. His address, a summary of the modern history of Crete, had held attention without causing excitement, but at the close he said:

"Now, my friends, I am going to say a few words in your own language," whereupon he declaimed a few sentences in a voice husky with earnestness. The swarthy faces in the gallery swayed forward, and the dark eyes glowed with eagerness. Before he finished his last sentence the audience broke in with a shout of applause that was renewed until after the speaker had bowed himself back to his chair.

Greek Side by Side.

"'E say Greek side by side," interpreted an eager Athenian for the reporters. "Any man try to deevide Greek, zat man tr-r-raitor! 'E mean Vlastos," continued the interpreter.

Solon J. Vlastos is the editor of the Greek paper Atlantis, and is said to be hostile to the Consul General, and it had been rumored that his friends would appear at the meeting and make trouble.

The meeting was called to raise money for the Cretan refugees in Athens. Seth Low presided, and upon the platform with him sat the Consul General, Demetrius N. Botasse; Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Dr. C. A. Leale, Michael Anagnos, Theodore P. Ralli, Paul S. Galatte, Anthony P. Ralli, John D. Champlin, Dr. Achilles Rose, Dr. R. S. Tharin, Anthony C. Denotovich, Father Agathodoros Papageorgopoulos, and others. At either side of the stage stood a standard bearer in the Greek National dress. One bore the American flag, the other the Greek flag.

In his introductory speech Mr. Low said: "The primary object of this meeting is to arouse interest in the condition of the Cretan refugees in Greece. It is hoped that when the facts are understood the American people will be willing to contribute liberally to help the people of Greece carry this heavy and unusual burden." Here the audience applauded. President Low went on to express the interest of himself and the American people at large in Greece and Crete.

President Low Enthusiastic.

"I will venture to say," he exclaimed, "that Americans almost without exception are glad that Greece has taken her life in her hand and has dared to say to armed Europe that so long as she has a breath of life in her the history of Armenia shall not be repeated in Crete."

He announced that James Woodward, Jr., President of the Hanover Bank, would act as Treasurer for the Cretan relief fund.

"I earnestly hope," he concluded, "that the people in New York and throughout the country will send money through him to the Cretan refugees."

President Low read letters from Bishop Potter, Elihu Root, Gen. di Cesnola, Prof. Manatt of Brown University, and Congressman S. J. Barrows, regretting the inability of the writers to be present, and expressing sympathy with the cause.

Gen. Egbert L. Viele was then introduced and spoke in part as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: We have come together to-night in response to an appeal which all are bound to listen to. New York has ever been mindful of the suffering of others.

"There is a land to which modern civilization owes all it has in literature, art, and philosophy. And to-day we are told that more than 1,500 refugees from a fair island are now cast upon the shores of Hellas, destitute, wanting in food and clothing.

"It is to succor these people that we are assembled here this evening.

Spectre of the Concert of Powers.

"It is not now the time to inquire into the spectre of the European concert. If we should remove the mask, we should see the Eastern uestion. A question that has remained unanswered throughout ages. It is the one long struggle between Orientalism and Occidentalism, between barbarism and civilization; a struggle that was begun on the plains of Marathon; a struggle that may soon end by the Turk taking himself to the other side of the Bosphorus."

Gen. Ville announced that the first subscription to the cause—$25—had been given him by a woman that evening.

Dr. R. S. Tharin discoursed at considerable length upon the iniquity of the Turk and the inexpediency of permitting him to remain in Europe. He asserted very dramatically that the Sultan would be driven out by the force of opinion among the sovereign people.

In conclusion, Prof. Leatzakos saaid: "In behalf of Crete, I thank those gentlemen who this evening have spoken their praise for the struggle that Greece is maintaining alone. Our brethren are suffering in Crete, and we shall never abandon them."

He called for cheers, and the meeting closed with a rousing shout.

PLANS OF ROBBERS MISCARRY.

An Abortive Attempt to Loot a Train Near Toledo, Ohio.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 12.—A peculiar but abortive attempt at train robbery occurred last night near Samaria, sixteen miles north of here, on the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Road. Two men got on the train at Jackson, taking seats some distance from each other, and pulled their slouch hats over their eyes. Conductor Foster was making out his reports, when he heard one of the men exclaim, "This is the place." This did not cause him to notice the men particularly until he chanced to glance up and discover a masked man holding a revolver beneath his nose.

"Stop the train," said the bandit.

"And don't be long about it, either," exclaimed the other, who was rigged out in similar fashion. The conductor reached for the bell cord just as Expressman William Barrett entered from the express car.

Seeing the situation, Barrett reached for his hip pocket to draw a weapon, when he was quickly covered and ordered to throw up his hands. At this moment the brakeman entered, but the muzzle of a revolver pointed toward him caused him to leave precipitately.

The men peered out through the windows anxiously as the train slackened in speed, as if expecting assistance. Their actions indicated that they were greatly disappointed that no one appeared. After a number of decidedly uncomplimentary remarks they slowly backed out of the car, revolvers being still pointed at the conductor and messenger, until they reached the platform, when they leaped from the train and were quickly lost in the darkness.

A robbery had been planned, but the plans miscarried.

There was a large sum of money in the express car, and had the raid been successful the bandits would have been well paid. Special officers from this city have been scouring that section of the country all day.

Capt. Lawrence's Case in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 12.—The court martial proper of Capt. Lawrence of the Fifth Regiment is at an end, and nothing more remains but the verdict, which will be handed to Gov. Bushnell after due deliberation by the Court. To-day Judge Advocate Volirath made his argument, after which court adjourned. It is asserted that as soon as the Lawrence case is settled, charges will be preferred against other members of the regiment.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

Probability that the Pick of the Cleveland Basebell Team Will Go to Brooklyn.

OFFER OF $100,000 MADE.

The Negotiations Begun a Few Days Ago by President Byrne of the Brooklyn Team—The Cleveland Directors Dissatisfied with Their Public Support.

When the baseball season opens there is a strong probability that the pick of the Cleveland team will be found in the ranks of the Brooklyn players. An offer was made a few days ago by President Byrne of the Brooklyn team to F. De Haas Robinson, President of the Cleveland Club, to transfer the latter team to Brooklyn. The consideration offered was $100,000.

It has been known in baseball circles for a year or more that the Cleveland Directors were dissatisfied with the public support given in that city, and at a recent League meeting the dissatisfaction on the part of Mr. Robinson and his associates was made more pronounced. They concluded that they were carrying altogether too expensive a club for the support they had been getting. The Cleveland Club, while a professional success, never paid financially, and the failure of the efforts to establish Sunday games only increased the irritation.

A few days ago Mr. Byrne conceived the idea of transferring the Cleveland Club to Brooklyn, and the project was enthusiastically received by the Directors of the Brooklyn Club. In speaking of the matter yesterday, President Byrne said:

"Nothing has as yet been definitely decided. We made the offer of $100,000 for the Cleveland Club in good faith, as Mr. Robinson is anxious to sell and we are ready to buy. If we get the team, we will take the pick of the Cleveland players, and, with the men we will retain of last year's team, will have a make-up that will keep the other League clubs guessing. The whole thing amounts practically to a transfer. Mr. Robinson wants a cheaper team, and undoubtedly many of our players will go to the Forest City. We expect to have a definite answer in a few days."

Mr. Byrne said that the contract for the new grounds will not be signed until some day next week. The grounds will be situated in South Brooklyn, within fifteen minutes' ride of the City Hall, and easily reached by several lines of road.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Summer Weather at the Track—Large Crowd Present.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—Hot weather, the thermometer registering 87 degrees, gave the race course a Summer appearance to-day. The large crowd present spent a pleasant day, although only two favorites won.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Nicholas, 107 pounds, (Coombs,) even, won by a length and a half; Helen Wren, 111, (Burns,) 6 to 1, second by two lengths; Senator Morrill, 115, (Caywood,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Belle of Killarney, Stockholm, Gismonda, Onarratta, and Junita also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Half mile. Lupia, 100 pounds, (Clay,) 4 to 1, won by a length and a half; Lillian Russell, 98, (Burns,) 8 to 1, second by two lengths; John Conners, 103, (L. Soden,) 2 to 1, third. Time—0:50. Jim Lyle, Bonnie Nell, Grace Himyar, Harold F., and Lady Hanly also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, seven furlongs. The Plutocrat, 107 pounds, (R. Williams,) 2 to 1, won by a length; Princess Bonnie, 92, (Burns,) 7 to 2, second by a head; Clymena, 95, (Clay,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Hurns, Summer Sea, Parrot Mouthed, Overflow, and Farmer Leigh also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; mile. Judge Steadman, 100 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 12 to 1, won by a length; Necedah, 92, (Burns,) 9 to 2, second by four lengths; Domingo, 108, (Scherrer,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:42½. Dorothy III., Martin Orinda, and Squire G. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Rushfields, 97 pounds, (Gutries,) 25 to 1, won by a head; Lord Fairfax, 100, (Clay,) 9 to 10, second by a head; Cadillac, 97, (Songer,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:17¾. Charles Christy, Matt Boykin, Harv B., Stevena, Mirian M., Pommery Sec, John Conway, Belva, Appleby, and Chepata also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile. Paros, 104 pounds, (Clay,) 9 to 2, won by a neck; Samson, 107, (Knapp,) 9 to 5, second by four lengths; Constant, 101, (T. Powers,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:43¼. Judge Bullock, Little Tom, Pitfall, and Mrs. Morgan also ran.

Results at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 12.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, selling. Bourbon, 116 pounds, (Shaw,) 12 to 1, won by a length; Woodland Belle, 102, (H. Martin,) 11 to 5, second by three lengths; Adam Andrew, 107, (Clawson,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:02½. Iron Jacket, Myron, Monitor, Siegfried, Miss Ross, Sea Spray, Mike Rice, and Sir Richard also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Dolore, 107 pounds, (Jones,) 3 to 1, won by a length and a half; Cavallo, 107, (Thorpe,) 5 to 1, second by five lengths; Lena, 107, (G. Wilson,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Major Fludd, Lupula, Laura Burt, imp. Mistral II., Fort Augustus, Greenleaf, Peaceman, Cogent, Seven Up, Tom Smith, and Defender also ran.

THIRD RACE. Three and a half furlongs; two-year-olds. Rey El Salto, 105 pounds, (H. Shields,) 5 to 1, won by a neck; Little T. G., 104, (H. Martin,) 5 to 2, second by six lengths; Thorpe, 109, (Thorpe,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—0:42¾. Fusil, Midgley, Swanhilda, Froica, Iona Marie, Charles Le Bel, Malka, Andrea, and Old Jack also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a furlong, selling. Judge Denny, 100 pounds, (Piggott,) 3 to 2, won by a head; Morte Fonse, 112, (McHugh,) 5 to 1, second by four lengths; Adolph Spreckels, 104, (H. Martin,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:55. Palomacita and Hot Spur also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse. Cash Day, 113 pounds, (H. Shields,) even, won by one and a half lengths; Sallie Cliquot, 100, (T. Sloan,) 3 to 1, second by fifteen lengths; George Miller, 110, (H. Martin,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:27¼. Zylpha, Salvation, Charles A., and Installator also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile; selling. Lincoln II., 99 pounds, (H. Martin,) 6 to 5, won by two and a half lengths; Yankee Doodle, 110, (W. Martin,) 6 to 1, second by three-quarters of a length; Ben Amela, 110, (Thorpe,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:41¾. Summertime and Nebula also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. M. Cliquot, 107 pounds, (Thorpe,) 15 to 1, won by one and a half lengths; Tulare, 104, (H. Martin,) 12 to 1, second by six lengths; May R., 102, (Shenard,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:15¼. Viking, Atticus, Mrs. Shade, Tryst, St. Distaff, and Naranja also ran.

TROPHIES OF SPORTSMEN.

Features of the Exhibition Which Will Be Opened To-day.

The third annual exposition of the Sportsmen's Association will open to-day at the Madison Square Garden. It will last all next week. The amphitheatre is occupied by the exhibits of manufacturers of sporting goods, of periodicals devoted to sports, specimens of taxidermic art, and other interesting features. In the assembly room there is an exhibit of trophies won by amateurs in all departments of sports, and of heads of animals shot by many of the most expert hunters in the country. In the Concert Hall is to be seen a fine collection of sporting pictures.

During the week there will be fly casting, and revolver and rifle tournaments. The medals which will be given by the Sportsmen's Association to the winners of these contests are unique and beautiful. They are from a design selected by Manager Frank W. Sanger of the Sportsmen's Show and Secretary J. A. H. Dressel of the Sportsmen's Association. The first, second, and third prizes will be, respectively, medals of gold, silver, and bronze. The face of the medal is said to have more detail in its design than any medal of the size that was ever struck in this country. The medal in shape resembles an old Roman coin; upon the face is a faithful miniature of Hans Makart's painting of "Diana's Hunt," the original of which is at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Above, the picture shows a deer's head, backed by the forest; below, the picture is a trout leaping from the stream, and rod and gun show above and below the picture. On the reverse of each medal will be inscribed "Sportsmen's Association, Madison Square Garden," and the event represented and the day when it was won.

UNIVERSITY TRACK MEET.

Arrangements Made by the Association at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 12.—The annual meeting of the University Track Athletic Cup Association was held at the Massasoit House this afternoon.

Harvard was represented by G. Morrison, '83; L. W. Jenkins, '96, the Secretary of the association, and W. H. Vincent, '97, the Captain of the athletic team.

Yale's representative was the manager of her team, C. Gillette, '97. Capt. S. K. Gerard was unable to be present on account of the game at New Haven to-morrow night with the University of Pennsylvania.

G. B. Morrison of Harvard was chosen President of the association, and C. Gillette of Yale was made Secretary and Treasurer.

No changes were made in the constitution, though there was some discussion on the matter of the relay race. It was decided to have the relay race at this year's meet, but whether or not the race will be for points will be settled later. The meet in 1898 will include the relay race as one of the events for points.

As decided two years ago, the walk will be dropped from the list at this year's meet. The date of the games, as fixed by the constitution, will be May 15, and the meet will be held in New Haven, the last meeting, in 1895, having been at Cambridge.

The men were reticent about saying anything concerning the strength of their teams. Capt. Vincent thinks he will have a good team, though as yet they have done no outdoor work, and have not gone to the training table. The Yale table was formed Thursday, and the men who will meet the University of Pennsylvania to-morrow night were sent to it.

TO-DAY'S GAMES AT YALE.

Chief of Police Refuses to Give a Permit for Boxing.

NEW HAVEN, March 12.—Plans were completed to-night for the annual Yale indoor games at the Second Regiment Armory in connection with the athletes of the Connecticut National Guard to-morrow night.

Capt. Winsor of Pennsylvania and Capt. Vincent of Harvard will be here with teams. Pennsylvania meets Yale in the principal team relay race in the evening. The officials will be: James Sullivan, New Jersey Athletic Club, referee, W. C. Dole, New Haven, timer; Keene Fitzpatrick, Yale, starter, and Dr. W. G. Anderson, Yale, announcer. The judges will be from the Boston Athletic Association.

Police Superintendent Treadwell Smith this afternoon absolutely declined to give a boxing permit to the Yalo Track Athletic Association for the games. He stated that if the boxing events were to be limited to Yale men he would grant a permit. Whether the Yale Association will give up the boxing events or not is not decided. It is expected that the management will make an attempt to secure the permit from the Mayor.

DOUBLES AT HAND TENNIS.

Contests at the New York Athletic Clubhouse.

A hand tennis match, doubles, was begun at the New York Athletic Club House yesterday, and several interesting games were played. Dr. T. P. Berens and J. M. Lowerre defeated J. H. Haslin and H. S. Lyons, and D. C. Watts and M. P. Halpin defeated D. H. Tenny and J. B. Cox. E. J. Giannini was the referee. The scores are as follows:

First Series—First Game.

Berens and Lowerre—2, 0, 0, 11, 1, 7, 3, 0, 6, 1—25.
Haslin and Lyons—0, 0, 0, 0, 8, 3, 1, 0, 0—12.

Second Game.

Haslin and Lyons—12, 1, 2, 0, 10—25.
Berens and Lowerre—0, 0, 0, 1—1.

Third Game.

Berens and Lowerre—5, 2, 1, 7, 7, 0, 1, 0, 2—25.
Haslin and Lyons—4, 1, 5, 0, 1, 2, 0, 7—20.

Second Series—First Game.

Watts and Halpin—1, 1, 2, 0, 2, 11, 3, 2, 3—25.
Tenny and Cox—0, 0, 1, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 1—12.

Second Game.

Watts and Halpin—1, 3, 0, 2, 1, 2, 1, 7, 3, 5—25.
Tenny and Cox—1, 0, 6, 0, 3, 6, 1, 1, 2—20.

Fencing Teams to Meet.

The annual contest for the S. T. Shaw Cup for fencing teams of the New York Athletic Club and the Fencers' Club will take place to-night at the New York Athletic clubhouse. The teams will be as follows:

Fencers' Club—A. V. Z. Post, A. Townsend, F. Irving, and Charles Tatham.

New York Athletic Club—Graeme M. Hammond, C. G. Bothner, W. T. Heintz, and R. O. Haubold.

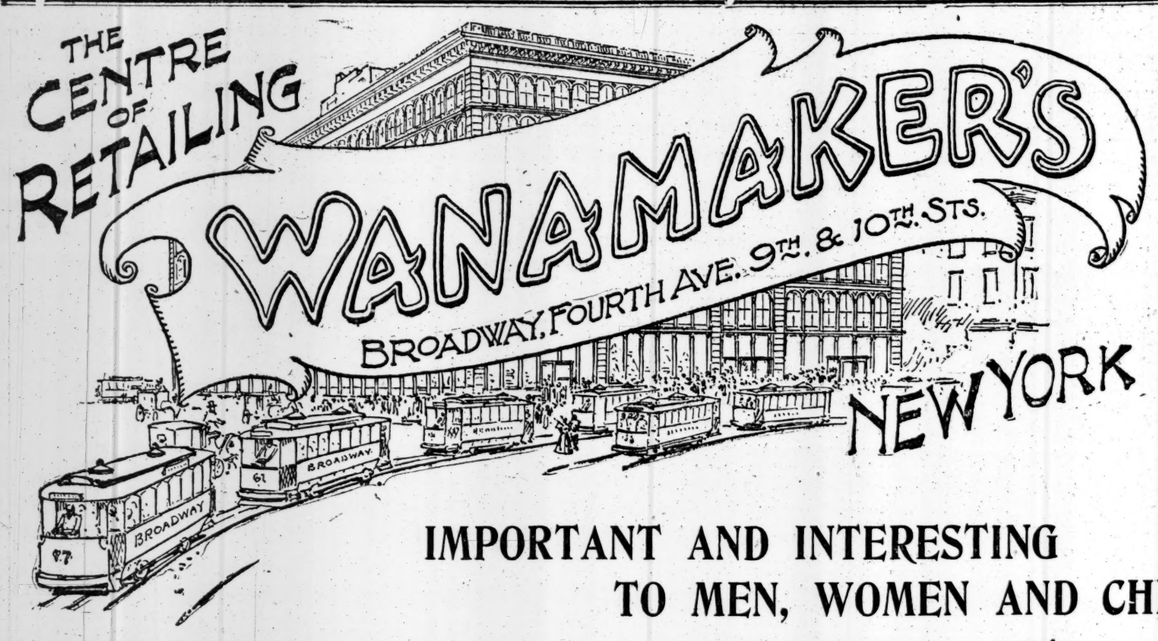
The judges will be W. T. Lawson and H. K. Bloodgood of the Racquet and Tennis Club, Dr. Echeverria and Dr. Kemp of the New York Athletic Club, and Scott O'Connor of the Fencers' League. Charles Goodhue will be master of ceremonies.

GENERAL SPORTING NOTES.

The postponed meeting of the Eastern League of Professional Baseball Clubs will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Thursday at 12 o'clock noon. President Powers says it will be an important meeting.

The Polo Athletic Club will have a boxing entertainment to-night. "Australian Billy" Murphy and Austin Rice will furnish the event of the evening. They will box twenty rounds. The preliminaries are to be between "Jack" Delaney and Frank Patterson and "Jack" Dever and "Eddie" Connell.

The basket ball team of the Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association and the team from New



IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING TO MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN:

WOMEN'S WRAPS AND JACKETS

Paris things, although moderate in quantity, jaunty Soldier Jackets, elegant Carriage Capes, and all that sort of things have made a sensation on our second floor, Broadway.

Berlin things crowd them. Yesterday in the custom house, to-day they are before you.

Drab Kersey Capes.

Black Applique Capes—cloth on silk.

Blue Cloth Soldier Cape—slashed in white.

Black Cloth Capes with beads and silk.

Black Cheviot Jackets—blazer and fly fronts.

Black Cloth Jackets—white satin piping.

All this is merely a fraction of thought about the Berlin things. You'll miss it if you don't see them.

Second floor, Broadway.

MEN'S NECKWEAR.

Eighty-seven novelties in London Twill Silks. Some simple enough for a country parson, some gay enough to almost choke you, and they are exclusively here.

Reversible Four-in-hand, $1.

Gatwick or wide end, $1.

Oxford Ties, 50c.

Would you be up to date? Dress your neck from this collection.

108,000 men's all-silk folded Ties—an enormous purchase, but

AT 12½c EACH

they will soon be distributed. The market price for such Ties is 25c—for some of them 50c each. A big saving for purchasers.

Broadway and Ninth street.

MEN'S GLOVES

Solid leather, of the sort that sell at $1.50, but they go here to-day at

ONE DOLLAR.

Why the price cut? There's a reason. Can you find it? It isn't in the Gloves.

Dogskin? Yes, so the maker says, but not many Glovers call leathers by their correct names. Trade fibs. But they are alleged dogskin, and just as good dogskin as you'll find in any other dogskin Gloves.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

BOYS' CLOTHING

For Spring wear, of course. We mean to maintain our established claim to leadership in the selling of Boys' Clothing. Good materials, honest tailoring, newest styles and lowest prices shall rule here. Large varieties to select from.

Top Coats, all-wool covert cloth, very nobby, sizes 4 to 8 yrs., $3; 9 to 14 yrs., $3.50.

Top Coats of tan covert cloth, sizes 6 to 15 yrs., $4.50. Very nobby Coats.

Brownie Top Coats of covert cloth and blue serge, $3.50, $4, $4.50, and $5.

Reefers of blue cheviot and serge, $3 to $7.50.

A complete line of Sailor Suits, sizes 3 to 12 yrs., of rough and plain blue serge and fancy cheviots in all the newest styles, handsomely trimmed, $3 to $8.50.

Brownie Suits in fancy cheviot, covert cloth and navy blue serge; Vests of fancy material, $4, $5, $6.50, and $7.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

CANDY

Pure, delicious, wholesome, cheap. This tells the story of our Confectionery and explains its popularity. Its reputation is jealously guarded.

Fine Mixed Candies, 60c lb.

Chocolate Covered Nougat, 20c lb.

Chocolate Covered Marshmallows, 20c lb.

A CONGRESS OF LEATHERS

It meets in the Shoe Store, and overflows in the Rotunda. An extremely interesting exhibition of all the various leathers used in manufacture of Shoes and Slippers. The skins are tanned, but uncut. Almost every shade of the rainbow represented. A magnificent illustration of the tanner's skill and the development of leather making. The decorative effect makes a pleasing picture. One of the striking features is the American flag, made by grouping different skins.

And all this to exploit Wanamaker's Shoes for women and children.

WOMEN'S SHOES

At $1.60—Chrome tanned kidskin, kid and cloth tops, oak tanned leather soles, welted and stitched.

At $3—Of fine chrome-tanned kidskin, laced and buttoned, "coin" toe, flexible saddle soles—comfortable, shapely.

At $5—Of dull oxide kidskin, laced and buttoned; light weight and durable; newest shapes; very handsome Shoes.

Second floor Tenth street.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Some French Silk-and-Linen Handkerchiefs for men are first shown this morning. Beautiful novelties. Designs and grounds in delicate colorings. Very Frenchy—very neat.

AT 50c,

notwithstanding the fact that they are made to sell at $1 and $1.25.

A unique Handkerchief Store, this. Pure Linen Handkerchiefs very cheap.

Women's Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 30c, 45c and 50c a half dozen. Linen Handkerchiefs with lace edges, 25c and 50c each.

Broadway.

GIRLS' SUITS

From Lilliput for the midgets—4 to 14 years.

White duck, brown linen, natural crash, printed lawn, cunard stripes, and a man-o'-war cap, $1.75 to $3.50. Heralds of Summer. First here.

Beautiful things in girls' dresses of the fine sorts for Summer. You'll need adjectives when you see them—dainty, graceful, child-like. Modern production has developed dressmakers for little girls, tailors for little boys.

Their products are here.

Second floor.

MEN'S BATH WRAPS

Presto! And down the prices go.

Terry Cloth Bath Wraps. We owe little to the unspeakable Turk, but Turkish Toweling is one of his little arts for which we say "Thanks!" Terry Cloth, and these Wraps are an evolution from the Turk's towels. Prices to-day are an evolution from the maker's losses. Come quick—if you want one.

$1.75 instead of $2.50.
$2.50 instead of $3.50.
$4.00 instead of $6.00.
$5.00 instead of $7.50.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

BICYCLES

Thoroughly up-to-date, high grade, staunch and handsome Bicycles. This describes, in part, the

CONTINENTAL, $50.
CONTINENT, $37.50.

The worthiness of the Wheels has been proved by more than 9,000 riders. They have stood severe tests, and were not found wanting.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TROUBLE FOR THE SEE YUPS.

Members of the Chinese Society Want Government Aid in Making Their Records Straight.

CHICAGO, March 12.—A select party of Chinese merchants of San Francisco, including the wealthiest of the race in America, arrived in Chicago this morning from the Pacific coast en route to Washington on a peculiar mission. In the party are Lee Chow, whose fortune is estimated at $3,000,000; Chan Lee Doon, a big rice and tea merchant; Wong Shai Shung, a native American, who is worth $500,000; Lee Fook, member of the cigar firm of Cabanas & Co., and credited with an estate worth $800,000; Fung Yow Kaing, President of the See Yup Society; Moy Burk Fun, the interpreter; J. C. Campbell of Reddy, Watson & Campbell, San Francisco, counsel for the See Yup Society in America, and Private Secretary Thomas A. Keogh. The party traveled in a private car, which was the scene of concerts, lectures, and dramatic recitations by some of the Chinamen and invited fellow-travelers.

All the ten Chinamen are members of the See Yup Society, which is at war with the Sam Yup Society in San Francisco. Fung Young Hang, the Consul there, sent to the Chinese Minister at Washington recently a list of charges against prominent members of the See Yups, accusing them of plotting against the Chinese Empire. The Minister sent the charges to Pekin as true. Lee Chow and President Kaing were sentenced to be beheaded if they touched Chinese territory, and more than a dozen relatives of the other members of the party were imprisoned and their property confiscated.

It is to have these troubles removed that the See Yups are now on their way to Washington. The Chinese members of the party, arrayed in silken robes, were received in state by the leaders of Chinatown on their arrival, and will be entertained until to-morrow evening. They are staying at the Auditorium Hotel.

CHICAGO UNDERGROUND LINES.

Elaborate Scheme for Connecting the Stations and Elevators.

CHICAGO, March 12.—A new phase in the scheme of the Cook County Subway and Terminal Railway Company developed today. The plan proposed, it is said, includes as a part of the underground loop connecting the railroad depots a scheme to tunnel beneath the three branches of the river, and thus tap by rail underground the elevators, warehouses, and docks along the river front.

The main terminal station, according to the plan of the promoters, is to be located upon the Ogden estate, north of and adjoining the river and east of the Illinois Central right of way. The subway beneath the main and south branches of the river will form the north and west sides of the loop connecting the depots.

Beginning at the terminal station on the Ogden property, the subway will connect with the Illinois Central at Lake Street by a branch subway from the river. The main subway will run west beneath the river, connecting with the Chicago and Northwestern station, and beyond that point under each branch of the river as far south and as far north as is necessary. The south river branch will connect with the Union station.

Another subway extending east from the south branch to the Illinois Central right of way will connect with the Grand Central Station, the Dearborn and Polk Street depots and the Park Row station.

May Be Reappointed May 1.

The rumor that has been about the City Hall for the past two days, to the effect that when the terms of Public Works Commissioner Collis and Commissioner of Jurors Plimley expire, on May 1, new men would be named in their places, was laid low by Mayor Strong yesterday. "There is not a word of truth in any such story," said the Mayor. "In fact, in the whole list of officials whose terms expire on May 1, I do not know that there is any man whom I will not be willing to reappoint."

E. C. NEWTON A SUICIDE.

A Cast-Off Son Grows Despondent over Lack of Money.

E. C. Newton, twenty-four years old, the son of a wealthy Englishman, took paris green about 10 o'clock Thursday night at the Hotel Warwick, Fortieth Street and Broadway, and died at 3 o'clock A. M. yesterday. Some time ago Newton married Miss Foote, an actress, who is to appear in "Gay Manhattan" at Koster & Bial's next week, and because of his marriage his father cast him off.

Newton came to America with his bride, who is a sister of Charles E. Foote, a lawyer, with an office in the Home Life Insurance Building. He was unfortunate here, and wrote to his father for assistance. The latter, however, was obdurate, and refused to make remittances. Newton and his wife lived at the Hotel Imperial until they were asked to leave a few days ago. Newton threatened his father that suicide would follow a failure of remittances. His body will be taken to England.

A DEATH ON THE GERMANIC.

The Steamship Held at Quarantine Until It Is Investigated.

Joseph Feeley, twenty years old, and a native of Rosscommon, Ireland, died yesterday morning on the White Star Line steamship Germanic, which arrived last evening at Quarantine. Death was attributed to syncope by the ship's physician, but on the vessel's arrival at Quarantine, Deputy Health Officer L'Hommedieu was not satisfied as to the cause of death, and he detained the Germanic at Quarantine for the night. Feeley was accompanied by a brother, who is an American citizen, and who had gone abroad to bring him to this country.

CUBANS IN PINAR DEL RIO.

Gen. Rivera Writes Defying Spaniards to Drive Him Out.

A letter was received at the Cuban Junta headquarters yesterday from Gen. Ruiz Rivera, who succeeded to Gen. Maceo's command in the Province of Pinar del Rio. In the course of his letter Gen. Rivera says:

"I assure you again that you need have no fears for us. At the close of this season's campaign my forces are occupying the positions they held at the beginning in October last, and with the advantages of being better trained in warfare and imbued with greater confidence.

"I will not go into details. It is sufficient to say that no Spanish General, no Spanish army, can pacify Pinar del Rio. Time will prove it."

DEPARTMENT STORE BILL.

Illinois Legislator Proposes Corporations Shall Not Sell at Retail.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—In the lower house to-day Mr. Sutton introduced a department store bill, making it unlawful for a corporation to engage in the mercantile business for the sale of merchandise at retail.

One section of the bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any foreign corporation to carry on any retail mercantile business in this State from and after six months from the time the act shall take effect.

Any person or association carrying on business contrary to the act shall forfeit and pay the sum of $1,000 for each retail sale or exchange it may make, to be recovered by an action in the name of the people of the State of Illinois as plaintiff against the violating corporation.

One-half of the fine in each case shall go to the State and the other half to the party or parties causing the action to be brought.

TWO DEATHS BY POISONING.

A Wealthy Couple Found Dead in Their Home at Rutland, Penn.

MANSFIELD, Penn., March 12.—Stephen Horton, a wealthy farmer, who resided in the little village of Rutland, six miles from here, is lying dead in his home, while in another part of the house lie the remains of his wife.

The death of both has been attributed to poison, and a Coroner's jury found that Mrs. Horton administered it to her husband and then ended her own existence.

The Hortons lived quietly, and as far as can be ascertained were happy in their domestic relations. The only known trouble was dementia, exhibited by Mrs. Horton.

FRICK'S WEST VIRGINIA DEAL.

The Coke Magnate Buys a Large Tract of Coal Land.

MORGANTOWN, West Va., March 12.—For several weeks agents supposed to be representing the H. C. Frick Coke Company, the McClure Coke Company, and W. J. Rainey, have been in this county, looking over the coal lands that might be purchasable.

Several big tracts have been under consideration, especially several that are situated over near the Fayette County line. Some pretty fair prices have been offered, but in most cases they have been kept private.

To-day a deed was left at the Court House for record by which C. B. Dillie, special commissioner, transfers to the H. C. Frick Company 1,476 acres of land in Union District for a consideration of $5,600. This price is probably the one agreed upon for insertion in the deed, and is not believed to be the full consideration, as it is very low, the object being to influence other prospective purchases.

The land formerly belonged to the Fairchance Furnace Company, and is underlaid with a seam of coking coal. These late movements are taken as an indication that Connellsville region operators recognize that their coal is playing out, and that they must turn to West Virginia.

FOR A COURT OF CONCILIATION.

An Illinois Plan for Settling Disputes of Citizens.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—Representative McLaughlin to-day introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of a Court of Conciliation.

The bill recites that the dockets of the courts of record in this State are overcrowded with cases, resulting in the delay of the administration of justice, and that the experience of other countries has shown that the litigated cases may be reduced through the agency of a Court of Conciliation.

Section 1 of the bill provides that the several courts of record, including the Supreme Court, shall appoint three Counsellors of such courts, respectively, to hold Courts of Conciliation for the amicable settlement of controversies, whether involved in pending litigation or not, yet made the subject matter thereof. The members of the court are to sit either jointly or separately.

Section 2 provides that the three Counsellors shall prepare rules of practice to govern the proceedings of all such Courts of Conciliation, and shall also have the general supervision of such practice and proceedings throughout the State.

Section 3 provides that the respective county authorities shall provide places of meeting for such Court of Conciliation.

Section 4 provides that, in case a settlement of any controversy shall be voluntarily made before the Court of Conciliation acts, the settlement may be carried into effect in the manner provided in the statute of arbitration.

SOLDIER KILLED SPARRING.

Private Goldie of the Eighth Infantry Receives a Deathblow from Private O'Shay.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, March 12.—Privates Goldie and O'Shay of the Eighth United States Infantry, stationed here, had a sparring match last night.

In the first round, O'Shay struck Goldie a half-hook blow below the temple.

Goldie fell to the floor, dead, his neck having been broken by the blow. Both men were slightly intoxicated.

O'Shay is in custody and will be tried for murder in the United States court.

PRIVATE CAPRON A SUICIDE.

Shoots Himself at Plattsburg—Son of Capt. Allyn Capron.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., March 12.—Private Capron of Company B, Twenty-first Regiment, United States Army, committed suicide here this evening, shooting himself in the head with his rifle. Temporary insanity is assigned for the act.

His father is Capt. Allyn Capron of the Fourth Artillery. Capron joined the army as a private and was studying for a commission.

PRISON CONTRACT SUSPENSION.

Indiana's New Law Prohibits the Employment of Convicts.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., March 12.—Warden Harley of the Indiana State Prison yesterday ordered the instant suspension of every contract by which convicts were employed. The order was unexpected by the contractors, and one of the firms will lose the labor of nearly 200 men.

This sudden action was due to the discovery that an emergency clause was added to a bill passed by the General Assembly abolishing convict labor, and the bill thus became a law as soon as Gov. Mount signed it. The result is that 200 men are locked in their cells, with no means of employment.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOTHER.

She Gladly Returns to the Old Home After Witnessing the Inauguration.

CANTON, Ohio, March 12.—The mother of President McKinley arrived home to-day. She said she was in good health and had enjoyed the trip to Washington and the imposing inaugural ceremony.

Mother McKinley was accompanied by her daughter Helen and by Capt. H. O. Heistand, United States Army, who has been detailed as military aide to the President. Mother McKinley was driven to her residence in East Tuscarawas Street, and said she was glad to get back to the old home.

The trip from Washington was made over the Pennsylvania Railroad in President Pugh's private car. A tenant will take possession of the President's house on April 1.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

LA PLATA, Md., March 12.—George Matthews, who murdered James J. Irwin at Allen's Fresh, Charles County, Md., last August, was executed in the La Plata jail yard this morning.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 12.—In the District Court this morning the case of Naval Paymaster Corwine, who is charged with embezzlement, was continued to March 28, owing to the absence of counsel.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., March 12.—A Northern Pacific passenger train collided with a rotary plow five miles west of Lamoure last night. Roadmaster Fitzgerald was killed and three others were injured.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

A Report on Senator Cantor's Bill Reducing the Price of Gas in This City to be Made Next Week.

THE PNEUMATIC TUBE BILL.

Mayor Strong Approved It Instead of Sending in the Expected Veto—The Macomb's Dam Bridge—Measures Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, March 12.—In the Senate this morning Senator Cantor inquired what had become of his bill to reduce the price of gas in New York City to $1. He introduced it at the beginning of the session. Chairman Brown of the Cities Committee said a report on the matter probably would be made next week.

The report of the Raines investigating committee, with bills amendatory of the excise law, was received. It will lie on the table until printed.

These bills were passed:

Senator Wieman—Authorizing the City of Brooklyn to participate in the exercises attending the dedication of Grant's Tomb in New York.

Mr. Nixon—To prevent the taking of fish from State nets.

Mr. Nixon—Appropriating $25,000 for the College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

Mr. Austin—Appropriating $13,000 to continue free instruction in National history, geography, and kindred subjects in certain institutions.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Stewart—Placing the State Veterinary College under the charge of Cornell University, but providing that the university shall receive no income from this college, and no fees shall be charged residents of the State.

Senator Koehler—Creating Louis J. Reynolds, William A. Jones, John E. Van Nostrand, Solomon S. Townsend, Dennis O'Leary, and George Hillman a commission to adjust the tax arrears in Queens County.

Senator Wieman—Authorizing the issue of $500,000 bonds by the City of Brooklyn for completing and furnishing school buildings.

Senator Cantor—Requiring claims for dower to be made within three years instead of twenty years, and limiting dower interest to property held at the time of death. Power is given to the husband to mortgage property without the wife's consent.

Senator Sullivan—Providing that the franchise tax on corporations shall be computed upon the basis of the capital stock employed in this State. Where capital is employed outside the State, the Controller may determine the amount and give credit for the amount of the franchise tax paid on such stock to be devoted to other taxes.

Senator McNulty—Providing for an exposition in the Borough of Brooklyn in 1901, to commemorate the incorporation of the Greater New York. The bill originally authorized New York City to issue $10,000,000 in bonds for the expenses of the exposition, but just before introducing the bill, he reduced the amount of bonds to be issued to $2,000,000, and added the following named persons to the Board of Managers for the exposition: Edward M. Shepard, Edwin Grout, Jacob Worth, Desmond Devine, James Shevlin, Otto Huber, James D. Lynch, Henry E. Roehr, and Edward S. Scott.

ELECTRIC LIGHT BILL ADVANCED

The Bill Fixing the Pay of Election Inspectors Is Passed by the Assembly—Mr. Barry's Gas Bill.

ALBANY, March 12.—In the Assembly today the following bills were advanced to a third reading:

Senator Cantor—Extending the time in which the Elevated Railroad Passenger Insurance Company may complete its organization.

Mr. Degnan—Providing for the inspection of both new and repaired gas meters by official gas inspectors and providing for additional inspectors.

Mr. T. P. Sullivan—Providing that in cities of over 800,000 the price of electric lights shall be three-quarters of a cent for incandescent lamps and four cents for arc lamps per hour.

Mr. Bedell—Providing that persons or corporations acting as agents for foreign fire insurance companies must reside or have their principal office in the State.

The following bills were passed:

Mr. Braun—Requiring the Trustees of the New York Police Pension Fund to grant a pension to Martin Morin.

Mr. J. J. Sullivan—Providing that Inspectors of Election in cities of the first class shall receive $7 on registration day, and $6 on canvass and election days.

Mr. Laimbeer—Prohibiting the sale or gift of tobacco to minors in State prisons.

Senator Ford—Providing for the audit and payment of moneys due by the termination of licenses on June 30, 1896.

Senator Brackett—Providing that an heir-at-law or next of kin may cause the validity of a will probate to be tested in a Supreme Court.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Roehr—Prohibiting railroads on Throop Avenue, Lewis Avenue, Clarinda Place, and Albany Avenue, in Brooklyn, without property owners' consent.

Mr. Scherer—Providing that electric light and power companies incorporated under special laws shall have the right to operate railroads by electricity four miles in length in cities of the first or second class and twenty-five miles in length elsewhere. They shall also, except in the class of cities mentioned, have the right to acquire property and franchises of other railroads not over twenty-five miles long, operated by electricity. The bill also provides for the acquiring of the capital stock of waterworks corporations by electric light and power companies when the latter furnish the former with power.

Mr. Leonard—Providing that in the procuring of money or purchase of property on credit, nothing relating to the purchaser's means or ability to pay shall be considered false pretense unless when made to a mercantile or commercial agency.

Mr. T. J. Barry—Providing that the cost of illuminating gas in New York City shall not exceed $1 per thousand.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing New York City to issue $10,000,000 in bonds for the erection of new and the repair of old schoolhouses.

Mr. Parshall—Abolishing the present Commissioners of the Shore Driveway in Brooklyn and providing for a new commission.

Mr. Parshall—Prohibiting railroads upon certain portions of Ninety-second Street, Cropsey Avenue, Harway Avenue, West Seventeenth, and all of Surf Avenue in the City of Brooklyn without the consent of a majority of the owners of property.

Mr. J. J. Cain—Permitting the erection of wooden buildings in the Twelfth Ward, City of Brooklyn, upon the consent of the Commissioner of Building.

Mr. Mathewson—Reducing the Raines liquor tax from $800 to $500 outside the fire limits of New York City.

Mr. Parshall—Prohibiting railroads on portions of Second Avenue, Fourth Avenue, Sixth Avenue, Seventh Avenue, Eighteenth Avenue, Sixteenth Street, and Seventy-ninth Street in the City of Brooklyn without the consent of a majority of property owners.

Mr. L. B. Brown—Providing that the Recorder, City Judge, and Judges of the Court of General Sessions shall receive for their services the same salary paid each of the Surrogates in the City and County of New York.

Mr. Soper—Reducing and relevying assessments in certain lands in the Thirty-second Ward, Brooklyn, laid thereon for grading and improving Avenue L.

Mr. Murray—Authorizing Brooklyn to issue bonds for the improvement of portions of Meserole Street, Schloss Street, Stacy Street, and Siegel Street.

Mr. Reinhard—Providing that in the filling in of the depressed cut of the railroad extending from One Hundred and Fifteenth Street to One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Fourth Avenue in New York City, and the removal of all bridges over said cut between these streets, the paving of the surface of the streets shall be of asphalt, which shall be graded to a level with adjoining streets.

MACOMB'S DAM BRIDGE.

The Mathewson Bill Is Amended in the Senate.

ALBANY, March 12. — Assemblyman Mathewson's bill allowing the Macomb's Dam temporary bridge in New York City to remain for five years, for use by railroad companies, has been amended by Senator Guy as follows:

"Should the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks of the City of New York deem it for the best interests of the public to allow the temporary bridge to remain, he is hereby authorized to erect and construct for temporary use a suitable structure, connecting the easterly end of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, in the Twelfth Ward, with the westerly end of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, in the Twenty-third Ward, or at such points on those streets, or adjacent streets or avenues, as the Commissioner shall ascertain and determine to be practicable, and to erect proper and necessary approaches thereto. The sum of $150,000 shall be applied to the erection of such temporary structure and the construction of proper approaches thereto instead of to the removal of the temporary bridge now at Seventh Avenue."

The bill, as amended, was reported favorably in the Senate to-day and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

PNEUMATIC TUBE BILL APPROVED.

Mayor Strong, However, Wishes the City to Benefit.

ALBANY, March 12.—The expected veto by Mayor Strong of Senator Ford's Pneumatic Tube bill has not materialized. Instead there was received to-day by the Senate from the Mayor a message approving the bill. In his memorandum accompanying the approval Mayor Strong says:

"The privilege of using the streets of New York, above or below the surface, is of great value, and when such privilege is extended to persons or corporations the city's interest should be carefully guarded. There is no provision in the present bill for compensation to the city for the rights conveyed therein. I suggest, therefore, that a bill be passed requiring the company referred to in the bill to pay to the City of New York not less than 3 per cent. of its gross receipts for the first twenty years, and that each twenty years thereafter a readjustment of the amount to be paid should be made by the municipal authorities. While referring specifically to this bill, I desire to be understood as believing, in the case of all corporations that are privileged to use the streets of New York, proper compensation should be made to the city, and that the rights of the city should be as carefully guarded as any other of its property interests."

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, March 12.—Gov. Black has signed the following bills:

Chapter 49.—Senator Koehler—Confirming the sale of the Town Farm of the Town of Flushing, Queens County.

Chapter 52.—Senator Burns—Creating the office of Receiver of Taxes for the town of White Plains.

TREACHERY OF THE SITKAS.

It Has Been Shown Again in Their Dealings with Other Indians.

TACOMA, Washington, March 12.—The Sitkas are the most warlike Indian tribe in Alaska. They frequently cause the authorities much trouble. News was received today that two weeks ago they attempted to hold as slaves fifteen Hoonah Indians who had gone to the Sitka camp in canoes on a visit.

The Hoonahs remained a week, and several big powwows were held. When they got ready to leave, the Hoonahs found fifteen of their strongest men and women had been picked out for slaves, and were told that they must remain to repay the Sitkas for fifteen Hoonahs who had escaped from slavery among the Sitkas nearly one hundred years ago. A free fight followed, in which firearms were used and more than a dozen people were wounded. The Hoonahs were overpowered and driven away, but went immediately to Sitka and notified the Federal officers, who compelled the Sitkas to release the captives. The Sitkas now threaten to go to war against the Hoonahs and compel them to pay for the fifteen lost slaves and their blankets.

About sixty years ago the Sitkas invited the Wrangel tribe to visit them and participate in a grand feast. They got them into a large building, and at a given signal slew their unsuspecting guests.

JOHN R. TURNER'S MONEY.

A Search, Prompted in England, for a Supposed Estate.

Francis Whittaker, a solicitor of Lancaster, England, has instituted a search in this country for certain securities in the name of John Robert Turner, who died in England in 1873, which, with the interest that has accrued, may amount in value to many thousands of dollars.

Turner was an Englishman who came to this country in the early part of the century. He invested considerable money in stocks, and it is believed that when he returned to England in 1873 his interest in American securities had become great. He died suddenly soon after his return to his mother country, however, and left no will. His relatives were greatly surprised when it was reported that no evidence was found among his effects of the invested capital he was supposed to have owned. William Lees, who represents Mr. Whittaker, has made no discoveries since he arrived here, last Wednesday.

Child Killed by a Cable Car.

Albert Lefebvre, four years old, son of M. A. Lefebvre, a steam and gas fitter of 157 East Seventy-sixth Street, was run down by a Lexington Avenue cable car yesterday afternoon, and died two hours later in the German Hospital. The child and an older boy were on their way home from the Park, and were crossing Seventy-sixth Street when the car struck Albert. Jacob K. Lunely of 150 East Eighty-fifth Street, the gripman, was arrested, and will be arraigned in Yorkville Police Court today on a charge of manslaughter.

Lights on Elevated Cars.

General Manager William J. Fransioli of the Manhattan Railway Company said yesterday that by Wednesday next 250 cars of the Sixth Avenue line would be illuminated by the Pintsch gas system. The question of a motor to supersede steam has yet to be decided. The compound air motor which has been tested on the New York Central's tracks may be put on the elevated tracks early in April.

Caution! Many unscrupulous dealers are selling ordinary Glauber Salt, or a mixture of Seidlitz Powder and Salt, under the name of "German Salt," "Sprudel Salt," "Artificial Sprudel Salt," or under other similar names, upon the reputation of the genuine products of the Carlsbad Springs. The public is warned against the purchase of any of these imitations. The genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is produced from the Sprudel Spring at Carlsbad, under the direct supervision of the City Council. Each bottle bears the seal of the City of Carlsbad and the signature of "EISNER & MENDELSON Co., Sole Agents for the United States," on every bottle. None other is genuine.

The Common Council of the City of Carlsbad,
LUDWIG SCHAFFLER, *Mayor.*

WOOL AND POTTERY SCHEDULES

Trouble in Harmonizing the Views of Interests Involved.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee were working over the pottery and woolen schedules of the tariff bill today and endeavoring to arrange the reciprocity clauses so as to open French and German markets to American meat products and live stock.

A good deal of trouble is being found in putting the woolen and pottery schedules in a form satisfactory to all interests. The committee is endeavoring to agree upon specific duties instead of the ad valorem rates, which formed a part of the McKinley law as well as the present law.

The wool growers are very much dissatisfied with the rates on carpet wool, and the committee is endeavoring to adopt a graded scale of specific duties.

The great variety of articles in the pottery schedule makes a specific system difficult to arrange, but efforts in that direction are being made. The McKinley schedules on both these articles are likely to be embodied in the bill when it shall be introduced in the House next week, leaving changes to be made if they are found practical, at a later stage in the consideration of the measure.

The method adopted for compelling France and Germany to abolish their restrictions upon American live stock and meat products is the offer of slight concessions in the duties upon mineral waters, champagnes, gloves, silks, chicle, and argol.

CANADA'S DUTIES ON COAL.

Whether They Shall Be Raised Depends on Action of This Country.

MONTREAL, March 12.—W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, was this afternoon waited upon by a deputation representing the Canadian coal-mining interests, who urged the necessity of maintaining, if not increasing, the present duty on coal. They also urged that the duty should apply to anthracite coal, which is now imported duty free from the United States, and it was pointed out that the United States was about to largely increase its coal duty with a view to excluding Canadian coal, a moderate quantity of which is now imported into the United States.

Mr. Fielding, in reply, said the policy of the present Canadian Government tended toward reduction of duties, rather than increase. It still desired to move in that direction unless events on the other side of the line made it impossible. Mr. Fielding did not think the Government should proceed on the assumption that it was the intention of the American Congress to increase the coal duty. The fact that the present Canadian duty on coal was considerably higher than the American duty already had been used to the disadvantage of Canada at Washington, and it had been advanced as a reason why the American duty should be raised.

The Canadian Government, Mr. Fielding said, was disposed to proceed in the line of a reduction if the Americans would do what was fair. If the American coal producers interested in holding the Canadian market would bestir themselves the increase of the American duty might not be made.

If, however, the United States duty was raised to a high figure, then the Canadian Government would feel bound to impose a duty not only on bituminous coal, but also on anthracite coal. It much preferred, however, to move in the other direction, and still hoped that nothing might occur at Washington to prevent the carrying out of this desire.

A GREAT RUSH TO PAY DUTIES.

Importers in Haste to Get Goods Out of Bond.

The sum of $780,405.39 was received for duties at the Custom House yesterday. The amount paid on withdrawals was $595,000. The goods taken from bonded warehouses were chiefly dry goods and tobacco. Because of inadequate banking facilities at Key West, duties on tobacco entered through that port are accepted here.

Some of the merchants who withdrew tobacco waive the privilege of reweighing, because of their haste to pay the duty and avoid a prospective increase of impost. The demand for money to pay duties increases with the activity in withdrawals, and the bank loans on this score alone since last week amount to between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

Because of an unprecedented rush of business yesterday in withdrawals, Deputy Collector Charles A. King of the Third Division, that of warehousing and withdrawals, kept his offices open until 5 P. M. It is expected that to-day there will be received at least $1,000,000 in duties, and Cashier W. E. Northrup will be on duty long after the usual hour for closing.

To Organize the Citizens' Union.

A meeting of the Committee on Organization of the Citizens' Union has been called for Monday, March 22, in the committee room of Cooper Union. At this meeting it is proposed to effect a permanent organization of the union. Those who signed the call are Elihu Root, Abram S. Hewitt, John Claflin, Charles S. Fairchild, James C. Carter, Gen. Wager Swayne, Joel B. Erhardt, Gustav H. Schwab, George M. Cassatt, George Tombleson, Herman Robinson, George L. Rives, John E. Eustis, Alfred E. Marling, Myer S. Isaacs, Hubert Cillis, George Blagden, Edwin T Rice, Jr., W. M. Kingsley, James B. Reynolds, John B. Pine, Henry White, John T. Lawrence, John Crosby Brown, Charles H. Russell, Charles F. Wingate, R. Fulton Cutting, Edward D. Page, Charles H. Strong, N. M. Butler, Horace J. Park, and Thomas Murphy.

Long-Service Medals Awarded.

At a review of the Sixty-ninth Regiment by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and staff at the Tompkins Market Armory, Seventh Street and Third Avenue, last night long-service medals were awarded as follows: Twenty years, Capt. William Desmond; fifteen years, Capt. E. T. McCrystal, J. D. Quirk, P. McDowell, James Flaherty, and John A. McGuinness; ten years, Capts. Charles Healy and George W. Collins, Sergts. John J. Murphy, Peter Finnegan, and Thomas F. Brady, and Privates Peter O'Laughlin, Michael J. Dwyer, Edward Tallon, M. F. McCabe, Joseph F. Johnson, Patrick Ahern, and Musicians Thomas Sands and Charles Pfeister. The O'Donohue Trophy for the company having the best duty percentage during the past year was awarded to Company G, Company B being second.

Elevated Road Engine Disabled.

Two pieces of iron plate, each weighing about ten pounds, fell from an elevated railroad engine on Third Avenue, at Twenty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon, and brought the train to a sudden stop. Great alarm was created among the passengers, but no one was hurt. Most of the passengers walked along the footway beside the tracks to the Twenty-eighth Street Station, but some staid in the cars. It took half an hour to clear away the disabled engine and move the cars. The engine is said to be an old one.

PLEAS OF POLICE CAPTAINS

Statement on Which Pickett Wanted to be Reinstated, but Did Not Sign.

HE SAYS HE WAS DECEIVED.

Capt. Devery Prevented a Trial by an Application for an Injunction—The Constitutionality of the Law Attacked and a Violation of the Bi-Partisan Feature Alleged.

Ex-Police Captain Patrick H. Pickett, who, on his own application, was retired from the Police Department, the application having been filed on June 5, 1896, decided, under legal advice, to apply for reinstatement, and the case was to have been heard by the Police Commissioners on Feb. 25. Capt. Pickett's attorney, Louis J. Grant of 99 Nassau Street, prepared a statement which, it was said, was to have taken the form of an affidavit signed by Pickett; but at the last moment the latter withdrew from the anticipated hearing, did not swear to the document and did not sign it, and the hearing was never held.

Various theories were advanced to explain the Captain's absence, but even his attorney, Mr. Grant, was unable to explain it to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES who called on him yesterday. Mr. Grant was shown a statement that purported to be the one prepared for Capt. Pickett to sign. "That is the statement," he said; "there is no question about that, but I do not know how it got out."

In this statement it is stated that Capt. Pickett said that, on June 4, 1896, he was sent for by Chief Conlin, who informed him that evidence had been secured of the existence in the Nineteenth Precinct of seventeen cases of policy shops, gambling houses, and disorderly houses, and that a charge of neglect of duty in not suppressing them would be preferred against him. In his own defense, the Captain said that he urged upon Chief Conlin the fact of his faithful service of seventeen years in the Nineteenth Precinct, during which time he had labored hard to close up disorderly places, and asked the source of the evidence. This was refused him, but the chief showed him a large bundle of papers wherein he said the evidence was contained. In response to Pickett's claim that it was pretty hard, after thirty-one years of service, to be so charged, the Chief said that he would hold back the evidence and permit him to retire and so obtain his pension.

The following day, in accordance with this understanding, Pickett said, the statement continues, that he filed his application for retirement and a few moments thereafter was notified that Commissioner Parker wished to see him. The statement reads:

"Immediately on entering the office the Commissioner said to me: 'You have filed your application for retirement,' and I said 'Yes.'

"Then the said Commissioner said to me that I had been 'thrown down' by my own men, but did not mention any names."

Pickett then asked the Commissioner if he could not remain in the department by being transferred to King's Bridge. He was told to call two days afterward, and was then informed that nothing could be done for him. He declared that he was very anxious to remain in active service. Further, the Captain said that warrants for alleged disorderly places in the Nineteenth Precinct which Chief Conlin claimed to hold on June 4, the day of his first visit, were not issued until four days later, and that in no instance were any convictions secured against persons arrested. He said he learned that the information on which the warrants were based was obtained by Patrolman William F. Day, whom he had transferred from his precinct for "indifference to duty and gross inefficiency."

"I would never," the statement continued, "have asked to be retired had I not been deceived, and it was not a free act on my part, and was not desired by me at any time."

Some of the authorities seem to look upon the cases of Capt. Pickett and Capt. Sheehan as parallel in many essentials. Capt. Sheehan stuck to his point, and two negro witnesses were indicted for perjury.

Commissioner Grant was asked if he knew any reason why Capt. Pickett should have withdrawn at the last moment from the hearing.

"I am not in a position to say," he replied. "I have my own ideas concerning the cause of his action, and I presume a good many other people have opinions on the subject, but it would not be fair for me to disclose my own. As a matter of fact, unless some matters are brought to a conclusion between us within the course of the next two or three weeks, I may be in trouble with him myself."

Commissioner Parker was seen at Police Headquarters late in the afternoon and disposed of the statement of Capt. Pickett in a word, to the effect that there was nothing to discuss. He had been told that Capt. Pickett had made a statement. It was not sworn to. It had not been signed. It was not authenticated in any way. Then he was asked whether it was possible for the Board of Commissioners to reinstate the Captain in any event. He pointed to that clause of the law which declares that in case of a vacancy the board, by unanimous vote, can appoint to fill it. The law evidently contemplated the possibility of vacancies occurring. If there should be a vacancy, and if Capt. Pickett's contention should be sustained, then he felt that the board could reappoint him under the law.

CAPT. DEVERY'S INJUNCTION.

His Counsel Questions the Legal Existence of the Board.

Police Captain William S. Devery has obtained a postponement of his trial before the Police Commissioners, which was to have been held yesterday morning, by service of a writ against the board to show cause why it should not be enjoined from taking further action against him. The writ was obtained by his attorneys, Col. E. C. James and Abraham I. Elkus, from Justice Beach of the Supreme Court.

In applying for the writ counsel for Capt. Devery cited the law creating the board and attacked the constitutionality. He also called attention to the provision that no more than two members of the board can belong to the same political party or be of the same political opinions on State and National issues. The majority of the board, it was declared, do belong to the same political party, and more than two of the Commissioners were and are of the same political opinion on National issues: "Sound money, opposition to the free coinage of silver, the maintenance of silver and paper currency at a parity with gold, the Monroe doctrine, pensions for soldiers, sympathy with Cuba, tariff for revenue, admission of territories. Upon State issues: Respecting Greater New York, the repeal of the act creating the Police Board of the City of New York, the liquor tax, ballot reform, preservation of the Adirondack forests, and on other issues."

The writ of prohibition was served on Commissioner Andrews yesterday morning when he took his seat to open the Devery hearing, and he at once postponed the hearing indefinitely. The papers will be forwarded to Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott for reply. In regard to the matter, Commissioner Andrews said:

"I am not prepared to give an off-hand opinion on the points raised by Capt. Devery's counsel, except to say that the questions of constitutionality raised are very serious. I am glad the issue has been raised, because I am absolutely convinced that no more vicious system than the bi-partisan system of administration of this or any other department can be devised. As far as the National issues referred to are concerned, I believe there are at least three of the Commissioners who are in substantial agreement. I am a member of the Democratic Party, but, of course, opposed to the platform and candidates of the Chicago Convention of last year.

Commissioner Parker declined to discuss the case, simply saying that it would be turned over to the Corporation Counsel to prepare an answer.

A number of charges of extortion and bribery have been pending against Capt. Devery, and he has had a number of trials, finally compelling the Commissioners to reinstate him on the force by the decision of Justice O'Brien, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The trial that is now prohibited was to have been conducted on charges brought up by the attorney for the Parkhurst Society last year. Devery's trials, it is said, have cost him many thousands of dollars, and a bill is now pending in the Legislature to reimburse him.

GOOD WORK BY FLAGSHIPS.

Fast Runs Reported by the New York and San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Gratifying reports have been received at the Navy Department of the speed in ordinary service conditions of two of the finest flagships of the navy—the New York of the home station and the San Francisco of the European squadron.

The San Francisco, after her recent docking and cleaning at Genoa, according to a report transmitted by Admiral Selfridge, had a run in the Mediterranean, maintaining a speed slightly in excess of eighteen knots for the unusual period of ten hours, the record speed of the vessel for a four-hour burst having been 19½ knots, this with picked coal and crew and extreme forced draught.

The performance of the San Francisco in covering over 180 knots in ten hours in service conditions, with only slight air pressure, is most gratifying to Engineer in Chief Melville.

Mr. Melville also is pleased with the report from Capt. Schley of the New York, which recites that the New York, on her recent voyage from Hampton Roads to New York, kept up an eighteen-knot gait for four hours between known points off the Jersey coast. This was accomplished wholly under natural draught and with a foul hull.

Capt. Schley said he was proud of the run, and expressed his belief that the New York could make twenty-one knots over long distances, whenever haste should be required.

COMPARISON OF EXPORTS.

An Increase in Breadstuffs and Oils but a Decline in Cotton.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs, provisions, mineral oils, and cotton from the United States during the month of February, 1897, and during the eight months ended Feb. 28, 1897, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year were as follows:

	1897.	1896.
BREADSTUFFS.		
February	$15,006,657	$13,533,649
Eight months ended Feb. 28	136,951,759	94,224,249
PROVISIONS.		
February	9,723,719	9,006,828
Eight months ended Feb. 28	85,530,622	87,417,391
MINERAL OILS.		
February	4,561,148	3,975,059
Eight months ended Feb. 28	41,784,365	41,204,506
COTTON.		
February	17,190,738	22,386,500
Eight months ended Feb. 28	186,663,701	144,324,095

IMMIGRATION FALLING OFF.

Strict Regulations Here Have in a Measure Turned the Tide.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—There has been a decrease in immgration during the past seven months, compared with the same period of last year, of 45,525. Commissioner Stump explains the decrease as follows:

"The many deportations and strict examinations of the immigrants have caused a large increase of emigration from Europe to Brazil, Argentine Republic, and other South American countries where inducements are held out.

"Italian immigration will be seriously checked by the proclamation of the Marquis di Rudini, Minister of the Interior for that kingdom, warning undesirable classes from embarkation and refusing passports."

DECREASED POSTAL RECEIPTS.

Leading Cities Show a Considerable Falling Off for February.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Postmaster General Gary to-day gave out a statement showing the gross postal receipts of the thirty largest Post Offices for February, 1897, compared with the same month of 1896.

There was a net decrease of $125,019. The first seven offices, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Brooklyn, showed marked decreases, Chicago falling off $39,638, Philadelphia $22,828. Of the thirty offices only seven increased their receipts over February, 1896, the increases being slight. They were at San Francisco, Baltimore, Rochester, New Orleans, Newark, Hartford, and Richmond.

The total receipts for February, 1897, were $2,397,066, and for February, 1896, $2,722,085.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

Amendments Favored by the Foreign Relations Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day had the arbitration treaty under consideration for more than three hours. The committee, owing to the retirement of Senators Sherman and Cameron, now consists of but nine members. Of these, Messrs. Gray and Mills were absent.

Prior to the adjournment, Chairman Davis put each Senator on his honor not to say anything about the discussion. It is known, however, that the committee favors the amendment previously reported, eliminating from the scope of the treaty all questions pertaining to the domestic or foreign policy of each party, and a new one that will prohibit the selection of members of the Supreme Court of the United States as members of the court.

Movements of Warships.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The flagship Philadelphia of the Pacific Squadron arrived at San José de Guatemala to-day. Admiral Beardslee and the principal officers will leave the ship and represent the United States next week at the opening of the International Exposition at Guatemala City. The Cincinnati arrived at Naples to-day.

DR. STRUNK KILLED BY A TRAIN

Fatal Accident to a Prominent Physician of Brewster, N. Y.

BREWSTER, N. Y., March 12.—Dr. E. P. Strunk, a prominent physician of this town, was instantly killed this morning by the 11:15 o'clock eastbound passenger train on the New England Railroad at the crossing just east of this village.

With a companion, the doctor was descending the steep hill known as Pleasant Hill in a carriage. The track crosses the road at grade, and a train cannot be seen until a team is upon the track. As the train came thundering around the curve this morning, the engineer saw the vehicle when less than fifty feet distant. It was too late to stop or materially decrease the speed of the train. The locomotive struck the horse and carried it several hundred feet. Dr. Strunk and his companion, Edward B. Lewis, were thrown against a fence and the carriage was demolished.

When the trainmen returned to the place of the accident, they found the lifeless remains of the doctor, while Lewis lay unconscious by his side. Dr. Strunk's body and Lewis were brought to the village. Lewis is recovering. He received only a few bruises and a severe shock.

Dr. Strunk was born in Poestenkill, N. Y., and was in the forty-seventh year of his age. He had been a resident of this town for twenty-three years, during which time he had a large practice. He leaves relatives in New York, Brooklyn, and other cities in the State.

IGNORED BY RECORDER GOFF

A Lawyer's Attempt to Stop a Trial, Then in Progress, with a Stay.

AN EXCITING HALF HOUR.

The District Attorney's Office Embarrassed at First—The Order Quickly Vacated, the Supreme Court Having No Power in the Matter.

While the trial of Magnus Holm was in progress yesterday before Recorder Goff, in the Court of General Sessions, an exciting half hour was caused by the lawyers for the defense serving a stay of proceedings on Assistant District Attorney Hardwicke.

Holm was being tried for the third time on a charge of grand larceny in the second degree. In the two former trials the jury disagreed. The second trial was held before Recorder Goff on March 3. When the case was called yesterday morning, Herbert J. Hindes of counsel for the defense moved that the case be transferred to another part of the Court of General Sessions. Recorder Goff denied his motion, and ordered that the trial proceed. This was done, and four jurors had been selected by 1 o'clock, when a recess was taken.

In the meantime Lawyer Hindes had drawn up an order requiring District Attorney Olcott or his assistant, Mr. Hardwicke, to show cause why the trial of the defendant should not be removed from General Sessions to the Supreme Court. There was nothing in the order itself to show that the trial in General Sessions was actually in progress. Attached to the order was an affidavit made by Mr. Hindes in which he referred to the first two trials, and said that he had requested Mr. Hardwicke to transfer the case to some other part for trial. On March 10, he said, Mr. Hardwicke had intimated that the case would go on yesterday before Recorder Goff. In the last part of his affidavit he stated that the defendant believes that he would be at a great disadvantage in having his case tried before Recorder Goff, as many exceptions have been taken to the Recorder's rulings in the former trials, and many of the talesmen from among whom the jury was to be selected had already heard a great part of the evidence in the case, while they were sitting about the courtroom during the former trials.

There was also an affidavit made by Eugene Newman, a clerk in Mr. Hindes's office, who said that he had seen Mr. Hardwicke about the case on Thursday and had asked him to transfer it to another part, and that Mr. Hardwicke had said he would consider the matter, but had not told him that the case was to go on yesterday.

The order and the accompanying affidavit were left at the Supreme Court for Justice Beach about noon by Mr. Gray, an associate of Mr. Hindes. Mr. Gray said he would call for the order at 2 o'clock, by which time he hoped it would be signed.

Mr. Hardwicke Was Embarrassed.

When the Holm case went on after recess in General Sessions the selection of jurors was continued. Five men were in the box and one was being examined by the lawyers, when, at 2:15, Mr. Gray rushed into court and handed Mr. Hardwicke a paper. Mr. Hardwicke looked at the document hastily and started toward Recorder Goff with it. The Recorder waved him back, and said that he wanted nothing whatever to do with the paper. Mr. Hardwicke stood in an embarrassed attitude for a moment, and then took the paper up and got the Recorder to look at it. The Recorder merely glanced at the outside, and laying it on the rail in front of his desk, said:

"Take this paper away, Mr. Hardwicke, and proceed with your questions."

Mr. Gray then got up to speak, but the Recorder declined to hear him, and told him to take his seat. Mr. Hardwicke arose to ask for advice, but the Court told him that he would not listen to him and had no advice to give.

"May I ask your Honor one question?" said Mr. Hardwicke.

"It is not necessary," said the Recorder, "for I will not answer it."

Mr. Hardwicke sat down, and Mr. Gray again tried to get the Recorder to listen to him, but the Recorder would not listen, and while the lawyers were trying to straighten out the situation, the Recorder swore in three more jurors, each of whom the lawyers on both sides had declined to examine. Mr. Hardwicke finally made another effort to be heard. This time the Recorder listened to him, because he said he wanted an opportunity to consult with his chief, Mr. Olcott.

"Well, send for Mr. Olcott," said the Recorder. "I will not adjourn this case."

The Recorder Swore in Jurors.

At this juncture Mr. Olcott came into the room in answer to a message which had been sent to him a few minutes before by Mr. Hardwicke. After a short consultation with his assistant, Mr. Olcott started to speak, but the Recorder refused to hear him, saying:

"I will hear nothing but the challenges and the questioning of the jurors. Do you wish to challenge this juror, Mr. District Attorney?"

"No, Sir," said Mr. Olcott.

"Does the defense wish to challenge him?"

"No, Sir," said Mr. Hindes.

"Swear the juror," said the Recorder, and the juror was sworn, taking the eighth seat.

Mr. Olcott tried to speak again; but the Recorder shut him off by saying: "Now, Mr. District Attorney, I will not hear anything further about this paper. You must do one of two things. You must either go on with this trial or you must abandon it, and if you take the latter course I shall appoint a District Attorney to try this case and maintain the dignity of this court."

Mr. Olcott replied that as an officer of the court and of the State he felt it to be his duty to respect an order of the Supreme Court, and requested the Recorder to vacate Justice Beach's order, saying that it was his own opinion that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the matter. The Recorder placed him in a very harsh position, he said, as he must disobey one court or the other.

"This is a most extraordinary proceeding," began the Recorder.

"But I am not responsible for it," interrupted Mr. Olcott.

"I know that," said the Recorder; "your duty is to prosecute all criminal actions. This is a criminal action. Eight jurors have been sworn, and now I must insist that the dignity of this court be maintained by your proceeding with the trial of this case."

Mr. Olcott Took Action.

Mr. Olcott again asked the Recorder to vacate Justice Beach's order, and when the Recorder refused he darted out of the court with the order in his hand. Recorder Goff then said to the Captain of the court squad: "Send word to the Judges of the other parts not to excuse any jurors, but to send them in to me."

The Recorder then proceeded to fill the jury box, asking the lawyers in the case of each juror if they had any questions to ask or wished to challenge. Mr. Hardwicke simply said he had no challenge to make, and the lawyers for the defense said that they declined to act at all. When the jury was complete, the Recorder asked Mr. Hardwicke how long his side of the case would take, and upon being informed that it would take two hours, he asked the lawyers for the defense the same question.

"I don't think, your Honor," said Mr. Hindes, "that my client will make any defense at all."

"Then we'll finish this case to-night," said the Recorder, decidedly. "Proceed with the trial."

Leopold Haas, the complainant, was called to the witness stand, and had just been sworn when Mr. Olcott rushed breathlessly into the room with a blue document in his hand. He handed the paper to Lawyer Hindes and, turning to Recorder Goff, said: "Your Honor, the order has been vacated."

Recorder Goff simply bowed his head and quietly told Mr. Hardwicke to proceed with the trial. Mr. Hardwicke started to open the case for the people, when Mr. Hindes interrupted, and asked to be allowed to question the last six jurors.

"I deny the motion," said the Recorder, "and I recall your attention to the privilege I extended to you to question the jurors, even after the jury was complete, but you declined to do so."

The Trial Proceeds.

The trial then proceeded, Mr. Harwicke stating to the jury that Holm was accused of stealing seven capes, valued at $49, from Haas. The Recorder adjourned court at 6 o'clock and announced that he would hold a night session until the case was ended.

When District Attorney Olcott was asked about Justice Beach's order, he said: "Recorder Goff was perfectly correct in the stand he took, because the Court of General Sessions and the Supreme Court have concurrent jurisdiction. The Supreme Court had no authority to stay or interfere with any case actually on trial in the Court of General Sessions. If this case had not gone to trial the Supreme Court might have stayed me from putting it on trial, for that court has jurisdiction over me as District Attorney. If I had thought quicker I would not have gone to Justice Beach to have the order vacated, for it was of no effect. I would simply have let the trial proceed, and I think I would have had Justice Beach's approval in so doing, for he stated to me that his injunction order was signed without knowing that the case was actually in course of trial."

"The fact is," concluded Mr. Olcott, "that Mr. Justice Beach was imposed upon by the defendant's attorney, who omitted to recite in his order that the case was actually in progress."

The trial ended at 10 o'clock with a verdict of not guilty, and Holm was committed to the Tombs to await another trial. Assistant District Attorney Hardwicke says there are many other charges against him.

HIS IS THE TIME of year .. .. when men .. and women .. become weakened by .. the weather, and run down generally. .. .. The first parts that the weather affects are the kidneys. The urea is not thrown off, but is forced back upon the lungs, and disease results—caused by weakness of the kidneys.

HERE IS ONLY ONE SURE WAY known to medical men for promptly checking troubles of the kidneys and restoring these great organs to health and strength, and that is by the use of Warner's Safe Cure

It has stood the test of time; it has saved thousands of lives; it has restored millions of sufferers to health; it has done what was never done, never attempted before; it has made men stronger and healthier; it has made .. women brighter and happier; .. it stands alone in all these qualities. Do you not think it would be wise for you to use it and thus avoid the dangers of the season? Insist upon having it.

Large bottle, or new style, smaller one at your druggist's.

MANITOBA SCHOOL FIGHT.

Archbishop Langevin's Declaration—Interviews with the Pope.

TORONTO, March 12.—Archbishop Langevin of Manitoba has declared that to Roman Catholics who voted for the Liberal candidate in the recent by-election in St. Boniface, burial in consecrated ground will be denied if they die in their consequent spiritual condition, and also that he reserves to himself the hearing of all confessions of that sin.

The Globe, in commenting on the matter, says: "If the Church holding the spiritual allegiance of a large section of the Canadian people is allowed to dictate to its members as to what public men and measures they shall support and what they shall condemn, and to enforce such decrees by denial of Christian burial and infliction of spiritual penalties, popular government becomes a delusion.

"The people and Parliament have too long tolerated clerical domination in political affairs. But their consideration and toleration have been abused, and it is not only their right, but their duty, to assert and maintain the supremacy of the State in public affairs."

MONTREAL, March 12.—A circular letter, signed by Archbishop Bégin of Quebec, and sent to his clergy previous to his departure for Rome, will be read in all the Catholic churches of that diocese next Sunday.

The letter warns the faithful against present errors, and urges them in the coming elections to vote only for men who have at heart, not only the national, but the religious and moral interests of the country. The faithful should vote in favor of wise and prudent men in preference to men who would change the fixed order of things. The faithful are also advised to seek the advice of their pastors, who, it says, are the only safeguards. The letter is regarded as an indirect reference to the school question.

LONDON, March 12.—Mr. Russell, the Manitoba lawyer, who, with Charles Fitzpatrick, Solicitor General of Canada, visited Rome for the purpose of presenting the Manitoba school case to the Pope, and also to obtain the appointment of an Apostolic Delegate to Canada, has returned to London. Mr. Russell said to-day that he was highly satisfied with the results of the several interviews which he had with his Holiness, who evinced a peculiar interest in Canadian affairs. Mr. Russell expressed regret that some persons had claimed that the nomination of Mgr. Merry Del Val as Apostolic Delegate to Canada was a victory for the Canadian Bishops. That view, he said, would greatly pain the Pope, who felt the greatest confidence that Mgr. Del Val would conciliate the conflicting Canadian parties.

WHEAT SALES IN CHICAGO.

May Reaches a Price the Lowest Since October—Rally at the Close.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The break of 2 cents in wheat and the reported selling out by the bull leaders left the pit in an uncertain state of feeling. To add to the perplexing situation there was no positive news to shape prices. In the morning wheat was hesitating around the Thursday price. Sales for May were 72½c to 72⅝c and 72¾c, and 72¼c.

After a rally to 72½c at 11 o'clock there was a break to 71½c before midday. The trade made little fuss over putting down the price another cent. Of course there was some buying for a reaction. There was some hope that the short interest created from 76½c down to 72½c might cover and cause a rally. There were few encouraging features for buyers.

When the decline really started no one wanted wheat. There was selling on stop-loss orders after the May price passed 72c. Big people were selling as before. May opened at 72½c, "firmed" to 72⅝@72¾c, dipped to 72¼c, rallied to 72½c, and then went straight down to 71½c in half an hour. July had a range from 70⅛@70¼c to 69¼c same time.

Late in the session the trade was in a state of stagnation. The May price touched 71⅜@71½c—the lowest since last October—and sold 71⅝@71¾c, 1c under the best figure of the morning.

The last half hour brought a swift rally. The May price was carried up to 73c and closed 72⅞@73c. July was lifted to 70⅝c, and closed 70¾c. There was a rumor of trouble being certain between Greeks and Turks. The cablegrams contained all sorts of dire predictions. This may have helped make shorts nervous. But the rally was the natural result of an oversold market in an effort to force the May price to 70c. Then cash sales improved a little.

Clemency Refused to Scott Jackson.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 12.—Gov. Bradley this afternoon refused to grant Scott Jackson's appeal for clemency. Jackson will be hanged March 20. It is reported that Gov. Bradley has commuted the sentence in the case of Alonzo Walling.

GIVE CHARTER FAIR PLAY

J. Noble Hayes Takes Some of Its Critics to Task for Untimely Faultfinding.

CONSOLIDATION IS AT STAKE.

If There Are Serious Errors in the Draft of the Charter Correct Them, He Says, but Do Not Seek to Kill the Whole Project.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although a critic of the proposed charter and heartily in accord with those who would secure sufficient delay in its enactment to afford more ample opportunity for careful revision and amendment, I am opposed to any treatment of the matter which disregards or attempts indirectly to defeat the popular mandate for consolidation. Let it be generally suspected of any opposition to the proposed charter, however able it may be, that it is a covert attempt to defeat consolidation and reverse the mandate of the people, and its force will be lost.

It would seem that the discussion on consolidation had been closed at the election of 1895, and it is somewhat surprising to find it renewed by Mr. Parsons at this stage, in his letter to THE TIMES this morning. I remember that an invitation was extended to Mr. Parsons to present his views upon consolidation at a meeting of the City Club held for the purpose of discussing the subject some three years ago, and that after those had spoken who favored the scheme it turned out to be one of those rare occasions when Mr. Parsons did not think it worth while to reply, and we all voted for consolidation. It is rather cruel to some of us for Mr. Parsons to deliver his speech at this late day. However, the City Club has stood constant for consolidation since that night, and its minutes will so show.

Consolidation Not a Novel Scheme.

But in what situation are we at the present time to renew this controversy and contest the popular verdict?

Consolidation is not a novel scheme which had its origin in the fertile brain of the indefatigable Mr. Green, as Mr. Parsons would have us believe, nor an ephemeral and sentimental impulse which has swept the community and impelled it to rash and hasty action. So to regard it is to treat a great subject trivially, and it does not accord with the history of its development. Back of disputes and contentions and disagreements among lawyers as to the precise form of the legal instrument by which the municipal union of these three already consolidated communities is to be effected, works a great social movement of which consolidation, so called, is the economic phase. It is the operation of natural and economic laws that has broken down the artificial boundaries between these interlacing communities, and not Mr. Green.

The great movement which I refer to is the migration of the rural population into large cities, which has taken place to such a surprising extent in the United States and parts of Europe during the past decade, and which is still going on. From 1880 to 1890 the growth of the entire population of the United States was a little under 25 per cent., and of the urban population 61 per cent. It is a movement comparable only in its magnitude and degree of its general disturbance to the old Aryan dispersion. Though many apprehend its results, no one seems able to account satisfactorily for the phenomenon. We only know that it is going on, and that the rise in the urban population in this country is as resistless as the rising of the tides. Is it supposable, then, that these interlacing and blended communities, with their common interests and ambitions, will long continue to live under several municipal governments, when one will serve the purpose of all?

Shall We Obstruct Progress?

Our plain people will say, and they have said, that it does not seem common sense. Mr. Low has shown by figures the great economy in the cost of government to the localities affected, which will be accomplished by substitutions of the consolidated Government for those now existing. Shall we, then, throw ourselves across the path of progress and raise impotent hands and selfish protests against the inevitable?

The spirit which pervades Mr. Parsons's late protest against consolidation has never been triumphant in the great moving, developing world. It would leave us away behind in the race. It takes courage and generosity and faith and sentiment as well to build the State.

Let us then leave the general question of consolidation where the people have left it, and consider the hopefulness of opposition to the enactment of the proposed charter at the present session of the Legislature. It is the result of my observation that the people generally approve of the work of their commission, and believe that the proposed charter, whatever its technical defects, will, if enacted, give us a better local government than we now have. And I believe this to be the practical test.

Any attempt to plory the people's commission for doing the work intrusted to them by the Legislature within the time allowed (and a great deal of good work is to be expected in ten months from able men) will not meet with popular favor and will be repelled.

Bar Association Criticisms.

The criticisms of the Bar Association, so recently published, concern—first, matters of policy upon which there is a great and wide diversion of opinion among opponents of this charter of equal intelligence and authority. The report after some explanatory statements and general observations, proceeds to enumerate four "essential requisites which any scheme of local government must possess."

These requirements are certainly ideal, and we suppose that the report means no more than that as the scheme of local government desired approaches the attainment of these "requisites," in the same degree will it be acceptable and ideal. That a charter should be constructed that would secure these most desirable ends "is a consummation devoutly to be wished," but by what devices the highest degree of efficiency in promoting these ends can be attained is the question.

The first and second requisites, home rule, and a wise and skilful distribution of power among the branches of the local government, the report concedes to have been, in a measure, obtained, but it proceeds to criticise the extent to which the sub-division of power has been carried in the twenty administrative departments contemplated, as imposing too much restraint, at the expense of fixed responsibility in a single head.

These are questions upon which wise and experienced men might and do widely differ, and a disagreement on the part of the Bar Association Committee with the commission in these respects is not just ground, I submit, for a wholesale condemnation of its work.

Charter Opponents at Variance.

I have heard and read most of the discussion which has arisen upon the proposed charter, since the first chapters made their appearance about Christmas time. The discussions in the City Club committee have been participated in by able men, and I have been profoundly impressed, as have others on my committee, with the fact that the opponents of this charter were hopelessly at variance among themselves as to the grounds of this opposition to many of its most important features. One class of opponents are extreme concentrationists, and would so far depart from the tradition of popular government as to lodge almost despotic power in the Mayor and create what so profound a student of municipal government as Dorman B. Eaton terms a "Mayoralty Despotism," and which is strongly favored by The Evening Post; while others, including Mr. Eaton, would, as I understand, make the Council supreme at the expense of the Mayor's absolutism. Some believe in minority representation, and others do not, and there is a difference of opinion as to the advisability of electing delegates at large to the Municipal Assembly and the classified terms of office for members of that body, and many other matters of greater or less importance.

I think it may fairly be doubted whether the learned gentlemen who signed the Bar Association report, could, if constituted a commission for the purpose of framing a charter, agree upon many of its most essential features; and if they were able to agree upon a proposed charter, have we any reason to suppose that, apart from the mere matter of draftsmanship and lawyer-like skill which it would doubtless display, the scheme of government which it might merit or adopt would be more acceptable than the one which is the work of the present commission? Certainly it would have as many critics. There is a pretty general concurrence of opinion, however, as to the amendments proposed by the City Club.

The other general line of attack by the Bar Association is not upon the policy, but upon the mechanical part of the charter. It is well indicated that in many respects the workmanship is loose and defective.

This does not impeach the whole instrument. It is ground for urging careful revision and suggested emendation, but not for indirectly attacking or indefinitely postponing consolidation. With such capable critics to suggest and advise, these are objections which ought in a great measure to be easily met and overcome.

When the commission or the Legislature or its committees shall set up this proposed charter as a work of complete wisdom and perfection, and disregard the honest criticism of any class of citizens capable of forming an intelligent judgment upon its provisions; or, when they shall by any disingenuous pretense or specious argument seek to avoid the grave responsibility of dealing with this proposed charter at whatever stage it may have reached before its final enactment, honestly and before the public, then it will be time to cry "havoc" and destruction to it all. But until then, it would seem wise to assist rather than obstruct the work, and to be constructive, rather than destructive in policy.

It is doubtful whether the public at large will sympathize with the view expressed by some very eminent gentlemen of the bar that no amendment of the charter whatever will make it acceptable. It must be remembered that the charter is to be the charter of the people, and not of any particular class.

The commission has shown no such disposition as was at first apprehended by these gentlemen, but, on the contrary, it must be admitted that its hearings were patient and fair, and it did adopt many of the suggestions which were made to it, and embodied them in the charter by amendment. My experience at the recent hearing on the charter before the Senate and Assembly Committees on Cities in Albany, when, with my associates, I had the honor to present the definite objections and amendments proposed by the City Club of New York, has led me to believe that there is a well-founded hope that the gentlemen comprising this joint committee are duly impressed with the gravity of the work which they have in hand, and, for my own part, I believe that it would be better to encourage and assist them in making the best of the come law, and which there is so much come law and which there is so much ground for believing is generally regarded on the whole as being sufficient to accomplish the purpose of consolidation without reasonable apprehension of great danger, and in accordance with the popular mandate, although it may not be entirely to our liking and ideal. J. NOBLE HAYES.

New York, March 11, 1897.

STRONG ANTI-GORMAN TALK.

Speech of Edgar H. Gans That Has Stirred Baltimore Politicians—No Silver Man for Senator.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—Edgar H. Gans, ex-Assistant State's Attorney, in a speech last night made some remarks about Senator Gorman which have excited great interest among the politicians of Baltimore.

The occasion was a complimentary dinner given at the Hotel Rennert to Dennis F. Maroney by his fellow-workers, in appreciation of his services as an organizer during the late Presidential campaign of the Democratic Sound Money League.

Mr. Gans spoke to the toast, "Conditions of Democratic Harmony and Unity."

"The Democratic Party," he said, "is divided into two camps. Our camp is larger than you think. It is made up of thinking men who are devotel to the principles of the Democratic Party and who want to drag it out of the mire into which it has been plunged.

"The election to occur next Fall is to elect a Legislature which is to elect a United States Senator. Is he to be Senator Gorman, or is he to be a silver fanatic?"

"No! No!" shouted Mr. Gans's auditors.

"I regard Senator Gorman," Mr. Gans went on, "as the destroyer of the Democratic Party and would say that he shall not go back to the Senate. [Applause.]

"It is said he is the best-known man in the Democratic Party. I could use another expression—he is more notorious.

"He is an astute, corrupt politician. I will support no one, I will help no one to the Legislature who is not pledged to do all he can to defeat Mr. Gorman for the Senate. Secondly, I will not vote for any one who is not a sound-money Democrat. You can't get me to vote for a silver Democrat simply because we want harmony. Those who do not want sound money must come to us; we cannot go to them.

"The boy orator of the Platte says we must come to him in sackcloth and ashes. Will we do that? A real man will never bend the knee except to that which he believes to be true."

Mr. Gans plainly stated that he was uncompromisingly opposed to any yielding to the Gorman element in politics or to the silver enthusiasts, and his remarks on those lines were received with frequent expressions of approbation.

THE FIGHT ON MAYOR PINGREE.

Attorney General Must Appear as Complainant.

LANSING, Mich., March 12.—The Supreme Court this morning decided that Attorney General Maynard must permit the use of his name in the case to oust Mayor Pingree of Detroit from office.

The court announced that while the petition should be in the Attorney General's name, the case should be conducted by Messrs. Speed and Baker, attorneys for Board of Public Works Commissioner Moreland, who started the proceedings.

An order was also made directing the Common Council of Detroit to appear next Tuesday and show cause why a special Mayoralty election should not be held.

Attorney General Maynard says that when the case comes up on its merits next Tuesday he will demand the right as Attorney General to be heard on the question, his position being that no vacancy exists.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB LEAGUE.

Loyalty to the Chicago Platform the Test for Advancement.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Benton McMillin of Tennessee has been appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, of which Chauncey F. Black of Pennsylvania is President.

The other members of this committee will be announced in a few days, and it is said that only those who were loyal to the Chicago platform last Fall will be appointed.

Sing Sing Democrats Nominate.

SING SING, N. Y., March 12.—The Democrats of the town of Ossining held their primary elections this evening, and nominated the following officers: For Justice of the Peace—Pierre Reynolds; Collector—J. William Myers; Assessor—Patrick Donohue; Commissioner of Highways—Bartholomew Ryder; Overseers of the Poor—Erhard Katzenberger and Michael Smallhorn; Constables—William Green, Oscar Church, Frank Rogers, and James W. Kelley; Game Constable—Ezra Acker; Town Auditor—Richard Terhune.

CONFESSED TO EMBEZZLEMENT.

A Savings and Loan Official Voluntarily Submits to Punishment.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 12.—Hugh Campbell, Secretary and Treasurer of the Beehive Savings and Loan Association of this city, voluntarily went before the Grand Jury yesterday and confessed that he had embezzled $3 and $4 weekly for several years from the association, giving the shareholders proper credit, but changing the amounts on his books.

The Grand Jury indicted him for embezzlement. He at once entered a plea of guilty, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

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MR. MILLINGTON CONFESSES

The Newark Minister Admits that He Went to Montreal with Mrs. Dickerson, a Parishioner.

FOUND BY HIS OWN BROTHER.

Had Saved Money for Seven Months in Preparation for the Elopement—Neglected to Pay Bills in Order to Secure Cash.

NEWARK, N. J., March 12.—The Rev. E. J. Oldknow Millington, pastor of the Fairmount Baptist Church, who disappeared from New York on Monday, March 1, and who returned to his home a few days ago, has confessed to the Deacons of the church that the rumors that he and Mrs. Dorothy Dickerson, a member of his church, had been together during his absence were true.

The confession was secured from Mr. Millington at his home, 102 Thirteenth Avenue, last night, the Deacons being closeted with him until an early hour this morning.

Mrs. Dickerson had already confessed to the Deacons before they visited

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Santa Fe Will Become Owner of the Atlantic and Pacific Line.

HOCKING VALLEY'S AFFAIRS.

It Is Understood that the Present Receiver Will Be Elected President at the Annual Meeting Next Tuesday.

LOS ANGELES, March 12.—President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system, who is here on a general inspection with officials of the company and John A. McCall, said of the sale of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad next month, and its acquisition by the Santa Fé: "There has been some talk by the holders of the junior bonds as to injunction proceedings, but the sale will take place, as there is no reason in the world, legal or otherwise, why it should not. The Santa Fé now holds the majority of the first mortgage bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Road, and it will acquire the road under a foreclosure of the decree of the sale of it.

"If the inferior bondholders desire to do anything they can do it, when the sale is effected. But I think that all this talk is founded on unsubstantial rumors, and the sale will go through without the slightest friction. Negotiations have been made for the purchase from the Southern Pacific of the road from Barstow to the Needles and this transfer will shortly be effected. In this way the Santa Fé will have an unbroken line of its own road from the Pacific Ocean to Chicago. The Santa Fé intends finishing up all roads commenced, but will not undertake the construction of any new branches. I do not think the Vanderbilts will build from Salt Lake to Los Angeles, as reported, because the present population of Southern California does not warrant the construction of the road."

HOCKING VALLEY'S PLANS.

It Is Expected the Road Will Soon Be Taken from the Receivership.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 12.—It is understood that at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company here next Tuesday, Nathan Monsarrat, now receiver of the company, will be elected President, and W. A. Mills, now Traffic Manager, will be elected Vice President and General Manager. Samuel D. Davis of New York will be First Vice President, however, and Charles B. Alexander of New York will retire from official service.

It is expected that under a proposed plan of reorganization the road will be taken from the receivership within sixty days.

More Trouble over Immigrant Commissions.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The old question of payment of commissions on immigrant trans-continental business, which seemed to be in a fair way to be settled by the recent action of the Southern Pacific, has assumed its original troublesome phase. The Southern Pacific and its connections have been paying for a long time a larger commission on immigrant business from the Atlantic seaboard than is allowed by the Western Immigrant Clearing House. The Southern Pacific has been repeatedly pressed to reduce commissions to an equality with its competitors. Recently it agreed to equalize such commissions if its connections would agree, and the trouble which threatened the stability of the trans-continental passenger rates was reported as practically settled. Now the Southern Pacific asserts that its Eastern connections had refused to join in the equalizing proposition. In consequence, Chairman Caldwell has called a meeting of the committee representing the Western and Trans-Continental Passenger Association for to-morrow. Drastic measures are expected to be taken.

Against the Manchester and Lawrence

Concord, N. H., March 12.—In the action brought in behalf of the State against the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad to recover $750,000 in excess of 10 per cent. of the net earnings of the corporation, which is claimed under reservation in the charter originally granted it, the court held to-day that when the corporation accepted the charter with the provision to pay the State all except 10 per cent. of its net earnings for its franchise it made a contract which could be enforced.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The new General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Norfolk, Virginia Beach and Southern Railroad is R. H. Pannill.

B. F. Yoakum, formerly Third Vice President of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway, has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Houston, East and West Texas Line Railway.

Directors elected for the Green Bay and Western Railway Company are S. S. Palmer, M. T. Cox, William J. Hunt, C. Ledyard Blair, and J. Jordan. Officers for 1897 are: President—S. S. Palmer; Secretary and Treasurer—Mark T. Cox.

J. F. Trowbridge has been appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent for the Columbia and Puget Sound Railroad, the Port Townsend, Southern Railroad, and the Seattle and Northern Railway of the Oregon Improvement Company.

When the seven roads, members of the Ohio Coal Traffic Association agreed to work in harmony through the efforts of W. E. Connor, N. Monsarrat, and Judge Stevenson Burke, the plan of a central selling agency was proposed. Nothing came of it, but recent happenings indicate that M. A. Hanna & Co., now selling agents for Wheeling and Lake Erie, may have the agency.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. S. Francis Michler, Fifth Cavalry, and Capt. Marion P. Maus, First Infantry, have been appointed aides de camp to the Major General commanding the army.

Major Wells Willard, Commissary of Subsistence, upon the resumption by Lieut. Col. Charles P. Eagan of his duties as Chief Commissary, Department of California, will proceed to New York City.

Capt. Paul Giehdenin, Assistant Surgeon, is transferred from Fort Warren, Mass., to Key West Barracks, Florida, to relieve Capt. Jefferson R. Kean, Assistant Surgeon, who is transferred to Fort Warren.

The following assignments of officers recently promoted to regiments are announced: Capt. Elon F. Wilcox to the Sixth Cavalry, Troop F; First Lieut. Milton F. Davis to the Second Cavalry, Troop D; First Lieut. James A. Ryan to the Ninth Cavalry, Troop A; First Lieut. Frank M. Caldwell to the Seventh Cavalry, Troop F; Second Lieut. Charles T. Boyd to the Fourth Cavalry, Troop I; Second Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead to the Tenth Cavalry, Troop I; Second Lieut. William B. Chitty to the Third Cavalry, Troop C; Capt. Benjamin W. Leavell to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, Company I.

Navy.

Surgeon R. H. Drake will be transferred from the Cincinnati to the Minneapolis, in place of Surgeon D. N. Bertolette, who will come home in the Detroit and have three months' leave.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. M. Chambers is ordered from the New York Navy Yard to the battleship Oregon, at San Francisco, relieving Passed Assistant T. F. Burgdorff, ordered home on waiting orders.

Surgeon H. E. Ames of the Detroit, now on her way home from China, via Suez, when the ship reaches the Mediterranean, will be transferred to the Cincinnati, replacing Assistant Surgeon G. C. Hubbard, transferred to the San Francisco.

Hoboken's Steamship Facilities.

The Hobcken steamship companies that applied to Secretary of War Alger, through the New Jersey Riparian Commissioners, for the extension of the Hoboken pier line 200 feet into the river, were yesterday notified that Secretary Alger had referred the matter to the Harbor Line Board of New York, and that the latter had appointed a hearing at the Armory Building, 39 Whitehall Street, on March 19.

POLITICS IN BRIDGE AFFAIRS.

Movement Said to be on Foot for a New Bridge Superintendent.

It was reported in Brooklyn yesterday that efforts are being made by certain Republican politicians to cause the removal of C. C. Martin, Superintendent of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge. The object of the movement, it is said, is to replace Mr. Martin by some one who will be more pliable. They have not been able to command any patronage whatever in that direction since Mr. Martin's accession to power. There are about 600 employes on the bridge, and, as the pay is good, Mr. Martin's refusal to displace them without cause and to appoint men at the instance of party officials, who have rendered some sort of political service has been a source of irritation.

The man suggested as the probable successor of Mr. Martin, providing the latter is ousted, is Charles E. Emery, who in 1889 was consulting engineer of the bridge. Some trouble arose over a set of plans submitted by Mr. Emery, and he and Mr. Martin have not been good friends since that time.

It was said last night that Controller Palmer is advocating Superintendent Martin's removal, and also that there are other city officials behind the movement, but this could not be verified.

Mr. Martin said last evening that he had not heard anything about it, and therefore could not discuss the question.

ILLICIT DISTILLERY RAIDED.

A Seizure at 90 Pitt Street, but the Managers Not Found.

The odor of whisky in process of distillation, and of sour mash, in the neighborhood of 90 Pitt Street, proved too strong for the olfactory nerves of the residents of the district, who are already accustomed to almost every kind of unpleasant smell, and so a hint was given to the Internal Revenue officers that they might find some moonshine whisky being made.

Officers Hahn and Fortnan of the Third Internal Revenue District were sent there yesterday afternoon, and were easily guided by the smell to the basement of No. 90. The front door of the basement has been closed and locked most of the time for the past two weeks, and it was closed yesterday. So the officers broke in the door and found a whisky still in full operation, but the men who managed it were missing. Over a dozen demijohns full of new whisky, some of which had hardly cooled off, were found about the place, and also two large kettles, besides smaller ones, fourteen barrels of mash, and four soda-water fountains. All this paraphernalia the officers took out into the street, and loaded it on a truck that was taken to the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue of the Third District.

While the officers were thus busy, a man named Friedland drove up in a cart, and was arrested on suspicion of being one of the persons who conducted the distillery, as he and his partner, Flauman, managed a soda-water factory above the distillery, and were lessees of the basement. The officers looked for Flauman, but he was not in. They said that he had been arrested two years ago for running an illicit still, but got out of the scrape. Friedland was taken to the Collector's office, where he said that he had nothing to do with the the basement, which had been let to another person, and so he was released.

Flauman was seen last evening, and said that on March 1 a man by the name of Amsinger, who wore a long beard, rented the basement, and said that he wanted to make Passover wine. Amsinger brought several barrels, which he said were to store the wine in. Flauman said the supposed Amsinger was making Passover wine, and was a pious orthodox believer, because he kept his philactories and prayer robe in the basement, and he never suspected him of distilling whisky. When Flauman was asked about the statement of the officers that he had been arrested two years ago on charges of running an illicit still, he replied: "Oh, that was my brother. He had some trouble with the officers, but he had not done anything, and was cleared. My father was in the soda-water business, but I bought him out."

Not Fitzhugh Lee's Sword.

The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch is sure that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was never captured in Virginia until the surrender at Appomattox. No ex-Union soldier or other man can now have in his possession a sword captured with him in March, 1863, but it says: "Gen. W. H. F. Lee—popularly called 'Rooney' Lee, a son of Gen. R. E. Lee, and a cousin of Fitz's—was captured at the residence of Gen. W. C. Wickham, where he was lying wounded. The capture was effected by a party of Federal raiders, who may have ridden up from the White House. It is quite certain that Rooney Lee did not have on his sword when he was captured, for he was in bed, suffering from his wound at the time; still his sword may have been found in his room."

David F. Porter's Lost Jewels.

David F. Porter, President of the Hamilton Bank, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, offered a reward of $600 yesterday for the return of diamonds stolen from his house, 147 West Seventy-seventh Street, on Jan. 26. This was the first intimation that the public had of the robbery. The police have failed to capture the burglars, and Mrs. Porter has been quoted as saying that she was thoroughly out of patience with the detectives who had been working on the case. The robbers missed a great haul when they visited the Porter house, for they overlooked a casket containing diamonds and other gems valued at $10,000. Mr. Porter refuses to tell the value of those stolen.

Railroad Tracks in King's Brodge.

A meeting was held by the residents of King's Bridge and Morris Heights, in Parson's Hall, King's Bridge, last night, to obtain expressions of opinion as to whether the tracks of the New York Central and the Putnam Railroads should be left as they are at grade or elevated. Opinion seemed to be divided, and a committee of five was appointed to confer with the railroad companies and with Commissioner Haffen of the Department of Street Improvements, to see what could be done and to report the result at a future meeting.

All Angels' Parish House Robbery.

John Mann of 558 West Forty-second Street was held yesterday for trial on a charge of robbing the parish house of the Church of All Angels, at Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue. Policeman Bloss captured him Thursday afternoon, just after he and another man had left the parish house, carrying a bag. The bag was found to contain saws, plumbers' tools, and a quantity of lead pipe, and an examination of the parish house showed that much of the plumbing had been cut and wrenched away.

Insurance Adjuster Holt Pleads.

George W. Holt, the fire insurance adjuster who was indicted by the Grand Jury on Thursday as an accessory after the fact in the commission of arson, appeared in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday and entered a plea of not guilty. He was already under two indictments and under $10,000 bail. This bail was allowed to cover the last indictment, and Holt was set free.

Stolen Railroad Bonds.

Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau received a letter yesterday from the Chief Constable of Hove, Sussex County, England, informing him of a bond robbery committed there Feb. 20. Five one-thousand-dollar 6 per cent. Pennsylvania Railroad bonds, Nos. 29,926, 29,927, 29,928, 29,929, and 29,930, were stolen from a Miss Fleming living in Hove. Capt. O'Brien was asked to prevent the selling of the bonds in this country.

More Cloakmakers Strike.

About 200 cloakmakers struck yesterday in the shops of contractors who work for Julius Stein & Co. at 515 Broadway, for an increase of wages from 25 to 45 cents a garment.

RECTOR HOFFMAN'S WILL.

Liberal Bequests to His Church, College, and Former Assistants.

The will of the Very Rev. Charles Frederick Hoffman, who died on March 4 last on Jekyll Island, Georgia, was filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. The estate is known to be very large, but in the petition the value is given as unknown.

The will is dated Sept. 1, 1893. To Eleanor Louise Hoffman, the widow of the testator, is left all the horses, carriages, the contents of the family residence at 31 West Seventy-second Street, the use of the house itself for her life, and one-third of the real and personal property in trust.

The testator leaves a large collection of books to St. Stephen's College at Annandale-on-the-Hudson. He also leaves the college $50,000 to be added to the endowment fund.

The Trustees of the church parochial fund in this diocese receive the four lots and the buildings thereon adjoining All Angels' Church, in Eightieth and Eighty-first Streets.

To each of his former assistants at All Angels', Dr. Hoffman leaves $5,000. The beneficiaries are the Rev. Benjamin Webb and the Rev. S. Delancey Townsend. To his clerk, Edwin H. Rogers, is left $5,000, and $500 to each of his domestic servants who may have been in his employ five years prior to his death. The sexton of All Angels' gets $100.

The residue of the estate is to be divided equally between his four children, who also get the mother's third on her death. In conclusion, the testator says: "I would suggest that my children devote at least one-tenth of their income at all times to charity."

The widow, the daughters, Louise Isabel Olcott and Eleanor L. Rodewald, and the sons, Charles Frederick and William M. V. Hoffman, are appointed executors of the estate, and to each is left the sum of $25,000 in lieu of commissions.

Nelson Wheatcroft's Estate.

Application was made to the Surrogate yesterday for letters of administration to be issued to Adeline Stanhope Wheatcroft on the estate of her husband, Nelson Wheatcroft, the actor, who died from pneumonia on March 3 last. The value of the estate is placed at $25,000, which includes the Empire School of Acting, formerly run by Mr. Wheatcroft. The decedent left no will. His widow and four-year-old son are the only heirs.

Left Three Legacies to Charity.

The will of Elias Joseph, filed with the Surrogate yesterday, leaves $1,000 each to the Montefiore Home, Mount Sinai Hospital, and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. The balance of the estate, valued at $25,000, goes to the widow of the decedent in trust, with the remainder over to his son and daughter.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE ALUMINUM NOVELTY COMPANY.—Schedules of May & Dills, doing business as the Aluminum Novelty Company, at 335 Broadway, show liabilities of $10,546, nominal assets of $11,154, and actual assets of $10,968.

HEINEMAN HEILBRUNN.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against Heineman Heilbrunn, wholesale butcher, at the foot of East Forty-fourth Street, for $2,869 in favor of Louis Heilbrunn for money loaned and goods sold to the former.

JOHN E. HEPENSTALE.—Judgment for $4,047 was entered yesterday against John E. Hepenstale, liquor dealer of 1,349 Third Avenue, corner of Seventy-seventh Street, in favor of Beadleston & Woerz for balance due on a loan secured by chattel mortgage which was foreclosed on Dec. 1 last.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN.—Another judgment was entered yesterday against Charles G. Francklyn of 19 William Street for $21,355 in favor of Henry E. Howland, as trustee of Sir Bache Cunard of Leicestershire, England, on four notes given under the trust deed made on Nov. 12, 1889. This is the eleventh action.

MATTHEW COOGAN.—Stephen W. Lininton has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Matthew Coogan, builder, of 318 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, by Judge Beach of the Supreme Court on the application of Phillips & Avery. Mr. Coogan is a well-known Harlem builder, who began business in 1860. A year ago, he said, he owned twenty-seven houses in various parts of the city. Since then seven have been sold under foreclosure, eleven others are now under foreclosure, five have been transferred to Mrs. Hogencamp, and two to other persons.

EMANUEL PISKO.—Bernard Glick has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Emanuel Pisko of 154 East Seventy-sixth Street by Judge McCarthy of the City Court on the application of Sigmund B. Steinmann. Mr. Pisko has been for fifteen years superintendent of a cigar manufactory, was formerly the head of The Hungarian Herald Printing Company, and until recently was the proprietor of the St. Mark's baths at 126 Second Avenue. He bought the property on leasehold in January, 1896, and spent, it was said, $22,000 on improvements. He leased it to I. W. Matzner on Feb. 4 at $5,000 a year.

THE UNIQUE METAL NOVELTY COMPANY.—William and Adolph Marcus, doing business under the style of the Unique Metal Novelty Company, at 299 Mulberry and 42 East Houston Streets, have given three chattel mortgages aggregating $9,650 to the following persons: Minnie Marcus, $2,350; R. Heinsberg, $5,250, and E. Zuckerman, $2,050. They have been in business about six years, and two years ago claimed a capital of $40,000. Deputy Sheriff Lipsky yesterday received a writ of replevin against them from Kurzman & Frankenheimer for $709, and an execution for $150 in favor of the Zuker & Levett & Loeb Company. Bradstreet's took away the firm's capital rating in October last.

SOL. SAYLES.—Schedules of Sol. Sayles, wholesale and retail dealer in meat at 126 to 130 Sixth Avenue, show direct liabilities $185,255; contingent, $19,681; nominal assets, $229,720; actual assets, $40,173. The assets consist of accounts, nominal, $135,270; actual, $27,680; stocks and bonds, nominal, $94,450; actual, $10,850; equity in real estate, $1,043. The gross value of the real estate is $610,500; actual value, $490,500; incumbrances, $458,853; equity, $1,643. The real estate comprises 126 to 130 Sixth Avenue, nominal, $250,000; actual, $200,000; 140 and 142 Sixth Avenue, nominal, $325,000; actual, $230,000; one-half interest in the Watson House, at Babylon, L. I., nominal, $35,000; actual, $30,000; lots at Arden, $500. The principal creditors are the Eastmans Company, $56,550; Stiefel & Co., $11,075; L. Scholle, $11,761; Standard National Bank, $10,137; A. Burrows, $8,650; L. Picard, $7,116; Bowery Bank, $7,000; C. Croll, $5,857; C. Reichert, $5,079.

Out of Town.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.—Another bill for a receiver for Willoughby, Hill & Co. was filed in the Circuit Court, Chicago, Thursday. The bill also seeks to declare a stock liability against the shareholders of the corporation. The complainants are Hart, Schaffner & Marx.

ST. PAUL PLOW COMPANY.—The St. Paul Plow Company made an assignment Thursday. The assets are estimated at $100,000. The liabilities, it is believed, will be large. The failure was caused by the assignment of William Dawson, the principal stockholder of the plow company.

IRWIN HARDWARE COMPANY.—The Irwin Hardware Company, a corporation at Galveston, Texas, of which James Irwin is President, Charles H. Moore Vice President, and Fred Hermann Secretary, made a general assignment Thursday for the benefit of its creditors. The liabilities will approximate $24,000 and the stock is valued at between $15,000 and $20,000.

MILTON YOUNG.—Suits for $53,010 were filed at Lexington, Ky., yesterday against Milton Young by Edward Courage of New York to foreclose a mortgage on McGrathiana and the thoroughbred horses on the farm. Five years ago Young borrowed $125,000 from Courage and agreed to allow Tattersalls to sell the yearling produce of his farm each season. For the past three years the yearlings have been sold privately, and Courage has charged him with the commissions.

Judgments.

Friday, March 12.

The first name is that of the debtor.

ALLEN, Benjamin F., and others—J. R. Donnelly	$89
ADLER, Leon A., and Max Bischoff—W. Stursberg and another	1,591
SAME—E. A. Price and others	1,133
BURFORD, Thomas W.—The Mayor, &c..	117
BOYLE, William T.—W. E. Murphy, two judgments	211
BRIELL, Frank H.—J. Ruppert	490
BRAMAN, Dwight—Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland	1,545
BEACH, Ralph H.—E. S. Greeley and another, receivers, &c.	88
BRUMMERHOF, Henry—A. Schwarz	175
BLAUVELT, Henry R.—Bramhall Deane Company	66
BUEL, Peter—G. Dorn and another	69
CONNOR, John J., B. Weinberg, and George Engert—Nathaniel Whitman and others	395
CALLAHAN, James—Metropolitan Cross Town Railway Company	128
CONNOR, John—J. P. Kernochan and others	699
DOYLE, Michael J.—Philip & William Ebling Brewing Company	1,352
DISANTI, Rafaelo—Schmitt & Schwanenfluegel	427
DONTHITT, John F.—B. J. Falk	115
EMANUEL, Louis—I. B. Cassel, as executor	335
ELDREDGE, Eugene M., and Morris Kohn—A. D. Lind, as assignee	531
FENSLEY, William A.—C. F. Thompson.	252
FALVEY, John—W. L. Jencks	462
FRANCKLYN, Charles G.—Mary E. Howald, trustee	21,355
FIDELITY WATCH CASE COMPANY—J. Friedman	1,174
GREENE, John W.—The Washington Storage Warehouse and Van Company, (Limited), costs	48
GRIES, Bernard—A. Thompson and others.	215
HAINES, Edwin H.—J. R. Downey	154
HEPENSTALE, Christina—Beadleston & Woerz	577
SAME, and John E.—Same	4,046
HARFORD, Harry C.—C. R. Dunlap	122
HOLSTEIN, Morris—Pauline Frey	75
HIRSCH, Herman—B. and K. Wolff	351
HUBBEL, Clarence E., and Lillian L. Stow—H. Abegg and another	1,006
HILTON, Henry G.—Henry C. Miner	6,798
HODGSON, Arthur—Thomas E. Ward	93
HOLLINGSHEAD, John—G. R. Brown	291
KRONE, Joel, Abram, and Rosalie—S. Nachtigall and another	128
KROM, Alonzo—F. A. Hall	372
KELLY, Mary A.—Dempsey & Smith Company	2,023
LOCKWOOD, Emma A.—Martha W. Horgan and another	480
LUBCKER, Louis—Charlotte Churchill and another	741
LINOWITZ, Louis—Lena Rubinstein	267
LAMB, James—J. H. Dew	34
LINDSEY, B. Abbott, and John Hollingshead—G. R. Brown	227
MERCURIO, Joseph—N. Borrelli	221
MARCUS, William and Adolph—Zucker and Levett & Loeb Company	150
MADLENER, Frank—J. N. Wiggin	70
McMILLEN, Eli, and William C. Wessel—A. Neafie	170
McNEIL, Donald—Cora Morris	71
McGRATH, James—The Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company of New York.	280
McDERMOTT, James—The Mayor, &c.	176
NEW YORK CAR COMPANY, LIMITED—M. R. Crow, costs	74
NORTHRUP, William J., trustee—H. L. Morris	91
O'SHEA, Annie T.—Fidelity Printing Company	532
OBERG, Victor—Jacob Ruppert	1,426
O'SHEA, Patrick and Thomas E.—Colonial Bank	628
PICHEL, Sigmund—M. Hamburger	152
PALMER, William W.—H. Weinhagen	223
POST, Virginia W.—Gorham Manufacturing Company	1,822
ROESSLER, Franz—H. J. M. Cardeza and others	197
ROSENBERG, Max—B. J. Maas	1,372
REGAN, Edward M.—S. Wetzler	196
REIS, William C. T.—J. P. Toner	73
SCHAEFER, Emil—J. W. Cornish, deficiency	14,131
SEARS, Clarence A.—J. H. Byrne	108
STRAHAN, J. Lewis—C. A. Ackerman	62
SPITLER, John—G. M Wright, assignee, &c.	239
STRITTMATTER, Joseph—Theodore Schmaholz and another	63
STEIN, Meyer J.—William H. Millard	199
SAMMIS, Samuel F.—D. J. Dwyer	145
THE HUMBOLDT PUBLISHING COMPANY—H. J. Lyall	287
THE AMERICAN FORCITE POWDER Manufacturing Company—M. Well	70
THE NATIONAL WALL PAPER COMPANY—Annie M. Eckert, administratrix, &c.	150
TOMPKINS, Josephine—New York Biscuit Company	285
TOMPKINS, William W.—A. Schneider	120
VOGT, Fred—The Budweiser Brewing Company, Limited	60
VAN BARGEN, Henry—E. C. Hazard and others	417
VAN RIPER, Sarah, now Sarah E. Ray—J. S. Towne and others	450
WOEHRLE, George—The National Cash Register Company	219
WEBBER, William G.—J. Allen Townsend	71
WALL, Patrick T.—J. Heitmann	94
WETZEL, William—William Morse and another	107
WALKER, Ernest L.—E. Hamilton	106

The following judgments were entered against the city: Maria A. Munro, $1,884.09; J. Mahon, $195.59; P. McCue, $86.71; J. F. Erdmann, $200; G. Katzenmayer, $200; C. Hahn, $31.14; P. P. McLoughlin, $128.20; C. S. Fisher, $1,900.

Failures of the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 227 failures in the United States during the week, against 262 for the previous week and 282, 262, 231, and 221 in the corresponding weeks of 1896 to 1893. The Middle States had 56, New England 27, Southern 38, Western 55, Northwestern 25, Pacific 22, Territories 4, Canada had 56, against 51 for the preceding week. About 86 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE, NEAR 140TH STREET. —Supreme Court, New York County.—EMILE LATIL, plaintiff, vs. FLORA SAWYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-third day of March, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue distant seventy-four feet and eleven inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue with the northerly side of West 140th Street, running thence westwardly parallel with said West 140th Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet; thence northwardly and parallel with said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly and again parallel with said West 140th Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet to the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; and thence southwardly and along the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 25th, 1897.

RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.

EUGENE G. KREMER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, New York City

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SIXTY-SECOND STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—MARY A. SIMPSON, plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE NEWWITTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made on the 19th day of February, 1897, and entered in the above-entitled action on February 23d, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 18th day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said interlocutory judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Sixty-second Street distant one hundred and eighty feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Sixty-second Street and running from thence southerly partly through a party wall parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the middle of the block between Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets, thence easterly parallel with Sixty-second Street eighteen feet nine inches, thence northerly again parallel with Third Avenue and partly through another party wall one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of said Sixty-second Street, and thence westerly along said street eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to covenant as to buildings and against nuisances.—Dated New York, February 23d, 1897.

JOHN C. ROBINSON, Referee.

VAN SCHAICK & NORTON, Attys. for Plff. WILLIAM A. BOECKEL, Atty. for Defts. f24-2aw2wW&S&mh17-18

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

to amend Chapter four hundred and ten of the Laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the City of New York," in relation to the sale of bonds or stocks of the City of New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Monday, March 15th, 1897, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, March 11, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALKER, ADOLPHE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPHE L. ALKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bayliss & Bayliss, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1897. EMILIE F. WOODWARD, Administratrix cum testamento annexo. BAYLISS & BAYLISS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 170 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja9-1awdmS

BOYCE, WILLET.—The people of the State of New York, to Joseph P. Boyce, if living, whose place of residence is unknown, and, if he be dead, then to his next of kin and legatees, if any, the names of such next of kin and legatees and their places of residence being unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, and to all other persons having or claiming to have any right, title or interest in the estate of WILLET BOYCE, deceased, late of the town of Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y., send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Surrogate's Court to be held in and for the County of Dutchess, at the Surrogate's Office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, in said county, on the 27th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the final judicial settlement of the accounts of Arthur Boyce, as administrator of the estate of Willet Boyce, deceased, and if any of the persons interested be under the age of twenty-one years, they are required to appear by their guardian, if they have one, or if they have none, they are required to appear and apply for the appointment of one, or in the event of their neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for them in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of said Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Cyrenus P. Dorland, Surrogate of said county, at the City of Poughkeepsie, the 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

A. W. IRISH, Clerk to Surrogate's Court.

ALLISON BUTTS, Atty. for Administrator, 226 Union St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. f27-1aw6wS

CHAPIN, FREDERICK H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK H. CHAPIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of transacting business, at the office of Gratz Nathan, Esq., No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1896. WINIFRED C. GRAHAM, Administratrix. GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Administratrix. o24-1aw6mS

BURNS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE BURNS, sometimes known as ROSE McGINLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Peter Condon, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of October, 1896. MICHAEL J. SCANLAN, Executor. PETER CONDON, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers Street, New-York. o10-1aw6mS

CHURCH, LUTHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUTHER CHURCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1896. ALFRED EDWARD CHURCH, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. n21-1aw6mS

COLGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COLGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August, 1897.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1897. JAMES FINCH, RICHARD SHERLOCK, Executors. CARTER, HUGHES & DWIGHT, Attorneys for Executors, 96 Broadway, New York City, New York. f13-1aw6mS

CRANE, ANGELINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANGELINA CRANE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of February, 1897. THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Executors of the last will and testament of ANGELINA CRANE, deceased. TURNER, MCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, New York. f6-1aw6mS

GROSS, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wellington Smith, No. 1 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1897. FRANZISKA ROMANA GROSS, Executrix. WM. L. SNYDER, Attorney for Executrix, 5 Beekman St., New York City ja30-1aw6mS

HALL, PHILANDER D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILANDER D. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of July next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fourth day of December, 1896. FRANK L. HALL, Administrator. d26-1aw6mS

HARKNESS, ANNA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. HARKNESS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wells, Waldo & Snedeker, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1896. WILLIAM HARKNESS, Executor. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Executor, 34 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. o31-1aw6mS

HORGAN, JAMES J.—Surrogate's Court, City and County of New York.—In the matter of the judicial settlement of the account of Mary A. Horgan, as administratrix, &c.,

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Outline of Programme for the Fourth Lambeth Conference of Prelates of Anglican Communion.

A GREAT MEETING OF BISHOPS.

Topics Selected for Consideration—American Bishops Who Are Expected to Attend This Important Church Conference.

A majority of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States and Canada will go abroad in either May or June to attend the fourth Lambeth conference, the first of which was held in 1868. The conference, which is a meeting for consultation by all Bishops of the Anglican communion, is to be held in London, and will occupy the whole of the month of July. Nearly 200 of the Bishops in communion with the See of Canterbury have signified their intention of attending. As has been the custom at previous conferences in the discussions of the opening week, the invited Bishops will speak to the question of appointing committees to consider the subjects in detail and report in print during the closing week of the conference.

American Bishops have just received the outline of the programme which it is expected will be followed. This is tentative to a certain extent, as some of the invited speakers have not signified their willingness to make addresses or lead in the discussions. So far as arranged, the programme for the month of this most important conference, which is to be held in the Great Hall of the Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S. W., is as follows:

PRELIMINARY.

Wednesday, June 30—Bishops' Devotional Day.

Thursday, July 1—Service in Westminster Abbey.

Friday, July 2—Visit to the landing place of St. Augustine in the Isle of Thanet.

Saturday, July 3—Visits to Canterbury Cathedral and St. Augustine's College.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Monday, July 5—9 A. M.—Celebration of the holy communion in Westminster Abbey; 11 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.—First session of the conference; President's opening address; discussion of subject, "The Organization of the Anglican Communion"; (a) A Central Consultative Body; (b) A Tribunal of Reference; (c) The Relation of Primates and Metropolitans in the Colonies to the See of Canterbury; (d) The Position and Functions of the Lambeth Conference. 2:30 P. M. to 5 P. M.—Discussion of the same subject continued; invited speakers, the Bishops of Brechin (c,) Capetown (b,) Jamaica (a,) Long Island (c,) Manchester (d,) Pennsylvania (d,) Salisbury (b,) and Tasmania (a.)

Tuesday, July 6, 10:30 A. M.—Prayers; 11 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.—Discussion of subject, "The Relation of Religious Communities within the Church to the Episcopate"; invited speakers, the Bishops of Bloemfontein, Fond du Lac, Oxford, and Wakefield. 2:30 P. M. to 5 P. M.—Discussion of subject, "Critical Study of Holy Scriptures"; invited speakers, the Bishops of Adelaide, Durham, and Michigan.

Wednesday, July 7—10:30 A. M.—Prayers; 11 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.—Discussion of subject, "Foreign Missions"; (a) The Duty of the Church to the Followers of (1) Ethnic Religions, (2) Judaism, (3) Islam; (b) Development of Native Churches; (c) Relation of Missionary Bishops and Clergy to Missionary Societies; invited speakers, the Bishops of Arkansas (a and 3,) Colombo (a and 1,) Newcastle (c,) South Tokio (b,) and Stepney (a and 2.) 2:30 P. M. to 5 P. M.—Discussion of subject, "Reformation Movements on the Continent of Europe and Elsewhere"; invited speakers, the Bishop of Albany, Archbishop of Dublin, and Bishop of Gibraltar.

Thursday, July 8—10:30 A. M.—Prayers; 11 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.—Discussion of subject, "Church Unity" in its relation (a) to the Churches of the East, (b) to the Latin Communion, (c) to other Christian bodies; invited speakers, the Archbishop of Armagh (c,) the Bishop of Jerusalem (a,) the Bishops of London (b,) and Pittsburg (c,) 2:30 P. M. to 5 P. M.—Discussion of subject, "International Arbitration"; invited speakers, the Bishops of Calcutta, New Jersey, New York, and Ripon.

Friday, July 9—10:30 A. M.—Prayers; 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.—Discussion of subject, "The Office of the Church with Respect to Industrial Problems"; (a) The Unemployed, (b) Industrial Co-operation; invited speakers, the Bishops of Central New York (b,) Christ Church, New Zealand, (b,) Hereford (a,) and Washington (a.) 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.—Discussion of subject, "The Book of Common Prayer"; (a) Additional Services, (b) Local Adaptation; invited speakers, the Bishops of Cork, Edinburgh, Ely, and Springfield.

Saturday, July 10—10:30 A. M.—Prayers; 11 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.—Discussion of subject, "Duties of the Church to the Colonies"; invited speakers, the Bishop of Norwich, the Archbishop of Rupertsland, the Bishop of Sydney; 2:30 P. M. to 5 P. M.—Discussion of subject: "Degrees in Divinity"; invited speaker, Bishop of Goulburn.

Monday, July 12, to Saturday, July 24—Meetings of the various committees appointed during the first week's session as convened by their respective Chairmen.

Monday, July 26, to Saturday, July 31—Sessions of conference to receive and consider the reports of the various committees.

Monday, Aug. 2—Concluding service in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The list of United States Bishops who are expected to be present at the conference includes the Bishops of Albany, California, Connecticut, Central Pennsylvania, Delaware, Easton, Fond du Lac, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Long Island, Lexington, Los Angeles, Maine, Marquette, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Milwaukee, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Newark, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Southern Ohio, Springfield, Vermont, West Missouri, New Mexico, and Arizona, South Dakota, Southern Florida, the Platte, and Western Texas. From Canada will go the Archbishop of Ontario and the Bishops of Fredericton, Huron, Montreal, Niagara, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Toronto, the Archbishop of Rupertsland, and the Bishops of Qu'Appelle and Saskatchewan.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

Live News for Young Workers in the Churches.

Several district meetings of Christian Endeavorers will be held during the coming week. The Third District will meet next Saturday night in the Methodist Church of the Saviour, One Hundred and Ninth Street, near Madison Avenue. The Fourth District has its midwinter rally March 25 in the Church of the Disciples, West Fifty-sixth Street, near Broadway. Most of the speakers will be ladies. The Second District will hold a group conference, March 29, in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street.

The Good Citizenship Committee of the Marble Collegiate Church is making arrangements for meetings every month. Col. Waring and Police Commissioner Roosevelt will speak to the members in the near future.

The society of the First United Presbyterian Church has presented a gold watch and chain to the pastor, the Rev. Dr. T. W. Anderson.

The Mount Morris Baptist Church Christian Endeavor Society has recently pledged $100 toward educating a young man for the ministry. It supports two missionaries on the foreign field, and money for the support of a third is being raised.

The Junior Christian Endeavor Society of the Calvary Baptist Church is supporting a native teacher in Burmah. Ten of its members have united with the church during the year. Their semi-annual rally will be held on Saturday afternoon, April 24.

The Junior Endeavorers of the Twelfth Street Reformed Presbyterian Church will celebrate their third anniversary next Friday evening. A drill, a flag exercise, and music by the Juniors will be the principal features of the programme.

The regular monthly meeting of the Junior Christian Endeavor Local Union will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the parlors of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. Mrs. C. Lucky State Superintendent of Junior Work, will address the Superintendents.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York State Christian Endeavor Union the decision was made to hold the Christian Endeavor State Convention in Elmira on Oct. 4, 5, and 6. It was decided to use two churches for the morning sessions, three for the afternoon, and four or more for the evening. The convention theme will be "Here am I, Lord, send me."

Detroit has been selected as the place, and July 6 to 13 as the dates, for the eighth annual convention of the National Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church. The organization now consists of 450 local societies, with a membership of about 16,000.

Handbooks for use among Christian Endeavor societies in the churches of the Disciples of Christ, have been prepared for carrying out the educational work suggested at the Washington Convention and approved at the Springfield (Ill.) Convention. These cover Bible study, the study of missions, and a study of the history and purpose of the denomination.

Toronto, Canada, is preparing on an elaborate scale for the third biennial International Convention of the Epworth League, which is to be held from July 15 to 18, inclusive. Simultaneous meetings in different churches, as well as general mass meetings in Massey Hall and the skating rink, have been provided for. Toronto is a thoroughly religious city, and the percentage of church attendance is estimated to be greater than that of any other city on the continent.

The Luther League of the State of New York has fixed upon June 7 and the two following days for holding its fifth annual State Convention at Buffalo. The league numbers about 110 individual societies, with a total membership of nearly 10,000, connected with the district leagues throughout the State, New York, Brooklyn, Hudson, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for March 14.

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SUBJECT.—Saul, the persecutor, converted. Text, Acts ix., 1-12 and 17-20.

GOLDEN TEXT—This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.—I Tim. i., 15.

There are a great many who think, and say, that it makes no difference what a man believes, if he is honest and sincere, especially if his honesty and sincerity are based on a deep sense of obligation to God. As a matter of course, such a man is expected to be free from all open and flagrant violations of the laws of morality; his private life will be above reproach or suspicion; he will be punctual and true in meeting the claims of business and of society; and he will have, at least, a decent respect for religion, and religious people. As a matter of course, it is also to be expected that a man who regulates his life in this way will not always commend himself to all about him. In some respects, perhaps in many, they will differ with him as to what he ought to do. In that case, if he does what he considers to be his duty as he understands it, he is certainly doing all that can be expected of him. He stands before the world as "perfect and upright" as one that fears God and eschews evil, (Job i., 1,)—and it says of him, "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace," (Psalm xxxvii., 37.)

Now, if this is all true without qualification, why did Saul of Tarsus need to be converted? Why did our Lord say to the rich young ruler who had kept all the commandments from his youth up, "One thing thou lackest"? (Mark x., 21.) Why did He say to Nicodemus, "Ye must be born again"? (John iii., 7.) Why did He say to His own disciples, "Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the Kingdom of Heaven"? (Matt. v., 20.) Saul, and the young ruler, and Nicodemus, and the Pharisee were just such men as the world always admires, and their admirable qualities were all based on a high conception of their duty toward God and man, and yet the Scriptures declare that they all needed a radical change of character and of conduct.

When we read that an excited mob "cried out with a loud voice, and stopped their ears, and ran upon" Stephen, "with one accord, and cast him out of the city and stoned him"; that "the witnesses laid down their clothes at a young man's feet, whose name was Saul," (7: 57, 58,) and that he was "yet breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the Disciples of the Lord," (v. 1,) the words "stoned," "threatenings," "slaughter," very naturally suggest to the mind very bloody and tragic ideas. And we, just as naturally, think of the man with whom they are associated as a violent and cruel man, reckless of suffering, steeped in all wickedness, and perfectly indifferent to the claims of both justice and mercy.

So when we read in the twenty-third chapter of Matthew how our Lord denounced the Pharisees as most consummate "hypocrites," we are far from thinking of them as upright, earnest, devout, and moral men. But we must remember that He is looking down into the heart, while men only look at the outward conduct. To Him every man appears very differently from what he seems to be in the eyes of men. In like manner when we look upon Saul as "a blasphemer, and a persecutor, and injurious," (First Timothy i., 13,) we must remember that he characterized himself as such only after his eyes were opened by the Holy Ghost and he saw himself as God saw him.

Saul Was a Moral Man.

If, however, we transport ourselves to the time when the events here recorded took place, and mingle with the people with whom Saul moved, we will have a very different estimate of him. We will find him to be a young man of exceptionally high moral character. He was the son of very devout Jews. About the time "when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea," he was born in Tarsus, of Cilicia. It was "no mean city," (21: 39), but one of considerable importance, learning and wealth. Being "of the tribe of Benjamin," he was "Hebrew of the Hebrews." (Phil. (3: 5.)

According to the common custom of the times, a custom prevailing even among the wealthy, he learned the trade of tent making (Acts. 18: 3.) At a suitable age he was sent to Jerusalem to receive his education. There he sat "at the feet of Gamaliel," and was "taught according to the perfect manner of the law of the fathers, and was zealous toward God." (22: 3.) His father was a Pharisee. (23: 6.) His teacher was a Pharisee, (5: 34,) and he himself was a Pharisee. So he was brought up, and lived "after the most straitest sect" of the Jewish faith, (26: 5,) and as "touching the righteousness which is in the law" he was "blameless." (Phil. 3: 6.) When standing before King Agrippa he appealed without fear to his "manner of life," as being well known to "all the Jews." (26: 4.)

Thus his position among the Jews of Jerusalem was a very high one because of his learning and of his character. He probably lived there during all of the active ministry of our Lord. He says himself that he had known Him "after the flesh," (2 Cor. 5:16,) and probably often saw Him in the Temple, and elsewhere, before His crucifixion. But with his intense Jewish feelings he saw Him only as an impostor, who, "being a man," made himself God. (John 10:33.) When He was crucified he gave whatever voice he had against Him, just as honestly as he did against Stephen. He verily believed that it was necessary and right that He should die as He did, rather than that the whole nation should be deceived and perish. (John 11:50.) For in the estimation of every Pharisee the integrity and stability of the nation, as God's peculiar and chosen people, depended on maintaining the traditions "and law of the fathers."

An Agent to Uproot "Heresy."

With such a character, and with such feelings deeply ingrained into his very being, by birth and education, he had no difficulty in obtaining authority from "the high priest" and "all the estate of the Elders" (22: 5) to do everything in his power to uproot and destroy the growing heresy. And having such authority, he entered into the work with all the intensity of his nature. The constraint of his deep sense of duty toward God was upon him. He says: "I verily thought with myself that I ought to do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth." (26: 9.) He did exactly what our Lord, Himself, had told His disciples would be done, when He said: "The time cometh that whosoever killeth you will think that he doeth God service." (John 16: 2.)

So, not contented with the little that he could do in Jerusalem, after the disciples were "all scattered abroad" upon the death of Stephen, he went to Damascus, the oldest city in the world. It was then, and still is, a very populous city. Many Jews were living there. His purpose was not to do violence to any one there, but simply to apprehend them and "bring them bound into Jerusalem" to be tried and dealt with by the Sanhedrin, the great ecclesiastical court of the nation. His letters empowered him to do this, "if he found any of this way," or as the revised version states it, "of the way."

Men of a New Way.

This was the name by which the believers in Christ were known before they were called "Christians," (11:26.) They were people who were walking in a path peculiar to themselves. They had a different way of living and teaching from any of their fellow-Jews, and it was so peculiar that they were spoken of simply as men of "that way," or "this way," or "the way." It was a very significant name. They were walking in the "strait" and "narrow" way, "which leadeth unto life." (Matt. 7:14.) It was "the way of salvation," (Acts 16:17;) "the way of peace," (Luke 1: 79;) "the way of holiness," (Isa. 35: 8;) "the way to Zion," (Jer. 50: 5;) "the way of truth, the right way, the way of righteousness," (2 Peter 2: 2, 15, 21;) "a new and living way," (Heb. 10: 20;) "the way of God," (Acts 18: 26.) It was a following of Him who said: "I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life; no man cometh unto the Father but by Me," (John 14: 6.) But to Saul, and to all the unbelieving Jews it was "the way which they call heresy," (Acts 24: 14.)

So Saul left Jerusalem, but he did not enter Damascus. As he journeyed with a number of companions, and had almost reached that city, a great change came over him. It was "about noon," he says in one place, (xxii., 6;) "at midday" he says in another, (xxvi., 13,) when the sun was shining clear and bright as it can shine only in an Oriental sky, "suddenly there shined round about him a light from heaven," (v. 2.) It was "a great light," (xxii., 6,) "above the brightness of the sun," (xxvi., 13.) It always appeared between the cherubims on the ark where God dwelt. It was a dazzling light; it was more than man could look upon; it blinded the beholder. It blinded Saul, for now he stood face to face with God, and he knew it.

Christ Appears to Saul.

"And when we were all fallen to the earth," he says, "I heard a voice speaking unto me." (26:14.) It spoke in the Hebrew tongue, and it called him by name, "Saul, Saul!" It did not, however, speak words of cheer to him, neither did it condemn him. It was a voice of love and tenderness and sorrow. "I am Jesus" (v. 5)—"Jesus of Nazareth," (22:8,) it said, "whom thou prosecutest." "When thou dost hurt My people, thou dost hurt Me. Thou art wounding and grieving Me, O Saul, but thou art wounding thyself still more. It is as "hard for thee" as for any dumb beast "to kick against the pricks" or "goads." (r. v. margin.)

It touched him to the quick. It was a great revelation to him. It was a revealing of Jesus Christ. The Man whom he had always looked upon as an impostor, and whom he knew had died as a felon upon the cross and had been buried, was not dead. As Peter and John and Stephen had declared, He was alive. And being alive He could be none other than the very Son of God, as they had declared Him to be. The argument was irresistible.

That this revelation to Saul was of just the same kind as that made to Mary Magdalene—and to the women who accompanied her to the grave—to the men of Emmaus—to Peter—and to all the apostles—and to Thomas—there can be no doubt whatever. In every case it was a personal, bodily-visible revelation of Him who said to them, "Behold My hands and My feet, that it is I Myself; handle Me and see; for a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as ye see Me have." (Luke 24: 39.) Jesus Himself asserted that it was such a revelation when He said, "I am Jesus of Nazareth whom thou persecutest." (22: 8.) Ananias asserted it when he said: "Brother Saul, the Lord, even Jesus, that appeared unto thee in the way as thou camest, hath sent me." (2: 17.) Saul himself asserted it repeatedly. "Have not I seen Jesus Christ the Lord?" he wrote to the Corinthians in proof of his right to be recognized as an apostle. (1 Cor. 9: 1.) And again, writing to the Galatians, he says that he is "An apostle not of men, neither by man, but by Jesus Christ." (Gal. 1:1.) And, when recounting the known appearance of Jesus after His resurrection, he says distinctly, "Last of all, He was seen of me also, as of one born out of due time." (1 Cor. 15: 8.)

Persecutor Becomes Preacher.

Now, this sight of Jesus Christ, the crucified—as his risen Lord and Saviour—changed the whole life of Saul of Tarsus. He became "a chosen vessel" filled with the Holy Ghost, to build up the very cause that he had set out to destroy. He was lifted up to a far higher plane of living than he had ever known before. He was "a new creature." "That life which I now live in the flesh," he said, I live in faith—the faith which is in the Son of God, who loved me and gave Himself up for me. (Gal. 2: 20. R. V.) He had the same earnestness of spirit, the same zeal, the same conscientious enthusiasm, as before, but now every energy was devoted to the service of Christ, Him whom he had persecuted, now he loved. Now, he says, "this one thing I do—I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ." (Phil. 3: 13, 14.) "For to me, to live is Christ and to die is gain." (Phil. 1: 21.)

This is always the effect of seeing Jesus Christ, and no man is ever really changed until he sees Him as his crucified and risen Saviour. It was this which made all the difference in the standing of Saul before God and before men. It will make the same difference in every one who experiences it now, for conduct and character depend on faith. It does make a difference as to what a man believes and in whom he believes.

Questions on the Lesson.

What is a very common opinion among men, and to what kind of a man does it relate?

What important questions grow out of such an opinion?

How are we apt to think of Saul, and of the Pharisees, and why?

What is the explanation of the Scripture records concerning them?

How did Saul appear to the men of his time, and why?

What is the history of his early life and education?

With what feelings did he go to Damascus?

What did he intend to do there?

By what name were the believers known, and why?

What occurred on the road to Damascus?

How did Jesus speak to him, and of what was he then convinced?

How did the appearance of Jesus correspond to His appearance before His ascension?

What effect did this revelation have upon Saul?

On what, then, does character and conduct really depend?

Pulpit Personals.

The Rev. Dr. John Scudder, an active missionary in India, is in this city for a brief visit.

Bishop Potter preaches to Harvard College students in Appleton Chapel, Cambridge, to-morrow.

The Rev. E. E. Knapp of the Baptist Church of the Redeemer is to resign his pastorate May 1, to become an evangelist.

Bethlehem Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia has extended a call to the Rev. John F. Carson of the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn.

The Rev. Herbert Welch, pastor of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, will sail for Europe about the middle of May for a four months' vacation.

The Rev. Dr. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church has not yet recovered from his attack of laryngitis, and has gone to Virginia Hot Springs for a two or three weeks' stay.

The Rev. W. T. Lipton of Ontario, Canada, has been elected curate of Trinity parish, Newark, to succeed the Rev. G. D. Sparks, who recently went to Kentucky.

The Rev. Maitland Alexander of Long Branch will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, to-morrow, owing to the absence of the Rev. Dr. Wylie in New Haven.

A salary of $7,500 a year and house rent, paid by the Marylebone Presbyterian Church, London, to the Rev. George F. Pentecost, is said to be the largest salary paid any Presbyterian minister in Great Britain. Mr. Pentecost received it for five years.

The Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, a minister of the Methodist Protestant Church, who was refused ordination by the Methodist Episcopal Church, has left East Dennis, Mass., where she has been a pastor for seven years, and will make her home in Philadelphia. She was graduated from the theological department of Boston University in 1878.

A bicycle tour through portions of England and France is to be the Summer outing of the Rev. Dr. George R. Van de Water of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. His family will accompany him on the trip, which begins June 19, and will continue to the middle of September.

CATHOLIC CRISIS IN CANADA.

A New Cardinal Who May Be Able to Offset the Political Mission of the New Ablegate.

A new Cardinal will soon be created in the Roman Catholic Church in America. It is to be the Most Rev. Louis N. Bégin, the present Coadjutor Bishop of Quebec, who was consecrated Archbishop of Cyrene in 1891, with the right of succession to Cardinal Taschereau of Canada, who now lies at the point of death.

A strong hand is needed in Canada to support the claims of the Roman Catholic Church, there being at the present moment a crisis in the Dominion over the appointment of the Ablegate, just made through the influence, as the Quebec Bishops claim, of Cardinal Vaughan and the English Catholics. The new Ablegate is Merry Del Val, eldest son of Don Merry Del Val, Spanish Ambassador at the Vatican. Mgr. Merry Del Val is a personal friend of Cardinal Vaughan, and was associated on the recent Papal commission which denounced Anglican ordinations with Father Dom Casquet, the ablest priest in Cardinal Vaughan's see of Westminster.

The Ablegate-elect, who is only thirty-five years of age, was born in Spain, but his mother is an Englishwoman. He was educated by the English Jesuits, and resided in England while his father was Spanish Ambassador at the Court of St. James's. He performed valuable services for Cardinal Vaughan and his friends on the Anglican commission, and is now Secretary of the commission appointed by the Pope for the reunion of the dissentient churches, Cardinal Vaughan being also a member. This commission aims at the gathering of all Protestant denominations into the Church of Rome.

A few days ago Archbishop Bégin hastily set out for Rome to resist the appointment of this Ablegate. The request for the appointment had been made and urged by the Dominion Government, between whom and the Quebec hierarchy a state of war exists over the Manitoba school question. The request of the Dominion Government was backed up by Cardinal Vaughan and his party in England. The interference of the English Catholics in the matter was not taken kindly in Quebec, where it was believed that Cardinal Vaughan was influenced by motives of his own. He himself has a pretty big school question on his hands, and is experiencing the utmost difficulty in getting financial concessions from Lord Salisbury's Government. If the Premier in British politics should become possessed of the idea that a little school question in a distant province of Canada is dangerous enough to wreck the Canadian Confederation, there would be less disposition than ever to give way to Cardinal Vaughan's pressure for a larger Government grant to the Roman Catholic schools of England.

This consideration, it is supposed, impelled Cardinal Vaughan and his friends to do their best to suppress the religious agitation in Canada, which has been assuming perilous proportions. So when the Archbishop of Quebec set out for Rome to ask the Pope to leave the colonial dispute in the hands of the colonial hierarchy, the Solicitor General of Canada, the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, cabled to his friends in England to checkmate the Archbishop's move.

They at once sent to Rome the son of Lord Russell of Killowen, the Catholic Lord Chief Justice of England, and on Monday last he cabled to Mr. Fitzpatrick that the Ablegate had been appointed, and that he would start for Canada before it would be possible for the Archbishop of Quebec to arrive in Rome.

The success of the Government plans is keenly resented by the Bishops of Quebec. It defeats them in the first engagement. But the character of the Ablegate-elect is still less to their taste than the fact of his appointment. They strongly object to a man so young, and to one so closely in touch with Cardinal Vaughan, whom they believe to be opposed to their policy in Manitoba. It is probable that by the nature of Mgr. Merry Del Val's appointment, the Ablegate will receive authority to dictate to the Bishops, and to this end it would be necessary to create him Bishop or Archbishop. The only expression of satisfaction so far heard on the part of the conservative Catholic party is that Mgr. Merry Del Val's mission is but temporary. A churchman of his position and family influence will not be long kept away from Rome.

It was feared that the Papal delegation to Canada might be made a permanent institution, and in that event the political annexation party in Quebec intended to work for the union of the American and Canadian missions in the formation of a sort of ecclesiastical council at Washington, which they supposed would help along the political annexation. This supposition is disposed of by the circumstances of Mgr. Merry Del Val's appointment. His influence, however, in Canadian politics is certain to precipitate a sectarian agitation in Ontario and Manitoba, where the Protestant party is always irritated by the power of the Roman Catholic clergy in politics. The Canadian Anglicans, a very numerous and influential body, will resent the new Ablegate's coming, as they were greatly exercised by the recent condemnation of Anglican orders.

When Archbishop Bégin reaches Rome and lays before the Pope the critical outlook, not only in Quebec, but in Ontario and Manitoba, it is expected that some act will be performed looking to the strengthening of the hands of the Catholic Bishops of Quebec as against the Government, especially since Cardinal Taschereau is no longer physically able to perform the responsible duties now more than ever before devolving upon a Canadian Cardinal.

Catholic Church Notes.

A series of tableaus for the benefit of St. Ignatius's Roman Catholic Church are to be given at Berkeley Lyceum next Tuesday evening.

Two life-size marble statues representing St. Joseph and the Virgin Mary, both the work of Joseph Sibbel of this city, are to be unveiled in St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, a week from to-morrow.

St. Luke's Roman Catholic parish at Whitestone, L. I., is to have a new building, plans for which are now being prepared. The present edifice is to be converted into a hall for the use of the Sunday school and parish societies.

As it is against the rules of the Catholic Church to allow any of its societies to hold festivals during the Lenten season, it has been asked, "Why is an exception to the rule made in favor of St. Patrick's Day?" It is because St. Patrick is remembered as a saint who converted a pagan island to Christianity, and not as the representative of a particular race.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Shahan, Professor of Church History in the Catholic University of America, will lecture in the Amphion Theatre, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening on "The Beginnings of Christianity." The proceeds of the lecture will be for the benefit of St. Cecilia's Church. A chorus of 250 voices will take part in the concert which is to follow the lecture.

The fifth annual lecture and concert in aid of the Convent of the Precious Blood, Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, will be given at the Montauk Theatre to-morrow evening. The lecturer, the Rev. Luke A. Grace, whose subject is "Harmony," is Secretary of the Catholic University of Niagara, where a number of priests of the Brooklyn Diocese were ordained. One of the features of the concert will be the rendition of "Easter Adoration," a composition written for the occasion by Prof. Veuth. Father Grace, who is an eloquent speaker, is a Brooklynite by birth, and this will be his first appearance on the lecture platform in his native city.

Gift to Judson Memorial Church.

The Judson Memorial Church Trustees will meet the Rev. J. Byington Smith of Saratoga this morning, to conclude final arrangements for the acceptance from Mrs. Angeline P. Hall of Saratoga of a gift of $20,000. Mrs. Hall is seventy-six years old, the widow of Harvey P. Hall, who was at one time one of the proprietors of Congress Hall. During Mrs. Hall's life the church will pay her interest on the money, the principal becoming the property of the church upon her death. Mrs. Hall has spent the Winter in New York for a number of years, and in that way came to know the Rev. Dr. Judson and the work of his church. A few years ago she gave $5,000 to the First Baptist Church of Saratoga under similar conditions.

Two Church Anniversaries.

Park Avenue Methodist Church members will celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of its organization to-morrow. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Vail, will deliver a historical sermon on "Sixty Glorious Years of History," in the morning. A reunion and memorial service is to be held at 3 P. M., with short addresses by a number of past and present members on historical incidents connected with the church. The Rev. De Los Lull, a former pastor, will occupy the pulpit in the evening. The church was organized when Yorkville was but a village. Its first house of worship was built out of the beams and boards from the first John Street Church. A second and larger church was built on the ground in 1858, and the present fine house of worship, on the corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, was erected in 1883.

Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, has its thirtieth anniversary celebration to-morrow. The Rev. Joseph Dunn Burrell is the pastor. The programme of the services includes a sermon in the morning by the Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, who was pastor from 1867 to 1879; at 3 P. M., a combined meeting in the church of the Sunday schools of the Classon Avenue Church, the Duryea Church, and the Wyckoff Heights Chapel, with address by the Rev. Dr. David R. Frazer, who was pastor from 1880 to 1883; at 7:30 P. M., sermon by the Rev. Dr. Leander T. Chamberlain, who was pastor from 1883 to 1890. On Tuesday, at 8 P. M., there will be a reception in the chapel, with addresses by the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler and other speakers.

TO EXTEND THEIR WORK.

Why the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church Moves Up Town.

The Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson pastor, makes plans to move from its present location, at the corner of Fifty-third Street and Madison Avenue, not because its congregation has moved further up town, nor because of any lack of financial support, but in order that it may better serve the seeming demands of the Presbyterian Church in the city as a whole. Four or five years ago the Presbytery of New York, noting a quarter of the city where work seemed to be needed, and the abundant supply of Protestant churches in the vicinity of Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, suggested that some Presbyterian congregation in the latter section consider moving and taking up work where more needed. It is to this suggestion that the Madison Avenue Church now responds.

During the past five years, or since it was made a free church, the Madison Avenue Church has received over 400 new members, and its income for benevolent and ordinary expenses has exceeded $100,000 a year, so that its experiment of the free-pew system has been eminently successful, and is to be continued. It now proposes to sell its property in order that it may go to the vicinity of Madison Avenue and One Hundredth Street, or perhaps as low as Ninetieth Street. No location has yet been chosen, and will not be until the present site is disposed of.

The calculation is made that the present church will bring enough to buy land in the section proposed, equip a modern building, and yet have at least $125,000 endowment fund remaining. In the new field the purpose is to undertake a far larger work of an educational, philanthropic, and missionary character than is possible in the present quarters. It is possible the chapel in East Fifty-first Street will be continued and its work carried on in connection with the new church further up town.

Young Men's Christian Associations.

Southern hospitality will be extended by the citizens of Mobile, Ala., on the occasion of the International Convention to be held in that city April 21-25. Among the leading speakers will be Bishop Davis Sessums of Louisiana and Chancellor J. T. Kirkland of Vanderbilt University. The Rev. C. I. Scofield, D. D., of East Northfield, Mass., Mr. Moody's pastor, will conduct the Bible studies. John R. Mott and Luther D. Wishard, International Secretaries, will present reports upon the extension of work among students and young men in the foreign countries they have visited. Mr. Mott, who has visited India, China, Japan, Australia, and Hawaii, is expected to arrive in San Francisco the 16th inst., and will stop at Denver and several points en route to New York. The International Conference of General Secretaries will meet at Selma, Ala., following the Mobile meeting. Eastern delegates going by way of New York are planning a steamer party via Jacksonville.

Robert R. Galley of the Princeton football team, formerly Secretary of the University Young Men's Christian Association, has decided to enter the foreign field in the interests of work for young men. He will be the tenth representative of the International Committee to go from this country to organize native young men in association work.

Sumner F. Dudley is seriously ill at his home, in East Orange, N. J. In recent years he has occupied the position of Assistant State Secretary of New York State, in charge of the boys' work. This important department of association effort throughout the country owes very much of its success to the influence wielded by Mr. Dudley in the years of its early development and later growth.

Bible study is a leading feature in association work. "The Bible Reading Union" is an international system of daily readings just introduced among the associations of this country, and includes readers among the associations throughout Europe. Association workers and members of young people's societies are now being enrolled in many States. A tabulation of figures from association reports shows an increase in Bible study in this country of 22 per cent. in the period from 1880 to 1896.

Young Men's Christian Association services in this city to-morrow include an illustrated address by Prof. Timothy Drake of Boston on the life of Christ, at the Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, with singing by the Gounod Choral Society, at 3:45 P. M., and an address by John S. Herboth, known as "Happy Jack," and said to have been "a theatrical manager," at the Harlem branch, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, at 4:30 P. M.

King's Daughters Among Seamen.

One of the useful adjuncts of the Seamen's Christian Association in this city is the Seamen's Hope Circle of the King's Daughters and Sons. Its members are permitted to wear a silver anchor as a special badge, and their particular work is to seek out and develop a spiritual life among seamen. The motto of the circle is "Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast." There is a Visiting and Hospital Committee pledged to visit the ships and hospitals, distribute tracts, leaflets, and other reading matter, hold religious services on shipboard on Sundays whenever practicable, and give temporary relief to worthy seamen found to be in distress. At Christmas time many gifts of comfort, bags, knitted articles, and books are distributed among the seamen. The names of the members of the Visiting Committee are Miss Emma M. Bangs, Chairman; Miss Helen M. Thompson, and Mrs. W. Wallace Walker. Mr. Stafford Wright is the missionary of the Seamen's Christian Association.

Already a number of sailors have joined this circle, and some of them are taking an active interest in its work. One seaman writes as follows from Bombay: "I hope you have not forgotten me, one of your sailor members of the Hope Circle. It is about three years since I saw you last, but I remember that blessed little mission, and your kindness, and I am still wearing the little cross."

To Select Sunday-school Lessons.

On Wednesday next the Fifth International Committee, charged with the selection of Bible lessons for the years from 1900 to 1905, meets in Association Hall, Philadelphia, where it will hear suggestions concerning what lessons to select. Two tasks the committee will have to perform are finally passing upon the lesson scheme for 1899, which scheme has been in England for the past six months, and is now sent to this country for final revision, and the selection of a successor to the Rev. Dr. Warren Randolph of Newport, R. I., who has served as Secretary of the committee for twenty-six years, and positively declines a re-election. The New York City Mission and Tract Society recently made some investigations to learn whether the review lessons for the thirteenth Sunday in the quarter were used, it having been reported that they were not. It has within the past few days received hundreds of replies saying that they are used. On this evidence the review lessons will probably be retained.

New Mission Chapel.

Puritan Chapel will be opened in Harlem to-morrow afternoon at 23 and 25 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. It is connected with the Church of the Puritans, in One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles J. Young is pastor. That it occupies a locality where church work is needed is shown by the fact that over 100 children will attend the opening Sunday school exercises. Twenty teachers from the main church have offered their services. An offering for the new mission was taken in the church about two weeks ago, and $1,565 was pledged, which insures the financial success of the mission for one year. The officers are: Superintendent—Henry W. Jessup; Assistant Superintendent—John J. Hadden; Secretary and Treasurer—Harrie S. Lines. A sewing class for girls has been organized, which will be in charge of Miss Mary Valentine.

A Priest's Silver Jubilee.

Arrangements for the silver anniversary of Father O'Hare of St. Anthony's Catholic Church, Brooklyn, are for a three days' celebration, beginning next Friday, St. Joseph's Day, the actual twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination. Friday will be given up to religious services. The next evening there will be a torchlight parade through the streets of the parish by young men of Catholic societies and clubs in Brooklyn. On Saturday there will be a pontifical mass, at which Archbishop Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate, will be master of ceremonies. The celebration will conclude with a banquet on Sunday afternoon.

Mission Interests.

The American Board has lost by death the services of two of its missionaries in China, Mrs. Jennie P. Atwater, at Shansi, and Mrs. Isabella B. Williams of the North China station.

The Young Women's Missionary Association of the West Presbyterian Church, in Forty-second Street, west of Fifth Avenue, will give a reception this afternoon to Mrs. G. P. Slade, President of the Presbyterian Home Missionary Society. Mrs. Darwin R. James will make an address, and Miss Katharine Jones, Secretary of Young People's Societies, will conduct a question-box.

Easter Sabbath has been decided on as a day on which a united effort will be made by Presbyterian churches to raise funds necessary to carry on the work of the Board of Foreign Missions. The board requires an increase of $

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15. Matinée.
CASINO—La Falote—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—Meg Merrilies—8:15. Matinée—2:00. 11 A. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph — Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FINE ARTS SOCIETY GALLERIES—Architectural League Exhibition—Day and Evening.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20. Matinée.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Jim the Penman—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Lady Slavey—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Graefin Fritzi—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Spiritisme—8:15. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Mayflower—8:15. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Sportsmen's Exposition—8:00 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Die Walkure—2:00
MURRAY HILL—The Star Gazer—8:00. Matinée.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 13.

FOURTEEN PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1897.

TAKE THE "SHORT CUT."

A "short cut" to the solution of our whole police trouble would be the prompt passage of the Wray bill, giving the Mayor the power of removal which he ought to have at all times.

Removal for cause and after a hearing under the existing law, we know from experience, means a protracted trial before the Mayor and a resort to the courts afterward, which is liable to result in no removal in the end. Immediate removal it cannot effect, and that is what is needed.

To talk about abolishing the Police Board and perpetrating an outrage upon the city's right of self-government by creating a State Commission because the present members of the board cannot agree and some of them have been derelict in their duty is absurd when there is such a simple remedy at hand.

It would be no expedient for dealing with a temporary exigency, which is always objectionable in legislation, because this is a power which the Mayor ought always to have. Without it he cannot hold the heads of departments responsible for their administration or be himself held responsible to the people.

To give a man the power of appointment without the power of removal is to put a weapon in his hand and paralyze his arm. Pass the Wray bill!

A DISAPPOINTED REFORMER.

In a tone of almost triumphant conviction Dr. PARKHURST renews his declaration of three years ago, that he would rather fight five Crokers than one Platt. "What do they think now," he asks, "with CROKER a political incident and PLATT both Governor and Legislature of the State of New York?" They think that the doctor was right, of course, but also they share his dissatisfaction with the things he and they have been able to achieve. To have cast out an incidental simple devil and let in a complex five-fold devil is a bitter fruit of reform. No wonder it saddens some and infuriates others, especially as the operations of PLATT tend surely to the restoration of Tammany rule. Dr. PARKHURST sees the strong drift in that direction:

"Men are saying with a great deal of frankness these days: 'I have had all of this thing I want; next Autumn I am going to vote the Tammany ticket'; and while personally I have too much respect for myself to cast a ballot for any member of the discredited Sheehan gang, and while I have the same acute contempt for Fourteenth Street boodlers that I had three years ago, yet there is a long reach of peril in Plattism that there is not in Crokerism, and as between the two I should profoundly hope that the latter would win. And if Tammany does win, the curse of the honest, discouraged citizens of New York be upon the head of THOMAS C. PLATT."

The curses of New York's discouraged citizens would do PLATT no harm and them no good. Nor does it mend matters to put in Tammany as a punishment of PLATT. Reform has been a respectable imbecile for twenty years, worshipping an image of gold with feet of clay. She has allied herself with politicians and parties, first one side then the other; has been fooled every time, and is not visibly nearer her goal than when she set out. The reformers seek to erect into a recognized principle the administration of the City Government as a business, without regard to party politics. They have attempted to establish this principle through the very instruments it would discard.

"When me they fly, I am the wings."

Dr. PARKHURST'S eyes are opened to the mistakes and failures of the past. But he seems to have even now no clear sight of the true road. He has nothing better to propose than to let Tammany win and then turn around and swear at PLATT.

Reform without PLATT and without Tammany is the only hopeful, permanent, and genuine reform. The Committee of Seventy allowed itself to get tangled up with the Republican machine and with the shreds and patches of city politics. The mistakes and disappointments of Mayor STRONG'S administration have come of the heritage of mischiefs that fell to him from the Seventy's deals and dickers. The Committee of Fifty openly traded with PLATT, and its ticket died of the taint of that immoral coalition.

A league of citizens devoted to the attainment of municipal reform by independent effort might have sorry fortunes for some years. Governors, Legislatures, politicians, and the machines would be against it. But if it were led with courage and ability, if it commanded the confidence and support of the young men who are the bone and sinew of reforming causes in this city, it would presently, in some uprising of protest against the scandals of party control, get a majority vote for its candidates. It would then have an opportunity to apply its system of non-political, business administration under the direction of officers free from the bond of party and the thrall of pledges. The immeasurable benefits of that system the city would not permanently renounce. There might be intermissions of party control, but the fight would be substantially won.

There is already a Citizens' League in the field. It proposes to work in the only right way for the only sound reform. If it keeps to that way, under hard-headed, practical fighting leadership, we shall some day be engaged in a more profitable occupation than cursing PLATT.

THE RAINES LAW AMENDMENTS.

Of the proposed amendments to the liquor tax law the only ones that will excite special interest are those which relate to the question of Sunday selling. The exemption of hotels from the prohibition is continued with such a definition of the term "hotel" and of "guest" as would be intended to limit the privilege of Sunday selling to bona fide hotels and real guests. If this hotel amendment is adopted, what will be the practical effect?

If it is strictly enforced, it will produce a general sense of injustice among a large class of people. Hotels pay no higher tax than saloons, and liquor selling is only an incidental part of their business, but they would be vested with a practical monopoly of the traffic on one day in the week, and that the one generally regarded as the most profitable. Any man or party of men who could afford to hire a room or take a meal in a hotel could get all the liquor they wanted, while those who could not indulge in that luxury would be deprived of the privilege by a discriminating law. No doubt the number of saloons would be diminished, but the number of hotels would be gradually increased and their character would be lowered, though they fully complied with the letter of the law.

But would the law be enforced? Does making a law more stringent render it easier to enforce it? Experience with prohibition in the cities of Maine and Kansas answers this question. The present "fake hotels" in many cases no more comply with the requirements of the existing law than they would with the amended law. The reason why offenders cannot be convicted is not that the places are proved to be hotels and privileged to sell on Sunday, but because public sentiment regards the law as unjust and oppressive and will not sustain its strict enforcement. Would it be more likely to sustain the amended law, or would not rather the law-abiding sentiment be further debauched? The objection to the hotel amendment is that it is in the wrong direction, and that without remedying the specific "evil" at which it aimed, it will aggravate others.

Much worse in principle, if not in effect, is the proposed amendment declaring the customary manner of distributing beverages in clubs among the members to be "trafficking in liquor" within the meaning of the law and thereby bringing those associations under its requirements and restrictions. This practice of supplying and serving drinks in clubs is not selling in any sense that makes the "traffic" a proper subject of taxation, and to class these purely private associations with saloons that are open to all comers and in the business for profit is in itself an outrage. But the tax is not the worst feature of it. It would kill many of the humbler clubs, which are not at all "fakes," but it would not, merely as a tax, hurt those whose members are mostly well-to-do people. But such legislation would bring these associations of citizens, formed for legitimate private purposes, under the Sunday restriction and subject them to the surveillance and intrusion of the officers charged with enforcing the law. This would be an intolerable interference with private rights and a no more proper exercise of the police power than forbidding a man to distribute intoxicating drinks among his guests or members of his family in his own house on Sunday.

We do not believe the "fake" clubs, so much complained of, would be judicially held to be clubs if the question were brought to a test, and there has been no decent effort to enforce the law in their case. They are formed for the purpose of evading the law, and real clubs ought not to suffer for their offense. But the evil might be remedied by simply excluding the "traffic in liquor to be drunk on the premises" from buildings occupied in whole or in part by clubs, as it is now excluded from certain other premises, including public institutions and dry goods and grocery stores. Then the taxed liquor seller could not have a club in his place, and clubs elsewhere would not be affected unless they had a taxed liquor seller on their premises. Their distribution of their own beverages among their own members would not be a taxable "traffic," but no clubs would exist for the mere purpose of doing that on Sunday.

But, after all, the whole difficulty lies in the futility of sticking to Sunday prohibition instead of adopting a reasonable regulation. The law is evaded and violated and brought into contempt because it is too strict upon that point. To make it more rigid will produce more evasion and violation and greater contempt, and it is likely to have a deplorable effect upon public sentiment in more ways than one. It will put our whole municipal system in peril. The regulation of Sunday selling should be left to the option of the communities concerned within certain reasonable limitations. An effective solution of the whole difficulty would be to add to the local option features of the law one providing for a vote on the question of allowing places paying the liquor tax to carry on their traffic, under prescribed restrictions for protecting the quiet and good order of the day, between the hours of 1 and 11 P. M. on Sunday.

NEW YORK AND ARBITRATION.

There can be no doubt that the Cooper Union meeting on Thursday evening spoke the sentiment of the great body of the people of New York regarding arbitration.

It was not an occasion for argument, but rather of appeal to the United States Senate, in whose hands this beneficent measure now rests. The appeal was eloquent in its simplicity and sincerity. It was the voice of the heart and brains of a great and powerful and busy community, pleading with the "Ambassadors of the States" to ratify the agreement which the United States proposed and which protects the interests and embodies the wishes of the whole country.

One striking feature of the meeting was the hearty agreement of the speakers and of the audience in the inspiring conception of the treaty as fundamentally American. The essential spirit and the indispensable policy of the United States are for peace—for peace the most nearly universal and lasting that is possible with honor. We are a vast Nation of active and productive workers. We are organized under institutions that rest on equal rights for all, fairly determined and honestly respected. We have shown over and over again that we are ready and able to defend our rights by force, if necessary, but the very nature of our National life makes force the last resort and gives to reason and justice the amplest and most efficient play. The arbitration treaty is simply the extension to our relations with the great sister nation of Great Britain of the vital principle by which our relations with each other are governed. It is Americanism—its justice and sagacity and practical devotion to the real good of life—applied to a broad part of the field of international relations.

Another striking feature of the meeting was the fine and forcible address of Mr. GOMPERS, the President of the American Federation of Labor. The keynote of the address was his statement that "the burdens of war have always fallen upon the masses of labor." It is not merely that it is the working class that provides the larger number of soldiers, but it is that this class pay relatively the largest share of the cost of war, including the tremendous destruction involved, while the withdrawal of the soldiers from production increases the cost of living. This class has, as Mr. GOMPERS declared, the strongest possible interest in a measure that will make war the last possible resort, after all honorable and reasonable means have been exhausted to avoid it.

The deepest and most lasting interests of the whole American people demand the prompt ratification of the treaty, and against it there is not the shadow of a reasonable argument.

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS.

The vast expense at which The Journal has engaged the exclusive services of CORBETT and FITZSIMMONS to report for it their coming contest is beginning to be justified. Hitherto their communications have been confined mainly to boasts about the perfection of their respective "condition" and direful threats of what they would do to each other on the fateful day. But now The Journal has secured from them a beat of transcendent importance. They met upon the road, and FITZSIMMONS offered his hand to CORBETT, which CORBETT declined. Imagine that all the other papers left their readers in utter ignorance of this thrilling, not to say epoch-making, event, while The Journal had an account of it from each of the principals.

These accounts are of especial interest for the exposition they contain of the professional ethics of prizefighters. Mr. FITZSIMMONS explains that he offered CORBETT "the ordinary courtesy of a handshake," although "he had always known" that "CORBETT was an ungentlemanly, good-for-nothing loafer," because the offer was "the natural salutation of one gentleman to another," and because he once "read a story about a man called Lord CHESTERFIELD," who declined to be outdone in politeness "by the biggest blackguard in the country." CORBETT holds a different view of professional ethics. He declined the proffered hand of FITZSIMMONS upon the ground that FITZSIMMONS "is not fit for a gentleman to associate with."

When the millions of readers of The Journal went behind their screens to read their favorite newspaper or had it read to them in open barroom they must have been much confused in their minds about the proprieties of the occasion. When a gentleman meets an ungentlemanly, good-for-nothing loafer, ought he to offer him "the natural salutation of one gentleman to another"? And when a gentleman sees the offered hand of one who "is not fit for a gentleman to associate with," should he accept or decline it? The weight of authority is equal on both sides. But still another point of ethics is raised and decided off-hand by CORBETT. After the thrilling encounter with his rival, two reporters asked him if he had met FITZSIMMONS. "My answer to both of them was the same, that I had not seen FITZSIMMONS. I have no apologies to make for this departure from the truth." The Journal, he goes on to explain, with which he had a contract for exclusive features, "had got the great story," and it was his part "to preserve it from their rivals." The readers of The Journal are thus left in a condition of painful uncertainty upon points both of manners and of morals, and they will be apt to conclude that the ethics of prizefighting are little, if at all, in advance of those of freak journalism.

But this does not detract from the credit due to The Journal for securing an exclusive account of how CORBETT cut FITZSIMMONS. It was one of the greatest achievements of freak journalism. What we do not understand is why The Journal, having secured the fist experts to report the prizefight for it, should discredit them by also retaining such inferior authorities as ex-Senator INGALLS and the Governor of Nevada, whatever his name may be. What on earth do INGALLS and the Governor know about prizefighting? Not even the technical nomenclature of the sport. It is true that when Mr. INGALLS was in the Senate it was a never-failing source of pride and comfort to him that he was of the male sex. There was nothing, he used frequently to remark, feminine or even "epicene" about him. Perhaps an interest in pugilism might be deduced from his eloquence, but we fear that his masculinity was mainly mental. There are feather-weights who could safely be backed to "do him" in two rounds.

CORPORATIONS AND POLITICS.

We do not suppose that it is with any hope that it will pass that Mr. HENRY D. HOTCHKISS has prepared and sent to Albany a bill to prohibit political contributions by corporations. Mr. HOTCHKISS, though a Sachem of Tammany, is an anti-silver man and kicked over the Chicago platform last year without ceremony. But that fact will not give him a controlling influence over Mr. PLATT. If the Senator desires to legislate in such fashion as to protect the treasuries of corporations and deplete his own, he will do it on his own motion and through some member of the Senate or Assembly bearing the proper label. He will not accept the policy of justice and decency from a Democrat, even a bolting Democrat.

If it were at all practicable to get Mr. PLATT to legislate in this direction, we have no doubt that the corporations would support the measure heartily. They might indeed, without too cynical twisting of their consciences, raise a very large sum to induce Mr. PLATT to enact such a bill, charging the amount to profit and loss, as they would charge a ransom paid to get their Presidents out of the hands of a band of brigands in, say—Anatolia. But in the actual condition of affairs Mr. HOTCHKISS'S bill is a mere counsel of perfection over which Mr. PLATT and his victims will respectively smile and groan.

H. CLAY EVANS FOR THE PENSION OFFICE.

If Mr. MCKINLEY should select Mr. H. CLAY EVANS of Tennessee for Commissioner of Pensions he would get a man of sound reputation, energy, ability, and excellent executive capacity, who would attend to the administrative business of the office with fidelity and efficiency. He would also add to his Administration a popular and vigorous representative of his party in the South.

So far the appointment would be a good one. There would nevertheless be risks in it. Mr. EVANS is an open and zealous partisan. He is peculiarly alive to the influence and value of the soldier vote. The pension lists at present demand not extension, but purging. The total spent in pensions, even by the standard set by the law, is far beyond what actual desert justifies. The lists are so indiscriminately made that they are not a roll of honor. It would be a good thing for the country and for Mr. MCKINLEY'S Administration if they could be made one. It would be a very bad thing to have them made more extravagant and indiscriminate than they now are.

A more uncivil Justice than Civil Justice WAUHOPE LYNN it would be impossible to find. If he and those who think with him desired to make a demonstration against the treaty of arbitration, they would have been within their rights in hiring a hall and holding a meeting for that purpose. They were not within their rights, and as little within the ordinary decencies, when they undertook to interrupt and take possession of a meeting expressly called to promote the ratification of the treaty. As soon as it became evident that Justice WAUHOPE LYNN'S object was to disturb the meeting, he should have been handed over to a policeman and arraigned next morning for a violation of Section 448 of the Penal Code. The arbitration treaty, however, will lose nothing by an exhibition of the men and the methods by which it is opposed, whether in Cooper Union or in the Senate of the United States.

The bill before the Legislature to require the City Works Department to do the paving of the city will certainly prove a costly experiment if the city is still to be required to pay $2 a day for eight hours' work. The current wages paid by contractors are reported by Deputy Commissioner WILDS to be $1.50 per day for ten hours. This means that the city pays 25 cents an hour where the contractor pays 15 cents, or $166.66 where the contractor pays $100. Undoubtedly it would be to the advantage of the particular workmen employed to get from the city two-thirds more wages than they can get from a contractor, but who would pay the difference? Very largely other workmen. About five-sixths of the revenue of the city comes from a tax on real estate, and is paid by the tenants in their rent. It is a gross and cruel mistake, therefore, to think that such unnecessary expenditure, though it goes to workmen, benefits workingmen as a class. On the contrary, they would be taxed to meet it more heavily than any other class.

Good work is being done in all parts of the South in organizing the business men of that section for a non-partisan sound-money campaign. Mr. CHARLES SPEAR, representing the movement under the direction of the New York Chamber of Commerce, has been visiting Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, and is now in Alabama. He will be followed by Mr. W. D. BYNUM of Indiana, who will address public meetings throughout the South. This is in reality a movement in the direct and permanent interest of the South. Nothing would attract capital from the North and from all parts of the world so surely as sound-money sentiment in the South. The vagaries of the Populists and silverites in that region have cost it millions of money, and there is no remedy but a reform of public opinion.

If the subject were not so serious, there would be something diverting in the squirming and twisting of those statesmen who try to solve the problem of employing convicts in productive industry without competition with "free labor," as if there were necessarily something evil in labor competition, while competition in trade was necessarily a benefit. Senator AHEARN has introduced a resolution at Albany providing for an inquiry as to whether it is good to have all the supplies for public institutions furnished by "indigent and convict labor," meaning apparently the labor of the inmates of the institutions, charitable and penal; also as to whether the sale of goods made by convict labor in other States cannot be discouraged in this State, and as to providing for the export of such obnoxious productions to the friendly nations of South America. The ignorance and inability to reason upon this subject by our labor leaders and our legislators is really depressing, and not diverting at all.

Spain seems to have enough upon her hands in the Western Hemisphere, and yet the rebellion in the Philippines, according to the latest accounts, would be quite enough to tax her resources if there were no rebellion in Cuba at all. It is now declared, and by the correspondent of a Spanish journal, that reinforcements of 15,000 men are needed to make the Philippines safe. Where is Spain to get them and how is she to maintain them? According to the official figures, she has sent 179,174 men and 6,500 officers to Cuba since the insurrection broke out, in addition to the permanent garrison of 20,000 men. That is under the common estimate, but it is much above the ability of Spain. During the same period she has sent to the Philippines over 25,000 men, or a force numerically equal to the army of the United States. Now a much larger force is called for, and Spain is already at the end of her resources. Even Spanish statesmen will have to admit, in view of the present predicament of Spain, that there are incidental disadvantages in a system of colonial government that makes of every colonist and every native a bitter enemy of the "mother country."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of the most perplexing difficulties which are encountered in equipping lighthouses and lightships with effective sound signals for use in times of fog, is due to the fact that, under certain circumstances, not yet very well understood, sound waves are deflected from the straight course in passing through the air, with the result that zones or regions of silence are produced at distances comparatively close to the sound-producing apparatus. A ship approaching the signal station, if she gets into one of these places, will fail to receive warning of danger, though to those on vessels either nearer or further away the siren or bell is plainly heard. A party of Boston scientists had this fact demonstrated to them one day this week, when they went down the harbor of that city for the purpose of investigating the matter. Some of them were incredulous at first, but they all returned quite convinced. The lighthouse steamer Myrtle carried them first to a point close in to the shore of Hull. Just across the bay, at a distance of from one-half to three-quarters of a mile, was Boston Light, and puffs of steam were distinctly visible, showing that the big sirens were making all the noise they could. Where the steamer lay, however, not a sound could be heard, though these signals are warranted to be audible at a distance of twenty miles. When the Myrtle steamed slowly away from her first position, the dismal shrieks of the sirens soon pierced the ears of her passengers, and yet they had increased, not decreased, the space separating them from the lighthouse. It is believed that the existence of these silence zones, or "ghosts," as sailors call them, have caused more than a few wrecks, and that they explain the not infrequent instances in which the officers of ships have charged lighthouse and lightship keepers with negligence of which the latter swore they were not guilty.

—At the last meeting in London of the Royal Statistical Society, the members listened with approving attention to a paper by Mr. NOEL A. HUMPHRIES on "English Vaccination and Smallpox Statistics; with Special Reference to the Report of the Royal Commission and to Recent Smallpox Epidemics." It is hardly necessary to say that the conclusions reached recognize fully the inestimable value of JENNER'S discovery. Mr. HUMPHRIES regretted, however, that the medical profession had not sooner admitted the failure of vaccination in infancy to give lifelong immunity. This delay, he thought, had given the anti-vaccinationists such few arguments as they possessed. The history of vaccination legislation, vaccination statistics, and the Registrar General's statistics of smallpox mortality in England were successively dealt with. It was pointed out that the mean annual death rate for smallpox at all ages in England and Wales, which was 408 per 1,000,000 in the twelve years for which records exist prior to compulsory vaccination, fell to 126 per 1,000,000 in the forty-two years since vaccination was made compulsory, which period included the epidemic of 1871-2, and that the age-incidence of fatal smallpox had entirely changed under the influence of increased infant vaccination. The facts showed, according to the paper, that efficient infant vaccination conferred practically complete immunity from fatal smallpox during the first ten years of life; that both the smallpox attack rate and the case mortality were far lower at all ages among those who had been vaccinated in infancy than among the unvaccinated; that the type of disease suffered by smallpox patients was far more severe among the unvaccinated than among the vaccinated, and that successful revaccination afforded practically complete protection to adults.

—One of Cape Cod's curiosities is a little band of Mormons living at Dennisport. They have attracted hardly any attention, even from their nearest neighbors, for peculiarity of religious belief is too nearly normal in rural New England to create much comment unless the eccentricity interferes to an annoying degree with the rights, comforts, or crotchets of other people. This the sort of Mormonism that exists in Dennisport does not do, for its adherents are quiet, decent folk who conduct themselves with strict regard for Puritan conventionalities. The first preacher of the then new creed appeared on the Cape in 1840, and before long had converted half a dozen families to his way of thinking. Polygamy did not form a part of the Mormon creed at that time and, except for adding to their belief in the Bible a belief in the "Book of Mormon," the proselytes remained unchanged from what they had been before. When BRIGHAM YOUNG became head of the sect and made plural marriages an essential feature of its system, the Cape Cod Mormons revolted, and, true New Englanders as they were, declared the innovation a heresy and went their decent way, alone but not lonely, and comfortably assured that only they were orthodox. So they have continued till the present day, slowly gaining in numbers at first, but now as slowly decreasing with the breaking down of the isolation upon which the perpetuation of such creeds as theirs depends. They still have a well-kept church in which regular services are held. Here their annual conference, too, used to meet, but it was intermitted for the past three or four years, until this season, when it was again held. These Mormons pay no salaries to their preachers, or "Elders," who go out, they say, as did the Apostles, "without purse or scrip." Their wants are met by tithes and free-will offerings from those who are moved to feed and clothe the Elders and their families. Faith-cure vagaries are common among them, and it is in that respect alone that they are dangerous or offensive to those among whom they live.

PERSONAL.

—Sincere regret for the death of Prof. HENRY DRUMMOND will be felt by every one to whom he or his books were known. His science excited the smiles of all scientists, and his theology was more than questioned by many theologians, but scientists and theologians alike, as well as people who were neither the one nor the other, appreciated the man's intentions, his love of truth, and his efforts—not always successful—to go wherever facts and logic commanded. He undoubtedly accomplished much toward a mitigation of ancient prejudices and hostilities, and, while he settled none of the great controversies, he did demonstrate the possibility of taking part in them without the ascription of evil motives to opponents, and without exchanging with them charges of folly and wickedness. In "The Ascent of Man" Prof. DRUMMOND gave complete adherence to the evolutionary theory, but claimed to see in the phenomena which it correlates an altruistic factor which deeper students than he have failed to perceive. The book was severely criticised by those who regarded it simply as a scientific treatise, but others preferred to praise it as a practicable, though frail and temporary, bridge between the old and the new, over which many might pass in safety to firm ground. Like other bridges, it is uninhabitable; that fact does not make it valueless.

—Mme. DE THEBES, the "chiromancienne" whom the younger DUMAS gave fame some years ago by a series of articles in one of the Paris papers, continues to win occasional attention in the French capital, partly because she is not the ordinary fortune-telling adventuress, but a woman who has taken up palmistry as expounded by DESBAROLLES from what seems to be sincere faith in it, and partly because people of very great distinction share her confidence in her powers. She has recently returned from Rome, to which city she was summoned, it is whispered, by Queen MARGHERITA. Mme. DE THEBES refuses to admit the truth of this report as to the identity of her client, but talks in a way which leaves little doubt on that point. This "great personage," says the seer, arrived at the appointed meeting place, wearing a mask and a mantilla. She presented her hand for examination, and when all was over, expressed deep gratitude, saying that what she had heard coincided with her own gloomy forebodings and that Mme. DE THEBES had given proof of ability commensurate with her reputation. Soon after, at a fête in her honor given by one who had been an intimate friend of the dead dramatist, Mme. DE THEBES met the élite of Roman society, and declares that in the lines of their hands she read battles, ruins, and blood. "Rome," she says, "is on the eve of something terrible, a revolution, perhaps, and I should not be astonished to see a republic soon established in Italy." All of which is important if true, and likewise gives a hint as to the sort of basis on which the palmist's reputation stands.

—"Beef or mutton is not bad in itself," declares Mrs. CARRICA LE FEVRE, who has been lecturing to the Chicago Vegetarian Society. Her hearers at first regarded the admission quoted as a weak compromise with the stock-yard interests, and were disposed to be indignant, but they smiled again when the speaker went on to develop a dietary theory eccentric enough to meet the approval even of—vegetarians. "A cow or sheep," said Mrs. LE FEVRE, "is naturally a gentle animal, but when a man slaughters one of them the brutality of that act is transferred to the meat, and when one eats it he simply gets back what he put forth or what some other man put forth—the brutal spirit necessary to the killing of the animal. In eating the meat he feeds the brutal part of himself." Having laid down these assertions as though they were self-evident facts, the lecturer proceeded to make other assertions as if they were other facts related with the first, a favorite device with logicians of her stamp. "Criminals, murderers, and thugs," she said, "are all great eaters of meats, while the higher up the scale of intellectual improvement you go the less meat is eaten. It is well known that men and women engaged in intellectual pursuits eat little if any meat. Writers, painters, and professional men incline naturally toward fruits and vegetables. Why? Because the higher part of their nature is largely developed and they instinctively return to the natural food of man. If there were harmony in the human nature there would also be no carnivorous animals—they would all depend on the vegetable kingdom. When the millennium comes to earth every man will be a vegetarian and so will every animal." Mrs. LE FEVRE carries her love of the "natural"—of which she obviously knows ludicrously little—to the point of eating only such vegetable products as do not require cooking. She is a pallid, emaciated, anaemic little person, who boasts of enjoying perfect health, and is so nervous that she cannot stand or sit still a moment.

Dr. Abbott and the Sabbath.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your columns to-day appears an extract from Dr. Lyman Abbott's address to the Social Reform Club, in which he says: "There is nothing in the Bible requiring a religious Sabbath." If the learned doctor would spend some little time in humble "searching of the Scriptures," that have been "a light to the path" of so many whose lives have been a blessing to the world, and less of his time and talent in trying to break down the authenticity of books in those same Scriptures whose truth the Saviour of the world gave His indorsement to—the doctor might find on the leaves of the book of the prophet Isaiah these words: "If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my Holy Day, and call the Sabbath a delight, the Holy of the Lord, Honorable, and shalt honor Him, not doing thy own pleasure or speaking thy own words, or thinking thy own thoughts, then thou shalt delight thyself in the Lord, and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it." Rather good authority, the last sentence, which even Dr. Abbott would hardly dispute. That Dr. A. is a student and a scholar, no one wishes, I suppose, to doubt, but human understanding is limited, and when we once forsake God's word there is danger of the "light that is in us being darkness."

MARIE R. G. MARSH.

New York, March 10, 1897.

The McKinley Tariff Disapproved.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not without a feeling of irritation that one, with a comprehensive view of the recent campaign and of the issues involved therein reads a sentence like the following, which appeared in an editorial in this morning's Tribune:

"Everybody knows that the new Congress was expressly chosen by the people to restore the protective principle embodied in the act of 1890, and while some parts of that act are no longer needed, and others will doubtless be modified, it would be no hardship to any interest to be obliged to pay for three or four months the duties which were paid for four years."

Every one knows that the people stamped with their unqualified disapproval the McKinley act of 1890, and that the expression of that disapproval was manifested in the strongest terms by the defeat of Mr. Harrison, the exponent of its policy. It is most decidedly true that "some parts of that act are no longer needed," but truer that they never were.

W. HARMAN BROWN, Jr.

New York, March 12, 1897.

Anent Dead Man's Curve.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent "Dead Man's Curve," what is there to prevent the Metropolitan Traction Company running the cable from Fiftieth Street to Twenty-second Street, running the Twenty-fifth Street slow cable to and around the corner of Fourteenth Street, and cutting off the action of the Houston Street cable at Fourteenth Street, or Thirteenth Street, which would be still better.

I am inclined to think that they prefer the tunnel scheme, because it probably costs more and is more wearing on the machinery and cable from Seventeenth Street to Fourteenth Street than on any other equal section of the road. As a matter of course, I don't know anything about it or the difficulties to be overcome. It would make slow work between Twenty-third and Seventeenth Streets, but that is only about 1,200 feet or less, and is the narrowest part of Broadway. The public might growl a little, but if the business at Fourteenth Street is not stopped, they will fight, sure!

CITIZEN.

New York, March 10, 1897.

CURRENT ART DISPLAYS AND SALES.

An executor's sale of ninety-seven canvases will take place at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries on Tuesday evening next, March 16. The pictures are now on exhibition in the galleries, and will afford a pleasant hour's study. The collection is made up for the most part of examples of good American artists, with a few canvases by well-known foreign brushes. Perhaps the best examples among the foreign works are a landscape by Millet, a fairly good Merle, "The Conscious Beauty"; a strong landscape by Hildebrandt, "Sunset in Siam"; a good and characteristic marine by A. Achenbach, "Storm at Sea"; a single figure piece by John Lewis Brown, "The Dragoon"; two figure works by Reyna, and a glowing little view of Venice by the same artist. The best American works shown are a "View of Lake Como," by George Inness; a strong landscape by Wyant, "Autumn Evening"; two excellent examples by William and James Hart, respectively; a characteristic little figure piece by J. G. Brown; a thoroughly good Bristol, "Springtime"; Henry P. Smith's "New England Homestead," Winslow Homer's well-known "Inviting a Shot," Edward Moran's equally well-known marine "Homeward Bound," W. H. Beard's amusing "The Foxy Judge," bought at the Seney sale, and Sanford Gifford's "Coast of Newfoundland."

There will be sold this afternoon at 23 Fifth Avenue by Samuel Kreiser, the auctioneer, 42 paintings by foreign artists, the last of a collection of 124, of which the first and second thirds were sold on Thursday and last evening. Among the canvases to be disposed of this afternoon are several by younger Italian artists, notably Zoppi, Massani, Gaichi, Sani, Torrini, and Calasci; a good example of Berne-Bellecour, and examples of Gisbert, Miralles, Kuwassig, Perrault, Gilbert, and Calves.

A TIP TO GEORGE.

From The Baltimore News.

—King of Athens, ere you fight
Listen to a lowly wight:

Get those pictures that the new
Journalism labels you;
Scatter broadcast every freak
Likeness, and within a week
Frightened Turks with manner meek
Will salute you, gracious Greek!

King of Athens, ere you scrap
Take the tip that's here on tap.

G. V. H.

SOUTH AFRICAN INQUIRY

Mr. Labouchere Declares that One of the Witnesses Is Not Telling the Truth on the Stand.

PRESIDENT KRUGER SPEAKS.

Says Queen Victoria Is a Troublesome Woman, and Expresses the Hope that There May Be a Union of All South Africa.

LONDON, March 12.—The examination of Sir Graham Bower, formerly Imperial Secretary at the Cape Colony, was resumed today by the South African Committee. He testified that he had never told Cecil Rhodes to communicate his intention of assisting in the rising in the Transvaal to the High Commissioner. He understood that Rhodes intended to do so. Rhodes, Sir Graham continued, had communicated his intentions to him as a personal friend, not as Imperial Secretary. He did not know if he had ever asked Rhodes whether he had informed the High Commissioner of his plans.

Mr. Labouchère, who is conducting the cross-examination, insisted upon a positive reply by the witness to the questions. The High Commissioner, he said, had wired last evening denying that he had ever heard anything before the raid that showed any connection between the force that had gathered on the frontier and the citizens' movement at Johannesburg.

The witness persisted in the statement that he could not recall whether Rhodes had said to him that he had told the High Commissioner of his intention.

At this point the Chairman interposed and ruled against Mr. Labouchère continuing to press the point, whereupon Mr. Labouchère said he believed the witness was not telling the truth.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking warmly, said: "The committee must protect the witness from insult."

Mr. Labouchère—I repeat that it is my opinion that the witness is not telling the truth.

The Chairman—You are out of order.

Mr. Labouchère—I shall move that the room be cleared on every opposed question if necessary. I am going to see whether this inquiry is a sham or a reality.

The Chairman—This is not the way to facilitate business.

Mr. Labouchère—The way to facilitate business is to let me ask questions.

Then, turning to the witness, he asked, "Did Mr. Rhodes keep faith by informing the High Commissioner of his intention of assisting in the rising?"

The witness vouchsafed no reply to the question, whereupon Mr. Labouchère asked, "Do you decline to speak in order to shield yourself?"

Other members of the committee interposed at this point, but Mr. Labouchère persisted in demanding an answer to his question, and the witness finally said: "It is a matter of opinion whether Mr. Rhodes kept his word or not. I decline to say further."

In reply to a question by Sir William Harcourt, the witness said he did not think that Mr. Rhodes had co-operated with the High Commissioner in such a way as could have averted the raid.

LONDON, March 12.—A dispatch from Bloomfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, says that President Krüger is visiting that place, with a view to the arrangement of a closer union with the Transvaal.

At a luncheon at which he was entertained, the Boer President, replying to a toast by President Steyn, said he was not there to controvert the Queen's rights. Time, he said, would show that he had always defended her Majesty, and he had told his people to respect her. He expressed hope that the two republics would form indissoluble ties, but he never entertained any idea of the Free State being absorbed by the Transvaal.

The Boer President said he was aware that he must abide by the London convention; but the Queen was a troublesome woman, and it was consequently necessary to deal with the question of union very cautiously. He concluded by expressing hope that some day he would see a union of the whole of South Africa.

THE AUSTRIAN ELECTION.

Dr. Lueger Returned to the Reichsrath from Vienna.

VIENNA, March 12.—Further returns of the elections for members of the Reichsrath show that the industrial centres in Bohemia have returned Socialist candidates, both Czechs and Germans. Already six Socialists have been elected, and it is probable that three more will be returned on the reballots.

The results in Vienna delight the anti-Semites. When the elections are finished Mayor Strohbach will resign, and he will be replaced by Dr. Lueger, the well-known Jew-baiter. Dr. Lueger, whose election as Mayor was nullified by the Emperor some time ago, feels that his Majesty dare not refuse his sanction to his election now in face of the popular vote.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

NICE, March 12.—Queen Victoria and Princess Henry of Battenberg, with their suites, arrived here at 3:50 o'clock this afternoon.

LONDON, March 12.—The American steamer Illinois, Capt. Broomhead, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, before reported anchored off Nansweerd, Holland, was not so seriously damaged as previously stated. The damage was repaired, and she proceeded for her destination, passing Dungeness yesterday.

BERLIN, March 12.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day approved the Government's estimate of 20,000,000 marks for the purpose of building new battleships. It is regarded as doubtful, however, if the credits demanded by the Government for the construction of two additional cruisers will be passed by the Reichstag.

LONDON, March 12.—The British steamer West Indian, injured in a collision with the Rydalfell off Lucifer Lightship yesterday, has been towed to Holyhead. The steamer is badly damaged abreast of her engine room on the port side. Her topsides will be patched at Liverpool. It is believed that the ship's cargo has been considerably damaged.

CANNES, March 12.—In the races of the International Regatta to-day the principal event was the race for a purse of 1,000f., given by Mr. A. Barclay Walker, owner of the Ailsa. The race was sailed in a light northeasterly breeze, three times over an eight-mile triangular course, and was won by the Prince of Wales's Britannia, which beat the Ailsa 5 minutes.

YALE BOYS APOLOGIZE.

Say Their Greeting to Corbett Was a Thoughtless Act.

NEW HAVEN, March 12.—The Yale News to-day printed the following:

"Appreciating that a wrong may have been done to Yale University by the outcome of our act in sending a Yale flag to James J. Corbett, we make the following statement:

"We had no authority to commit the college, or any member of the college other than ourselves, nor did we intend to do so. No one of us had considered for a moment the inference which it now appears has been drawn from the misconstruction of the letter.

"We regret especially that we have thus unwittingly cast any slur on the university and we will do all in our power to undo what harm we may have done."

This is signed by Payne Whitney, Gouverneur Morris, J. Wadsworth, Jr., Bruce Clark, J. G. McLaughlin, Forsyth Wickes, Frederick Kernochan, Robert Turnbull, Dallas Byers, Frank Simmons, F. W. Sheehan, J. S. Rogers, and Moreau Delano.

The Faculty have agreed to administer no other punishment to the offenders. President Cooper of the Yale Young Men's Christian Association has compelled Forsyth Wickes, one of the members of the "Corbett Club," to resign his Bible class.

ADA REHAN AS THE SIBYL

A New Stage Version of "Guy Mannering" Is Spoken and Sung at Daly's Theatre.

PRETTY PICTURES AND MUSIC.

Miss Rehan Makes Her First Appearance in Charlotte Cushman's Famous Role of Meg Merrilies —Bishop's Famous Melodies.

A pleasing, piquant, variegated, melodious entertainment was given at Daly's Theatre last evening, and Miss Rehan appeared for the first time in a rôle of historic importance. The new stage version of "Guy Mannering, or the Astrologer," made up partly from Terry and Bishop's musical play, and presumably from some other theatrical arrangements of the second novel of the author of "Waverley," is signed by Robert Chambers, a promising and imaginative young writer who certainly has put none of his own individuality in this work.

Those few playgoers who now remember Charlotte Cushman will find that this play differs chiefly from the one she used so long, in the possession of a prologue, which sets forth not too clearly the cause of the gypsies' grudge against Ellangowan, and a new closing scene, founded remotely on those chapters of Scott's story which describe Meg's death, and the confusion of Glossin at the judicial examination of Hatteraick.

"Meg Merrilies, or the Witch of Ellangowan," as it is called, is thus divided into a prologue and three acts, of which the first and second acts contain all, except the death of Meg, that Miss Cushman found it necessary to use. Her incoherent medium, too, used to be fairly thrown on the stage, with shabby accessories. Yet, thus surrounded, with little attempt to create an illusion on the part of her associates, with a rôle of small significance judged by the number of "lines," the great actress used to produce an effect of power and weirdness that still dwells in the memory. The tattered gown and cloak, suggesting no hint of theatric artifice, and yet so picturesque; the formidable presence, the commanding eye, the thrilling voice, the majestic gestures, the crooning chant in the lullaby, the ringing tones in the prophecy may never be counterfeited by another actress of Meg for those who remember Cushman.

Yet what did it all amount to? Probably Meg was never in sight thirty minutes in the whole play, which, apart from her, was a sort of mixture of farce and operetta, with a touch of two of the artifices of serious drama just to give it savor. Charlotte Cushman excelled in a dozen other rôles of tragedy and comedy accounted much more onerous than Meg Merrilies, bristling with technical difficulties, commanding a larger gamut of passion and emotion. Before her time Meg had been nothing to speak of.

In Scott's novel she is a study from life, tall, big-boned, barefooted, hoarse-voiced, wrinkled, and dirty; to the good people of Galloway a whining, garrulous beggar, somewhat too formidable to treat with open scorn; among her own degraded people a queen and a seer. Cushman's Meg was not Scott's. The play never caught more than a few traits of the original character. Cushman seized upon the playwright's figure, illumined it with her own genius, (which was indisputable,) and transformed it as Garrick transformed Abel Drugger and Irving has made the little pig-faced, cowardly, bodily diseased burgomaster of Erckmann-Chatrian into a personification of remorse and made his story a thrilling representation of inexorable fate. While Charlotte Cushman as Meg was on the stage the spectators felt awed. When she exclaimed, in answer to Bertram's question, "Ay, better than you know yourself," it seemed the voice of the sibyl. She seemed to put the mystery of the centuries, the majesty of the Sphinx of the Nile, in her embodiment of the descendant of the Faas.

Obviously, to play Meg as Miss Cushman played her would not be a possible task for Ada Rehan, as it was proved not to be some years ago for Mme. Janauschek, who tackled the rôle with the skill of an accomplished tragedian, but failed to make a great impression.

Miss Rehan's Meg is as unlike Miss Cushman's in mask, dress, and "business" as it could possibly be. Mr. Daly has changed the whole atmosphere of the play, embellished it with some of the most beautiful pictures lately seen on our stage, and Meg is represented as a sibyl in red robes, with a bodice of curious embroidery, still a youngish woman in the prologue, and a strikingly handsome one, and wearing no tatters in her old age.

The meeting with Bertram that Cushman used to rely upon for her best effect is now crowded into a front scene, the cave episode ends with the arrest of the smugglers, and Meg's death is caused by a bullet intended by Hatteraick for Glossin in the last scene at Ellangowan.

We first see the new Meg angered at the banishment of her people from Ellangowan, yet tender hearted enough to fondle the heir of the laird and shocked by the announcement of Hatteraick's crime and the abduction. Her harangue to the afflicted laird, which closes the prologue, gives opportunity for pictorial effect, but seems to lack dramatic significance.

Miss Rehan's acting was rewarded with much applause, and, indeed, frequently deserved it. But, in spite of the vocal beauty of her delivery of the lullaby, the authority of her presence, and the real pathos of her acting in the death scene, Ada Rehan will scarcely be remembered for her Meg Merrilies. It is merely a sort of side venture, a thing, by the way, in the notable career of an actress whose Peggy Thrift, Donna Hypolita, Oriana, Viola, Katharine, and Beatrice are peerless.

The entertainment as a whole is uncommonly attractive. All of Bishop's still welcome music, and some older Scotch airs, are well rendered. Mrs. Gilbert is a delight to the eye and ear as Widow McCandlish; Sampson's Baillie Mucklethrift is a droll bit; Gresham, though scarcely Scott's Dandie, (as how could he be, when that father of a dozen is transformed into the lover of Flora?) is easy and amusing, while his dog is a veritable Dandie Dinmont, and a badbehaved one at that, for he will not keep still in his master's pocket.

Miss Earle is sprightly, while Misses Haswell and McIntosh are pictures to look at, and sing sweetly. The incidents at the inn and the melodious and amorous proceedings at Woodbourne delighted the audience. The march of the guard, preceded by the pipers in the second act, stirred up martial feeling, or something like it. The night was full of enthusiasm.

Meg Merrilies	Ada Rehan
Sir Robert Hazlewood	William Griffiths
Guy Mannering	John Craig
Henry Bertram	Neil McCay
Gilbert Glossin	Sidney Herbert
Dominie Sampson	Tyrone Power
Dirk Hatteraick	George Clarke
Dandie Dinmont	Herbert Gresham
Jock Tobus	George Lesoir
Gabriel	Deane Pratt
Sebastian	William Haseltine
Mucklethrift	William Sampson
Flora	Virginia Earle
Lucy Bertram	Percy Haswell
Mrs. McCandlish	Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
Julia Mannering	Nancy McIntosh

"TANNHAUSER" ONCE AGAIN.

Second Night of the Wagner Cycle at the Metropolitan.

"Tannhäuser" was given last night at the Metropolitan Opera House by Mr. Walter Damrosch's company. It was the second of the performances in the cycle of Wagner's works in chronological order. The audience was not what it ought to have been in the circumstances; for it is not often that "Tannhäuser" is given, and in some respects it ranks with the greatest of Wagner's dramas. Certainly in emotional depth and tragic significance it is second to none. But your genuine out-and-out Wagnerite does not take kindly to the works of the master's middle period, As Kipling would express it, they do not "bite sufficiently." There is too much old-fashioned tune of the Italian sort in them. Yet surely the grandeur of the last act of "Tannhäuser" ought to be sufficient for any lover of Wagner. Tannhäuser's narrative is one of the composer's noblest inspirations.

The performance last night was admirable in general spirit and for the devotion of all concerned in it to the true Wagnerian ideal. Furthermore, it had some individual features of uncommon merit. Mr. Paul Kalisch, who has not been heard here since he sang in Italian in Mr. Abbey's company in the season of 1891-2, made his reappearance in the title rôle. Mr. Kalisch made an excellent impression in the part with those who are not wedded to extremely German views of singing. To be sure, he is an earnest rather than an imposing actor, and his declamation too often runs into exaggeration. But the quality and power of his voice have both improved, and he sings with fine freedom. He forced his voice unmercifully last night, and without any excuse, for the organ is quite large enough without straining. On the whole, however, Mr. Kalisch's Tannhäuser was the best that has been heard here since Niemann's, which was far above it in tragic intensity.

Mme. Gadski added to her credit another excellent piece of work. Her Elizabeth was dignified, graceful, and womanly. She sang the music generally with judgment, with feeling, and with a lovely quality of tone. Her "Dich Theure Halle" was finely sung, and evoked hearty applause. For the remainder of the cast there can be only qualified praise. Mr. Wilhelm Mertens was only tolerable as Wolfram. The quality of his voice was good, but his tremolo was too much in evidence. He had the right conception of the part, but he did not make a poetic figure of the singer. Mr. Gerhard Stehmann was sonorous as the Landgrave, but his voice was as hard as a rock and his style exceedingly triangular. Riza Eibenschutz was a very unsatisfactory Venus. She sang with strident tone and frequently wandered from the pitch, while her style was without warmth or dramatic significance. High praise must be awarded to the orchestra. Throughout the evening its work was full of fire, color, and strength, and the performance of the overture was inspiring. Mr. Damrosch conducted with vigor and discernment. The mounting of the opera was very cheap, and the stage management about as bad as it could possibly be. The bacchanalian dance of the first act was absurd and disorderly crowding of the stage after the entry of the guests at the contest of song was annoying. The chorus, however, sang well, the difficulties of the pilgrim's chorus in the first act being well overcome and the finale of the second act being sung with splendid vigor.

Owing to the illness of Mr. Kraus "Siegfried" cannot be given this afternoon as originally announced. "Die Walküre" will be repeated with Mr. Ernst as Siegmund.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Harriot and Miss Florence Harriot, 454 West Twenty-third Street, on March 19 will give their last Friday evening at home, with music, before going South.

The first of a course of six illustrated lectures on the history of Greek art, by Mrs. Mary H. Flint, was given yesterday afternoon at the residence of Miss Ellen E. Learned, 50 East Fifty-fourth Street. The remaining lectures of the course will be given at the same place Friday afternoons at 4.

The first fortnightly Lenten dance was given last evening at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The attendance was large. The committee under whose management the dance was given was composed of Miss Marguerite Ingraham, Miss Ella Fitch, Miss Bessie Fitch, and Miss Kitty Gillespie. Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch and Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham were patronesses.

A musicale was given by the pupils of Eugene Clarke, assisted by Señor Carlos Curti and John Francis Gilder, at the studio, 234 West Forty-second Street, last night. Solos were given by Mr. Clarke, Mr. Gilder, pianist; Miss Edythe Kay, soprano; Miss Marion Walker soprano; Miss Charlotte S. Tilden alto; Miss Colli Smith, alto; Señor Curti, mandolin, and Mme. Juliet Hyneman, soprano.

Mrs. Minnie D. Louis gave the first of a series of readings at the Waldorf yesterday morning. Mrs. Lazarus Kohns of 23 West Fifty-sixth Street is the Chairman of the committee which arranged for the readings, and the other members of the committee are Mrs. Solomon Loeb, Mrs. Julius Beer, Mrs. Nathan Straus, Mrs. Ludwig Dreyfuss, Mrs. Henry Budge, Mrs. Louis Marshall, and Mrs. Frederick Spiegelberg.

Three concerts will be given at the residence of Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, 222 Madison Avenue, on the afternoons of Friday, March 19, Thursday, March 25, and Wednesday, March 31, by Miss Geraldine Morgan, violinist; Ernest Schelling, pianist; Paul Morgan, violoncellist, assisted by Miss Sarah Walker, contralto, and others. Course tickets can be had from Mrs. H. F. Dimock, 66 West Thirty-seventh Street, or Miss Morgan, 47 West Fifty-second Street.

Readings and dialect recitals by Mrs. Waldo Richards and a musicale, in which Mrs. Theodore J. Toedt, Miss Elsie Fellowes, Miss Laura Sanford, Mr. Daniel J. Griffith, and Orton Bradley participated, formed the programme which was given before a large audience in the ballroom of the Waldorf yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the Rest for Convalescents of White Plains, N. Y. The Rest for Convalescents receives and cares for Protestant women who have been discharged from hospitals or who are unable to support themselves by their own labor.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Felixine M. A. St. Felix.

Felixine M. A. St. Felix, eldest daughter of John R. St. Felix, who died Wednesday night at an advanced age at the St. Felix homestead, 41 Ashland Place, Brooklyn, will be buried privately. Miss St. Felix was the eldest grandchild of Renane St. Felix, who was the attendant and counselor of Marie Antoinette, when she was a prisoner in the Bastile. He was also a prisoner, but made his escape and fled to San Domingo, shortly after her execution, which, it is said, he witnessed.

St. Felix joined fortunes with those of Toussaint l'Ouverture, and remained with him until his death. St. Felix was then compelled to leave the island, and came to America. Some years later, his son, John R. St. Felix, secured a tract of land in what is now known as the Eleventh Ward, and built the St. Feiix homestead. The location at that time was in the midst of open fields. St. Felix was the father of four daughters, only one of whom married. The place is one of the most unique and attractive in Brooklyn. Hospitality fifty years ago was dispensed with many reminders of court life, and the St. Felix sisters were celebrated in the earlier life of the city. The house contains rare old bric-a-brac, and numerous heirlooms brought from France by the grandfather, the general effect savoring of another day and generation.

John Mangin.

Capt. John Mangin of the Yonkers police force, who died Thursday night at his home, on Post Street, Yonkers, was sixty-nine years old. He was born in Tipperary, Ireland, Jan. 10, 1828, his father being a land steward on the Friend estate. In 1848 the Captain came to America, and his first place of employment was with the Hudson River Railroad. In 1860 he joined the New York police force, and was successively made Roundsman and Sergeant during his first year of service. He was a prominent figure in the draft riots, and in 1871 he was made a Captain of police in Yonkers. He leaves four children—Thomas H., a police Sergeant in New York; Michael J., a clerk in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company, and Theresa and Mary. About three weeks ago the Captain was found unconscious in his bed from the effects of gas escaping from a small gas stove in his room. He rallied temporarily, but other complications arose, from which he did not recover.

Berthold Tours.

Berthold Tours, the composer, who died in London Thursday, was best known for his church music, although he wrote for the piano, organ, and other instruments and composed many songs. His service in F and an Easter Anthem are frequently sung in the Anglican Church, and his songs, "The Angel at the Window," "The Three Singers," and the "New Year's Song," are popular at religious concerts.

He was born Dec. 17, 1838, at Rotterdam, and received his early instruction from his father, who was organist of the St. Lawrence Church, and from Verhulst. Afterward he attended the Conservatories of Brussels and Leipsic. For two years he was in Russia, whither he accompanied Prince George Galitzin. Since 1861 he lived in London, teaching writing and occasionally playing in orchestras.

Lindley Murray.

Lindley Murray, a grandnephew of Lindlay Murray, who was famous as a grammarian fifty years ago, and whose textbooks were known all over the Union, died yesterday at his home, 188 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, after a short illness, at the age of seventy-six years. Mr. Murray was a native of this city, where he obtained his early education. He was graduated at Haverford College, Haverford, Penn., and returned to this city. He had been in the insurance business ever since graduation until four years ago, when he retired. He leaves five daughters and one son, Lindley Murray, Jr., at whose house, 6 Clark Street, private funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon. Burial will be in Evergreens Cemetery.

Kirtland H. Wade.

Kirtland H. Wade, General Manager of the Southern California Railroad Company, died at Los Angeles yesterday. He was born June 9, 1843, at Wolcott, Wayne County, N. Y., and entered the railroad service in 1857. He was connected with various railroads in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, working his way up to positions of prominence. Before going to Southern California he was General Superintendent of the California lines of the Santa Fé Company. Prior to that he was General Superintendent of the Wabash system. He was appointed General Manager of the Southern California Railway in 1889. He was a man of fine executive ability, and was also noted for his courteous manner to all with whom he came in contact.

The Rev. Andrew J. Canary.

The Rev. Father Andrew J. Canary died at St. Vincent's Hospital on Thursday after a lingering illness of ten months. He was born in this city in 1841, and was educated here and in Troy, N. Y., at St. Joseph's Seminary, where he was ordained in 1871. He was an assistant in St. Gabriel's Church for a time, and was later in charge of various small Catholic missions in the city. For four years previous to his illness he was chaplain of the Catholic Protectory in Broome Street. He leaves two brothers, Thomas and James Canary. The funeral will take place at the Church of the Sacred Heart, in West Fifty-first Street, this morning at 10 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

ALLEN HIGGINBOTTOM died yesterday at Holyoke, Mass. He was born in 1826, and served as Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1874 and 1884.

JOSEPH L. LAMB, for more than thirty years Treasurer of the New Jersey Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, died yesterday at his home, near Trenton, N. J., aged eighty-nine years.

GEORGE W. DAVIS, senior member of the firm of George W. Davis & Co., machinists, at Nashua, N. H., and one of the inventors of the Davis-Bolling engine, died yesterday afternoon, in his sixty-ninth year.

MISS ELIZABETH CHOATE YOUNG died at her home, 36 West Seventeenth Street, Thursday, after a short illness. She was born in Auburn, N. Y., and was the daughter of the late Abraham Van Epps Young of that city. The body was taken to Auburn last evening for interment.

WALTER S. BUNNHAM, Treasurer of the Massachusetts Lodge Knights of Honor, died yesterday, in Dorchester, of typhoid-pneumonia. Mr. Burnham, who was sixty-three years old, had been Treasurer of the Grand Lodge Knights of Honor of Massachusetts for nineteen years. He was also a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

GEORGE F. OAKLEY, who for sixty years had resided in Hoboken, died at his home, 521 Garden Street, yesterday, from debility incident to old age. For years Mr. Oakley was proprietor of the Oakley House at Ferry and Hudson Streets, a noted resort of old-time politicians. After that he engaged in the livery stable business. He was unmarried and made his home with a niece.

IRVING ALLEN died yesterday at Norwich, Conn., from the results of a broken hip. He was a native of Cambridge, Mass., but spent the greater portion of his life in Boston. He was a member of the Boston Ancient and Honorables in the sixties. He was a contributor to The Boston Transcript and Home Journal, and was a magazine writer of considerable reputation. He had lived in Norwich for six years. His widow and a son survive him.

HENRY LOHMANN, a well-known resident of Hoboken, died at his home, 471 Park Avenue, Thursday night, from paralysis. Mr. Lohmann was born in Germany in 1832. He came to this country in 1850, and engaged in the wholesale meat business, in which he amassed a fortune. He was a member of the militia in 1861, and served three months in the civil war as a member of the Fifty-fifth New York Volunteers. He leaves a wife and three sons, one of whom, Major Henry Lohmann, is Water Registrar of the city.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Coughs and Colds are dangerous intruders. Expel them with PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Parker's Hair Balsam aids the hair growth.

DIED.

EATON.—In this city, March 11, Elizabeth Dorothea, widow of Rev. Dr. Theodore Augustus Eaton.
Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., on Monday, March 15, at 10 o'clock.

HOFMANN.—On Thursday, March 11, Dr. Ernst F. Hofmann.
Funeral services at the Masonic Temple, 6th Av. and 23d St., Sunday, March 14, at 2 o'clock.

KOLB.—On Friday, March 12, 1897, suddenly, Agnes Kolb, widow of Henry G. Kolb.
Funeral will take place from her late residence, 3,483 3d Av., on Sunday, March 14, at 2 P. M.

LOVE.—Entered into rest March 12, 1897, at her residence, 51 West 85th St., New York City, Agnes Emma, daughter of the late Henry Dudley, Esq., architect, and wife of Loftin Love.
Funeral private.
English, Irish, and Australian papers please copy.

MAGEE.—At Nice, France, on March 11, Gen. George J. Magee of Watkins, N. Y.
Announcement of funeral later.

MURRAY.—On Friday, March 12, 1897, at Brooklyn, L. I., Lindley Murray, aged 76 years.
Funeral private, from the residence of his son, Lindley Murray, Jr.

SHETHAR.—On Thursday morning, March 11, 1897, Samuel Shethar, in the seventieth year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 13 West 36th St., on Saturday afternoon, March 13, at 4 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

SONNTAG.—March 10, 1897, Herman L. Sonntag, suddenly, at Frankfurt on Main, in the 77th year of his age.

ST. FELIX.—On March 10, 1897, after a short illness, at her late residence, 41 Ashland Place, Brooklyn, Felixine M. R. St. Felix, eldest daughter of the late John R. St. Felix.
Funeral private.

The pious care be ours the dead to burn.—U. S. CREMATION CO., (LD.,) 62 East Houston St., New York. Write for pamphlets.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th. Mch.
AHEARN, Annie, 378 W. 12th St.		1	10
ATKIN, Eleanora A., 1,152 2d Av.		43	10
BLANK, Julia T., 1,559 Avenue A.		1	10
BRANWHITE, William, 318 E. 30th St.		74	10
BLY, Bridget, Westchester.		90	12
BYRON, Ellen, 314 E. 90th St.		2	11
BRANIC, Andrew, 325 W. 30th St.		1	11
COOPER, Caroline D., 153 W. 106th St.		67	12
COLES, Frank, 48 Henry St.		30	11
CELLA, Rafaela, 269 W. Broadway.		1	11
CANARY, A. J., St. Vincent's Hospital		55	11
CURRAN, Michael, 6 Jane St.		60	11
CARROLL, John, 32 Downing St.		1	12
CATTAZA, Julia, 2 Oliver St.		1	12
FAYEN, Emma, 867 Amsterdam Av.		5	10
FOGEL, Perl, 214 Eldridge St.		38	11
FIENDLER, Sarah, 510 E. 14th St.		67	11
FLYNN, Joseph, 309 E. 90th St.		17	12
GENERICH, Elizabeth, 753 E. 163d St.		37	11
GALKE, Agnes, 1,241 Fulton Av.		50	9
GALLAGHER, Annie, 118 Centre St.		3	11
GREENFIELD, Margaret J., "Nevada," W. 70th St.		64	10
HAFTER, Eliza, 278 W. 146th St.		57	11
HIGLEY, Florence, 12 Clarkson St.		2	11
HEITMAN, Lilly, 307 E. 93d St.		2	11
HICKEY, James W., 301 E. 64th St.		14	11
JANOFANO, Antonio, 353 E. 149th St.		1	11
JOHNSON, Mary, 2,013 Madison Av.		53	10
KELLY, John, Almshouse.		64	10
KOHNHEIM, Sigmund, 162 E. 102d St.		42	10
KELLAR, Katharine, 44 1st St.		62	11
LANE, Ella, 203 E. 100th St.		25	11
LACKMAN, Sarah, 132 Madison St.		4	12
LAWRENCE, Zina, 607 W. 45th St.		6	11
McDONOUGH, Esther, 419 W. 43d St.		67	10
McDERMOTT, Catharine, 413 W. 53d.		47	10
McNAMEE, Dolly, 435 W. 36th St.		24	10
McNAMARA, James, 154 E. 85th St.		38	10
McGEE, William H., 104 W. 101st St.		29	11
McCARTHY, William B., 224 E. 27th.		73	11
McDERMOTT, Patrick, 364 E. 8th St.		75	10
McCLANE, Katie, 59 Washington St.		40	11
MARKUS, Benjamin, 120 Allen St.		35	11
MARMINO, Lucio, 202 Hester St.		24	10
MATTHEWS, George, 181 Broadway.		60	12
MUCCIA, Josephine, 145 Sullivan St.		1	12
MERRITT, Roland, 202 W. 74th St.		57	12
MANZELLO, Michael, 227 Mott St.		65	11
MAYER, Francesca, 65 Avenue A.		58	10
NAM, Lu Fer, 18 Mott St.		42	11
OWENS, Catharine, Infants' Hosp.		1	11
O'ROURKE, John, Workhouse.		50	10
PERRY, Florence E., 334 E. 119th St.		15	10
PROFFE, Conrad A., 428 6th St.		62	11
PROCTOR, Margaret, 124 10th Av.		11	11
QUINLAN, Johanna, 50 E. 130th St.		38	11
ROSSO, Louis, Bedford Park.		45	9
REILLY, Joseph R., 696 E. 164th St.		17	10
REYNOLDS, John, 345 E. 37th St.		31	10
REINBLAT, Gusta, Astor House.		40	8
RYAN, Patrick, 976 1st Av.		60	11
ROTH, Franz J., 420 11th Av.		68	11
ROSO, Maria, 240 Mulberry St.		26	12
ROOS, Christine, 564 E. 135th St.		22	12
SCHNEIDER, August, 993 Washington Av.		53	8
SMITH, Patrick, 335 W. 116th St.		70	11
SPRING, Pauline, 432 E. 80th St.		3	11
STEPINA, Jan, 1,506 Avenue A.		29	10
SEIMON, Beni, 39 Henry St.		1	11
SHIPMAN, Julia A., 374 Manhattan Av.		24	10
SCHULTZ, William H., 28 Beach St.		31	11
SHETHAR, Samuel, 13 W. 36th St.		69	11
SCHMIDT, Hugo, 323 E. 85th St.		1	10
STAGG, Esther A., 558 E. 139th St.		66	11
SAMFASS, Elizabeth, 625 E. 12th St.		68	12
SEIDLING, Robert, 63 E. 4th St.		1	11
STEINDECKER, Margaretha, 403½ 10th Av.		5	11
STRAUB, Anna M., 159 3d St.		73	10
THALE, Margaret, 37½ Carmine St.		54	9
TULLY, Gertrude, 1,219 3d Av.		6	10
WASSERBERG, Blume, 141 Norfolk St.		58	12
WEDERGARTEN, Charles, 303 E. 27th		5	11
WRIGHT, Ezra P., 237 W. 41st St.		34	11
WHITEHEAD, Alice, 638 6th Av.		43	11
WELLINGTON, Catharine, 305 E. 39th		58	10
YOUNGMAN, Mary E., Hotel Empire.		51	11
YOUNG, Elizabeth C., 36 W. 17th St.		73	11
ZIMMERMAN, Margaretha, 156 E. 83d		39	11

Brooklyn.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Mar.
ANDERSON, Alfred E., 158 Prospect St.		1	11
ARNST, Henry, 345 Wythe Av.		28	10
ALVEY, William, 262 N. 10th St.		1	12
BOWERS, Elizabeth, 546 Park Pl.		76	10
BARTENHAGEN, Wm., 161 McDougall		1	10
BUTTERWORTH, Wm., 196 68th St.		62	10
BURNS, Elizabeth, 287 Wythe Av.		39	10
BEARD, Margaret, 71 Howard Av.		70	10
BRAND, Theresa, 105 Metropol'n Av.		1	11
BARTMANN, Carolina, 164 Wyckoff Av.		5	12
BOWLES, Timothy, 122 N. 5th St.		30	12
BOGART, Austin A., 201 Moffatt St.		3	12
BRADY, James, 113 Roebling St.		45	11
CUTRA, Nicholas, 383 Lorimer St.		1	11
CRAY, Martin, 396 Hamilton Av.		72	10
CARROLL, Ellen M., 410 Douglass St.		1	11
DOWNS, James F., 33 Kossuth Pl.		49	11
DUGAN, Barbara H., 78 Kingston Av.		33	10
FRENCH, William, 92 Milton St.		1	11
FISCHETTI, Michele, 562 President St.		18	12
FLINT, Thomas J., Coney Island.		27	10
GOLDSCHMIDT, Sidney, 1,067 Myrtle Av.		1	11
GOLD, John H., 82 Clermont Av.		4	11
GEBB, Mary, 268 Ellery St.		8	10
HENRY, Josephine, 430 Rodney St.		44	9
HALL, James D., 439A Monroe St.		69	11
HELKIRT, Elizabeth, 141 Troy Av.		40	10
HEISENBUTTEL, George, 248 7th Av.		32	10
HEINSER, Elizabeth, 319 Stanhope St.		1	12
KENE, Cora, Coney Island.		29	10
KELLY, Mary T., 1,005 Atlantic Av.		67	10
KIESLING, Caspar, 62 Cook St.		75	10
KAPLAN, Benjamin, 18 Havemeyer.		1	10
LAHEY, Mary, 328 Power St.		31	10
MALONEY, Margaret, 148 Hudson Av.		1	11
MEHRHOFF, Arthur, 29 Broome St.		2	10
MEYER, Harry, 268 North 7th St.		1	10
MURRAY, L., 18 Ft. Hamilton Av.		76	12
MEAD, Ellen, 647 Union St.		59	9
McLEAN, Mary, 303 Hudson Av.		29	10
McCLOSKEY, Maggie, St. Agnes's Home		2	10
McGARR, Rose, 699 5th Av.		69	11
McDONOUGH, Patrick J., Avenue C, and East 11th St.		80	11
NEYMAN, William, Norwegian Hosp.		27	11
NOLAN, Harold, 51 4th Av.		2	11
NEWELL, George C., 768 Greene Av.		68	11
PERRIE, Charlotte R., 36 Hopkinson Av.		66	10
POLEFREE, Catharine P., 342 Stuyvesant Av.		83	10
QUINN, James, 212 26th St.		69	11
RUPPENSTEIN, J., 880 Flushing Av.		52	9
RAINER, Francis M., 429 Baltic St.		33	10
RODZEUTSCH, Constantia, 119 North 5th St.		1

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and orders executed at the New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, or the American Loan and Trust Company, 53 State Street, Boston, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

Metropolitan Trust Co.
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Nos. 37 & 39 Wall St.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
SURPLUS $1,000,000
Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Receives deposits of money on interest and acts as trustee for corporations and individuals on favorable terms.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHARLES M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Assistant Secretary.

Office of the Canton Co. of Baltimore.
N. E. Cor. Toone and Second Sts.,
Canton, Baltimore Co., Md.,
March 6 1897.
By resolution of the Directors notice is hereby given to the Stockholders that twenty-five thousand dollars will be expended in the purchase of Shares of Capital Stock of the Canton Company of Baltimore.
All offers to sell must be in writing, and inclosed in sealed envelopes, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Stock."
All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 30th day of March, 1897, will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of Shares offered at the lowest prices. The Company, however, reserves the right to reject any or all offers.
Such Stock when purchased will be canceled in accordance with the Charter.
W. B. BROOKS, Jr.,
President.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC
Income Bonds
(Western Division.)
Referring to our previous call for deposit of bonds, we desire to state that large amounts of the same have been deposited under the agreement lodged with the depositaries, THE MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON. It is imperative that bondholders who desire to co-operate with the Committee should do so without delay, and on or before the 15TH INSTANT, the date fixed by the original call.
Bonds not deposited by that time will be received only on such terms as the Committee may impose.
JULES S. BACHE,
HENRY W. DODD,
WM. J. QUINLAN, JR.,
EDWIN EINSTEIN,
N. W. JORDAN,
Committee.
WILLIAM STRAUSS,
HENRY CRAWFORD,
Counsel.
New York, March 10, 1897.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market a little more active, much more strong.

Healthful indications appeared in yesterday's stock market. Some quotations were buoyant. Many conspicuous stocks went up materially. Noteworthy activity hardly developed, but even with the dealings that made up the day's record the results were encouraging.

***

What is chiefly inspiriting is the disclosure that important financial interests seem aggressively identifying themselves with the market's course. This has been expected by hopeful people for a long time past, but now it is claimed that there is tangible evidence that the expectation is being realized.

***

The Vanderbilt stocks loom up as leaders. There are signs of inside buying. Enthusiasts say it really looks as if an old-fashioned Vanderbilt market were at hand. This means much to Wall Street veterans. It signifies something different from traps and ambushes. It promises what is most healthful in any possible Wall Street development.

***

As has already been noted in THE NEW YORK TIMES, commission houses seem to have orders near the market. They are not crowding one another in the execution of those orders, but the public disposition to re-enter the Street is displayed in no way more suggestively than in the close watch which certain important commission houses seem to be keeping over conspicuous stocks.

***

So much that is bad has happened during recent years, so many obstacles have been in the way of a safe market, that it is a little difficult for the average Wall Street mind now to comprehend that as bad things have prevailed, good things can develop. The recent Lake Shore bond-funding accomplishment makes plain that such good can come, and, coming unheralded, exert dominating influence.

***

Any enthusiasm is perilous, however, that ignores the fact that securities paying unearned dividends cannot be made safe investments by mere market manipulation.

***

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1907, registered, and both the 4s of 1925 advanced ⅛. There were sales of $19,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123⅜@123⅝, and $8,500 4s, 1907, registered, at 111⅜@111¼.

***

In State bonds, $1,000 Virginia funded debt, 2-3s of 1991, sold at at 62½, and $2,500 do. deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 5.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Tobacco pf	½	Laclede Gas pf	1
Brook. U. G.	2⅛	N. J. Central	1
Can. South.	¾	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Chi. Gas	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Chi. & North.	½	2d pf.	½
C., R. I. & P.	⅝	St. P. & O.	3
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	Tenn. C. & I.	½
Consol. Gas	2	W. U. Tel.	1½
Del. & Hudson	⅞		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Ill. Steel	¾	U. S. Rubber pf	1¾

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

At., C. & P. 1st	4	Ohio South. 1st	1
C. & O. 1st, R. & A. 1st con.	1	P., S. & L. E. 1st	1
E., G. L. & F. of Chi. 1st.	1	Rock I. 1st 6s	2
M. & E. con. 7s, gtd.	2	St. L. Southwest 1st	1
N. & W. con. 4s	1	St. P., M. & M. con. 4½s	1½

BONDS DECLINED.

L. & W. B. con. ass. 1 L. & W. B. 5s 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $72,041,111; balances, $4,419,242; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $486,809.

Money on call in London, 1¼@1½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1 9-16@1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates unchanged at $4.86½ for sixty days, $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85½@$4.85¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.84½@$4.84¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞@95 and 95⅝@95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50@60c discount. Boston—5c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c discount bid.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were very dull in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—New York Central, ½, to 99⅜; Reading, ¼, to 13, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 50⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 53¾, Erie at 14⅝, do first preferred at 34¼, Illinois Central at 95½, St. Paul at 79½, and Atchison at 14½. British consols were steady, at 112 for money and 112⅛ for the account.

FINDING A RIFT IN THE CLOUD.

Apropos of prevailing conditions in the anthracite coal trade and current developments in that quarter, Mr. Alfred de Cordova said yesterday:

"Any business improvement must help the coal producers and coal-carrying railroads. On every hand are indications suggestive of the fact that such business improvement is close at hand. You can meet no man of affairs now except to learn that he sees in the situation reasons warranting brighter expectations than have been possible for a long time past. Not much of a stir is at the moment shown in the business world, but there are ample suggestions on every side of preparations for what promises to be old-fashioned activity. The coal trade, more largely than the average of other trades, reflects always the status of the rest of the business world. When there is industrial prosperity, anthracite profits are, of course, certain. And now we are at the beginning of such industrial activity. Evidences of this are of too much consequence for doubt.

"The tariff legislation proposed at Washington, whatever be its merits or demerits from a politico-economic standpoint, is intended to give life to American manufacturing, and the fact that the manufacturers of the country are relying upon material benefits to come from such legislation shows clearly that there must be ample basis for the belief that the country has close ahead of it assured business briskness. Factories that have been closed almost continually since the panic time of 1893 are likely soon to be in a lively rush again—every branch of industry has probably just ahead the certainty of a hustle. No improvement in any industrial branch can make the slightest progress without involving important advantages to the coal trade. We have lately seen the awarding of vast iron and steel contracts; and furnaces and foundries are starting up in every iron and steel centre. The impetus in the iron trade is destined to become more substantial each successive day. It is needless to discuss the why and wherefore of this, so well is the fact of it recognized in intelligent business quarters.

"The coal railroads have done poorly because the country has been economizing in its use of fuel in unprecedented ways. We have had abnormal limitations put upon the anthracite trade. This status has only to change but a trifle to make the difference between poor business and good business for the coal-producing and coal-carrying railroads. And it is wise to bear in mind the fact that among these coal railroads the strictest and most extensive economies have been put into operation, with results bound to be lasting, for economies once practiced are sure to be maintained.

"For the first time in the history of the anthracite coal trade of the United States we seem, moreover, close to conditions which will extirpate the foolish sacrifices that have for years been involved in systems of competition which, while failing to benefit consumers, have imposed disastrous effects upon the whole anthracite industry.

"Talk of a coal trust is idle—as idle for the future, doubtless, as it has been silly in the past—but the near probability of a concentration of interests in the great anthracite field is too plain to be ignored. The transaction just consummated, by which the Lehigh Valley will end its misfortunes by passing practically into the control of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, is significant of much that is bound to be of lasting consequence to the coal trade of the country, and most of all to that part of the coal trade which has to do with these railroad corporations which own the coal fields, mine, transport, and market the product. We are to have an end put to the silliness of egotistical competition upon the part of short-sighted sub-managers in these great corporations. Net results are destined to grow bigger and bigger. And these are benefits to the coal roads without involving exorbitant impositions upon consumers. Intelligence merely becomes assertive. Wastefulness is to be stopped. Concentrated control means profits. The anthracite corner is turned. The old paths of disaster are to be deserted. New paths adopted reach straightforward to prosperity."

LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE.

There was strength in the stocks of all the anthracite coal roads yesterday, but coincidently sudden weakness was shown in the mortgage bonds of Jersey Central's subordinate coal company, the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre.

The consolidated 7 per cents. fell to 95½, the lowest point they have reached since they recently, for the first time, broke par. Before the close there was a rally to 96½, which left this issue with a net loss of 1 point for the day.

In the 5 per cent. mortgages a much more sensational change occurred. The sale of one bond knocked the price down 11 points from the figure of the last sale, which was on Feb. 17, at 89—yesterday's price on a single bond being 78.

Some theories to explain this decline make much of plans in the Pennsylvania Legislature to begin investigation of coal-producing and coal-carrying companies in that State.

DUN AND BRADSTREET.

In review of the state of trade, R. G. Dun & Co.'s bulletin to-day will say:

The first step toward prosperity is to get the wheels started and the hands employed, and the number of works which have resumed or increased force during the past week seems greater than in any other week since November. While the start has been secured in many cases by contracts at extremely low prices, involving some reduction of wages, the hands are earning more even so, and the more general recovery, than if not working at all, and thus far important strikes have been avoided in most cases, though some are still threatened. The money markets continue especially favorable to industrial recovery, and there is no such speculative epidemic as to lock up an excessive share of available capital.

Cotton is not active, though a sixteenth higher, for the curtailment of consumption by many mills does not yet help prices in the least, nor the suspension of print cloth reports, and dealers so generally hold back orders for other goods that the tone is weak. The speculation in wool continues, and sales for the two weeks have been 17,903,900 pounds, of which 9,921,700 were domestic, whereas the largest previous sales for the same period were 12,019,676 pounds in 1892, of which 8,369,426 were domestic. While there is much trade between dealers, manufacturers show by purchasing far beyond their present wants the belief that larger business is coming. More mills have resumed, and in higher grades the demand for goods visibly increases, although for goods below $1 buyers appear to have satisfied their present wants. More boot and shoe factories have found enough orders to start, in spite of reluctance of jobbers to pay higher prices asked, and, though some, in order to start, have taken orders which are said to promise no profit, the dealers are becoming less expectant that prices will decline, and are buying more freely.

Iron furnaces March 1 were producing 169,986 tons weekly, 7,027 tons, or 4 per cent., more than Feb. 1, and, although visible stocks have increased 30,024 tons in four weeks, still more furnaces have started this month. The demand for finished products still lags behind the supply of pig iron, except in the great steel works whose stocks are not reported, but their orders without doubt cover full production for several months. Bessemer pig is a shade lower, but no other change in quotations appears, and there is gradual increase in the demand for plates, sheets, and all the wire family of products. With the advent of Spring weather and outdoor work much more business is expected. The starting of the Maryland rail works, under contract with the Carnegie Company, in order to make shipments by water more cheaply, is significant.

The volume of business shown by clearings is but 1.8 per cent. smaller than last year. The sudden change in movement of money, for the week $1,500,000 away from New York, is partly in preparation for unusually large April settlements, but also to supply currency for movement of crops remaining in producers' hands. There is a better demand due to preparation for removal of goods from bonded warehouse in case of an advance of duties.

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Bradstreet's review summarizes the situation in its bulletin to be issued this morning as follows:

Continued activity in various industrial lines, based on an expanding consumptive demand, fairly steady prices for staples, further improvement in railway earnings, and widespread confidence that the volume of business will expand materially in the near future, constitute trade features of the week.

Spring demand has begun to show itself with retailers. There is a better inquiry for shoes, hats, and clothing, and for light hardware and agricultural implements, West and Southwest.

Jobbers at Chicago and St. Louis do not find the activity expected at this time, but report a fairly steady request by mail order and visiting buyers. Industrial revival has been offset in instances by the closing of factories and mills, and in others by continued operation dependent upon paying reduced wages.

Offerings of cotton goods have been in excess of demand, notwithstanding the curtailment of output. Wool continues active and firm in price, but manufacturers are buying sparingly in addition to requirements to meet present contracts. The Central West and Northwest report the distribution of general merchandise interfered with by floods and washouts.

Bank clearings, as a trade barometer, point to a temporary check to the tendency to increase noted earlier in the year, the week's total, $926,000,000, being 8 per cent. less than last week and 2 per cent. less than in the second week of March, 1896, but 3 per cent. more than in the like week of 1895 and 8 per cent. more than in 1894. As compared with like totals in 1893 and 1892, this week's decrease is found to be 28 and 26 per cent., respectively.

Exports of wheat from both coasts of the United States this week (flour included as wheat) amount to only 1,599,482 bushels this week, against 2,075,000 bushels last week, 2,401,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,791,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 3,258,000 bushels three years ago, and as compared with 2,886,000 bushels in the like period of 1893, and forms the smallest week's total since the last week of April, 1896. Exports of Indian corn continue heavy, amounting to 5,310,000 bushels, against 5,255,000 bushels last week, 1,708,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 882,000 bushels two years ago, 1,278,000 bushels three years ago, and as compared with shipments of 966,000 bushels in the like week of 1893.

Business failures continue to decrease, the total for the week being 227, against 262 last week, 282 in the week a year ago, 262 in the week two years ago, and as compared with 231 in the like week of 1894. In the corresponding period in 1893, when trade was of large volume, the total was 221.

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In reviewing the allied trades of coal and iron, The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day will say:

Anthracite—Trade during the past week has been very slow, and is particularly so at this writing. The March winds that are expected to blow cold are mild and Spring-like, and add their portion of sluggishness to an already lifeless trade. New orders are very scarce, nearly all the coal mined being on regular orders booked ahead. The interest of the trade just now is centred upon the change in Lehigh Valley conditions, which all agree is going to be to the advantage of the entire trade, as is to be expected, for the strengthening of a part of it must necessarily strengthen the whole. Rumors of further deals are abroad, of an intangible something of which those who are questioned as to its nature disclaim any knowledge.

It would not be surprising, however, if the next few weeks were to bring about changes that hitherto have been unthought of. Prices are much the same as before. The July circular of $3.75 for broken, $4 for egg and chestnut, and $4.25 for stove is supposed to be the 'ruling rate, but these values are shaded, varying in amount from 15 cents to 50 cents per ton, according to the size of the coal. As has been the case right along, chestnut is disposed of with more difficulty than the other sizes, and is furthest from realizing the July circular.

Stove coal, on the other hand, commands the best price. The pea and buckwheat sizes, which have been abundant for a long time, and were brought in unusual competition with bituminous coal by the recent extraordinary cut in the latter, are now reported scarce. This is probably due to their consumption at the mines, where certain operations are carried on without interruption, regardless of the number of days per week worked by the miners. The quantity of small sizes produced is greatly restricted by the short time the mines are being worked, and much that is made is not sent to market.

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The seaboard soft coal trade shows a little improvement this week, though in some quarters reports of continued dullness come in. Orders generally are coming in better than they were, and shipments are accordingly slightly improved. This is natural to the season of the year, as trade generally opens with the Spring, and orders on the new contracts are beginning to appear on the operators' books. The near-by shipping ports show most of the improved state, though March shipments from the lower ports are better than February shipments were. Most of the new railroad tariffs have been issued now, and the trade is busy studying them in an effort to get an advantage over competitors, where they can, of 5 cents to different points.

The far East is the dullest, in present shipments, of all the consuming territories. Sound trade lags a little, though the tonnage going forward to these points does not show much change from last week. New York harbor trade is improved; there seems to be quite a change this week for the better, and the orders are coming in more regularly. All-rail trade is quite brisk, and the tonnage going forward is fairly large.

Contracts are still being made for the season, and one notable one for a Southern port at a figure under $1.40, free on board, Philadelphia, has been the talk of the trade. It is probable that contracts will continue to be made for the next month or so, delayed by one reason or the other, though the bulk of them have been closed at this time.

This has been a moderately active week for the local iron trade, and business will doubtless continue in the same condition for a time. The larger consumers of iron and steel are coming into the market only occasionally. The structural line commands the most attention at this time, and we note some fair-sized orders taken. Architects have planned, among other structures, a building for lower Broadway in this city which will require some 7,500 tons of material, 800 tons of which will be plates for the foundation caissons, and another building for Brooklyn, needing about 2,000 tons of finished iron and steel.

The gas and water systems of New York and nearby cities have recently been fair purchasers of castiron pipe and special castings. Among the orders received within the last few days we note one for about 500 tons of pipe for Yonkers, which was awarded to the Warren Foundry and Machine Company at $18.90 per ton. Several contracts are pending in New York City.

The railroad companies are offering considerable old material, and it is said they will accept almost any reasonable price for it. It is believed that they will come into the market for new material very shortly. Steel rails do not show very large sales this week, although the Cambria Iron Company closed an order for about three miles of seventy-three-pound street rails for Asbury Park.

The export trade is quiet just now. Inquiries for steel rails indicate that consumers abroad believe rails can be secured here for about $15 a ton. One company received an inquiry for 10,000 tons, while other firms say smaller amounts have been asked for from them. No large orders have been taken this week. We note an increased inquiry from abroad for basic iron, and a local firm has received a letter from Manchester asking for 500 tons of pig iron. The higher rates of ocean freight ruling make it difficult for a concern to accept any large order for shipment just now.

This market shows many inquiries for foundry iron, and orders that have been booked this week were principally from pipe makers. A lot of 16,000 tons of Virginia and Southern iron was taken by this class of consumers, and there have also been several smaller lots sold to the East. The export trade is referred to above.

The feeling that better times are in store for furnacemen makes selling agents here look for higher prices. Some sales, however, have been made at slightly lower figures.

INFORMATION IS DESIRED.

Says The Boston Herald:

"The General Electric management has acquired and canceled during the year $750,000 bonds and a two-hundred-thousand-dollar mortgage on the Edison Building in New York. If the question is a fair one, why should the bonds of the company be retired while the preferred stock dividend accumulates? This accumulation is at the rate of some $300,000 a year. There is a mystery about the policy of General Electric management, and it would be satisfactory to learn why the concern is not put upon a financial footing to permit application of net revenue to dividends."

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 63⅛@64. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 63⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 49⅝@50½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 464,039.94 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29 3-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Exports, Jan. 1 to date	$789,606
Imports in the same period	764,705
Net exports	$24,901
Net imports, 1896	3,985,984
Net exports, 1895	20,347,527
Net exports, 1894	2,536,244
Net exports, 1893	28,765,258

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On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares Best & Belcher sold at .65, 1,500 shares Brunswick at .13, 100 shares Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.40, 100 shares Croesus at .01, 100 shares Iron Silver at .39, and 500 shares Standard at 1.75.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $2,578,960, against $2,611,085 last week, and $2,877,582 for the corresponding period of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,682,587, against $2,684,876 last week, and $2,789,885 in the same week of last year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av	202	206
Broadway & Seventh Av 1st	105	..
Broadway & Seventh Av 2d	106	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117¼
Broadway Surface 24	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	178	180
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	68	71
Brooklyn Elevated	4	6
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	72	74
Buffalo Street Railway, 1st consols.	106	108
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	353
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich Av. 2d	57	61
Kings County Traction	40	42
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock	133	148
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	196	200
Third Avenue Railroad	157	158
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20¾	21¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	97

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	60	65
Hoboken Ferry 5s	96⅛	98
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock	59	61
Union Ferry stock	59	61
Union Ferry 5s	102½	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	92	93½
Indianapolis Gas stock	131	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	106	108
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 1st 6s	75½	76

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	72	74
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	203	208
Grand Rapids Gas stock	61	63
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	235	240
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	50½	51
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	83	84
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	107	108
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	97	97¾
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	80
Standard Gas, New York	85	86
Standard Gas pf., New York	110	110¼
Standard Gas 1st, New York	111	113
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	63	65
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	93	94

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	28	32
Barney & Smith common	9	12
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	25
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	68	73
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	99
Lorillard Company pf	105	106
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf	50	53
Michigan Penin. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	16	17
New York Biscuit Company 6s	103	105
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Pratt & Whitney	10	15
Pratt & Whitney pf	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	269	270
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf	35	45
Union Typewriter	6½	7½
Union Typewriter pf	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf	72	74
Wagner Car Company	156½	157½
Worthington Pump pf	82	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	65	68
Madison Square Garden stock	2	8
Madison Square Garden 2d	60	69
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	49
New York & New Jersey Tel.	126	128
New York Loan & Imp stock	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company	96½	98½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15½	16¾
Trow Directory pf	30	33

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Market & Fulton	210
Am. Exchange	173	Mechanics'	185
Broadway	230	Mechanics & Trad.	130
Butchers & Drovers'	125	Mercantile	160
Central National	155	Merchants'	140
Chase National	100	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chatham	290	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	155
City	500	National Union	200
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	190
Columbia	170	New York	232
Commerce	200	New York County	675
Continental	133	Nat. B'k of N. A.	135
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	170
East River	133	Park	260
Fifth Avenue	2900	Peoples'	200
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Phenix	4 4
Fourth National	178	Republic	150
Gallatin National	310	Seabord National	169
Garfield National	300	Second National	425
German American	110	Seventh National	100
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	165	State of New York	114
Hanover	315	Third National	95
Imp. & Traders'	525	Tradesmen's	90
Irving	140	U. S. National	175
Latner Manu'f's	185	West Side	275
Lincoln National	250	Western National	114
Manhattan	220		

There was a sale of 10 shares of Western National at 117½.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—There was little in the local trading to-day that calls for especial comment. Prices were almost stationary, and the volume of business was extremely small. An order to buy an odd lot of Huntingdon and Broad Top preferred advanced the price of that security to par, an indication that the liquidation which accompanied the demoralization in the bituminous coal trade, and which recently forced the price below 46, had been completed. American Railway Electric Light stock, which has been on the market but a few days, was dealt in to some extent at 5¼, a slight advance.

Changes in the usually active securities were insignificant, and even Lehigh Valley, which has been the centre of speculative interest recently, fluctuated only between 25⅞ and 26¼, the possibility that a committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania will investigate the workings of the anthracite coal combination failing to stimulate trading in the coal stocks. Bonds were dull and firm. Closing quotations for the leading issues:

Lehigh Valley	26⅛	26½
Pennsylvania	52⅞	53
Reading 3d as	12 13-16	12⅞
Lehigh Navigation	39	39½
Reading gen. 4s, t. c.	81⅝	82
E. & Peo. 4s	74⅛	74¼
Electric Storage	26	27
Electric pf.	28	29
W. N. Y. & P.	2¾	2¾
Metropolitan Traction	107	108
Philadelphia Traction	71⅝	72
Baltimore Traction	18	18¼
Union Traction rct.	12⅜	12½
Penn. Heat	14⅞	14⅞
Penn. Heat pf.	33	33½
U. Gas Imp.	73¼	73¾
Wels L	43½	44

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Diamond Match gave the shorts and the Continental contingent a great scare this afternoon and so far as could be learned there was no especial reason for the advance other than the report from reliable sources that the negotiations on the other side were progressing very satisfactorily. A sale was made at 129, and then there was a sharp advance to 132@135, and a reaction to 132, and a closing decidedly strong both for regular and account. It is evident that there is something more under consideration in Match circles than the failure.

Biscuit stock was weak, and there was comparatively little doing. It sold at 44 to 44⅜, and then down to a noon closing at 43¼. After noon there was but one sale below 44, and most were above 44½. The close was at 44⅝.

The activity in Match showed how little faith was placed in morning press news, which predicted the failure of the commission to Europe and "war" between the rival companies, for which the Continental was making great preparations.

To-day's Clearing House settlement prices:

American Strawboard		26⅛
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.		62
Brew. & Malt. Co.		11
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.		35
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.		35
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.		93¾
Chi. City Railway		222
Diamond Match Co of Ill.		132
Lake St. Elev.		17⅞
Int. Pkg. Co.		19
Int. Pkg. Co. pf.		43
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.		11
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf.		36½
N. Y. Biscuit Co.		44⅜
N. Chi. St. R. R.		222
Street's W. S. C. Line		16½
W. Chi. St. R. R.		99⅞
Lake St. El. T. ctfs.		14⅜

BOSTON STOCK QUOTATIONS.

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—The main matter of interest was the gossip that the Boston and Montana would declare more than $3 as the next quarterly dividend. The stock gained from 121⅞ to 122¾ to-day. Other mining shares were steady, save for a further loss of ¾, to 31½, in Osceola. The general list was so quiet as to be practically featureless. There was comparative activity in West End Street Railway common, at 73¾@73½, cash, mainly in odd lots, and at 72¼, (ex dividend.) Bonanza mining appeared at 50 cents. The closing was firm in all the leading stocks otherwise.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Atchison, new	11⅞	12⅛
Atchison pf.	23	23¼
Boston & Albany	215	..
Boston & Lowell	212	213
Boston & Maine	160	..
Boston & Providence	262	..
C., B. & Q.	77⅝	77⅝
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards	105½	106
Fitchburg pf.	93½	93½
Flint & Pere Marquette p

THE NATIONAL BANKS

STATEMENTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MARCH 9, 1897.

All National Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Republished in Book Form and Can Be Had upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 376.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 9th, 1897.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,792,609.34
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		6,056.03
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		400,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.		70,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		19,200.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		397,807.00
Furniture and fixtures		12,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		216,579.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		990,030.73
Due from State banks and bankers.		106,060.64
Checks and other cash items		40,712.46
Exchanges for Clearing House		593,329.40
Notes of other National banks		28,471.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		4,230.99
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,118,839.00	
Legal-tender notes	858,789.00	
U. S. certf's of deposit for legal tenders	700,000.00	2,677,628.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		18,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.		2.50
Total		$13,372,717.69
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		100,271.40
National bank notes outstanding		354,840.00
Due to other National banks		4,043,776.19
Due to State banks and bankers		1,389,898.11
Dividends unpaid		2,821.16
Individual deposits subject to check.		5,606,345.00
Demand certificates of deposit		10,222.37
Certified checks		137,277.75
Cashier's checks outstanding		116,866.73
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.		65,658.98
Liabilities other than those above stated		54,740.00
Total		$13,372,717.69

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, C. S. YOUNG, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1897. DAN'L A. SLATTERY,
Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
COURTLANDT D. MOSS,
EDWIN LANGDON,
HENRY TUCK, } Directors.

[No. 908.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, March 9, 1897:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,204,266.07
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,800.10
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.		5,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		6,869.63
Stocks, securities, &c.		449,417.33
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		438,467.01
Due from State banks and bankers.		55,919.40
Checks and other cash items		7,687.41
Exchanges for Clearing House		772,164.52
Notes of other National banks		17,275.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		635.32
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$967,745.65	
Legal-tender notes	1,527,475.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	330,000.00	3,325,220.65
Total		$10,251,314.41
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		35,128.24
Due to other National banks		$4,119,613.60
Due to State banks and bankers		2,559,487.71
Dividends unpaid		312.00
Individual deposits subject to check		2,272,243.11
Demand certificates of deposit		113,376.50
Certified checks		322,447.21
Cashier's checks outstanding		38,706.04
United States deposits		40,000.00
		9,466,186.17
Total		$10,251,314.41

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, J. F. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. F. THOMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of March, 1897.
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
S. G. BAYNE,
F. V. GREENE,
STUART G. NELSON, } Directors.

[No. 891.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL PARK BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 9th, 1897:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$25,195,540.67
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		410.91
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		640,708.14
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,064,250.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		411,398.30
Due from State banks and bankers.		169,182.34
Checks and other cash items		9,373.32
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,349,226.67
Notes of other National banks		10,415.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,002.26
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$7,853,454.10	
Legal-tender notes	4,217,636.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	630,000.00	12,701,090.10
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.		81,000.00
Total		$42,685,847.71
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		702,594.49
National bank notes outstanding		44,077.50
Due to other National banks	$13,322,315.52	
Due to State banks and bankers	4,854,331.34	
Dividends unpaid	875.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	18,952,963.20	
Demand certificates of deposit	74,074.75	
Certified checks	219,615.91	37,424,175.72
Liabilities other than those above stated, tax reserve		15,000.00
Total		$42,685,847.71

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1897.
WM. A. MAIN, Notary Public,
Kings Co. Cert. filed in New York.
Correct—Attest:
GEORGE S. HART,
CHARLES SCRIBNER,
CHARLES STERNBACH, } Directors.

[No. 1231.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK
of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, March 9, 1897:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$22,681,185.20
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,950.87
United States Bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
United States bonds on hand		1,000,000.00
Premiums on United States bonds		150,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		66,000.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,187,907.11
Due from State banks and bankers.		41,610.02
Checks and other cash items		20,102.26
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,013,815.36
Notes of other National banks		44,013.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		850.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$3,225,500.00	
Legal-tender notes	813,847.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	3,530,000.00	7,569,347.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.		2,000.00
Total		$36,031,030.82
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		555,439.92
National bank notes outstanding		40,460.00
State bank notes outstanding		5,682.00
Due to other National banks		9,879,223.30
Due to State banks and bankers		4,814,899.10
Dividends unpaid		5,181.00
Individual deposits subject to check.		14,028,770.37
Demand certificates of deposit		27,300.00
Certified checks		241,405.98
Cashier's checks outstanding		432,669.15
Total		$36,031,030.82

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1897.
ROBERT M. GILLESPIE,
Notary Public N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
E. H. PERKINS, Jr.,
R. W. TOWNSEND,
JAMES R. PLUM, } Directors.

[No. 1393.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE BANK OF NEW YORK, N. B. A.,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, March 9th, 1897.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,735,364.27
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		145.31
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		746,638.13
Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures		250,000.00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		339,063.27
Due from State Banks and Bankers.		476,260.23
Exchanges for Clearing House		4,850,508.20
Notes of other National Banks		1,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		25.28
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,572,900	
Legal-tender notes	639,676	3,212,576.00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		100,000.00
Total		$21,813,830.69
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		894,277.46
National Bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National Banks		3,818,956.00
Due to State Banks and Bankers		1,590,295.23
Dividends unpaid		1,525.00
Individual deposits subject to check.		9,188,137.84
Demand certificates of deposit		545,512.08
Certified checks		2,686,819.58
Cashier's checks outstanding		45,307.50
Total		$21,813,830.69

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1897.
HANSON C. GIBSON,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
JNO. L. RIKER,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
E. S. MASON, } Directors.

[No. 1,000.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 9, 1897:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$10,682,203.94
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		728.99
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		950,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		100,937.50
Stocks, securities, etc.		486,315.28
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		637,684.16
Other real estate and mortgages owned		7,500.00
Due from National banks	$1,429,949.98	
Due from State banks and bankers	487,280.50	
Checks and other cash items	23,019.66	
Exchanges for Clearing House	660,653.45	
Notes of other National banks	44,994.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	108.46	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,269,260.00	
Legal-tender notes	455,602.00	
U. S. certf's of deposit for legal tenders	1,315,000.00	
	4,039,862.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	42,750.00	
Due from U. S. Treas'r, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	24,300.00	6,753,518.05
Total		$19,818,887.92
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		348,610.45
National bank notes outstanding		828,990.00
Dividends unpaid		17,981.00
Due to other National banks	$10,533,717.08	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,518,957.73	
Individual deposits subject to check	3,292,054.46	
Demand certificates of deposit	47,542 44	
Certified checks	215,454.29	
Cashier's checks outstanding	15,580.47	16,623,306.47
Total		$19,818,887.92

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES H. STOUT, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of March, 1897.
A. S. HOUGHTON,
Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
CHAS. R. FLINT,
HENRY P. STOKES,
EUGENE H. PULLEN, } Directors.

[No. 3415.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 9, 1897:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,073,658.14
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		4,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		6,869.63
Stocks, securities, &c.		449,417.33
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		438,467.01
Due from State banks and bankers.		55,919.40
Checks and other cash items		7,687.41
Exchanges for Clearing House		772,164.52
Notes of other National banks		17,275.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		635.32
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$967,745.65	
Legal-tender notes	1,527,475.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	830,000.00	3,325,220.65
Total		$10,251,314.41
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		35,128.24
Due to other National banks		$4,119,613.60
Due to State banks and bankers		2,559,487.71
Dividends unpaid		312.00
Individual deposits subject to check		2,272,243.11
Demand certificates of deposit		113,376.50
Certified checks		322,447.21
Cashier's checks outstanding		38,706.04
United States deposits		40,000.00
		9,466,186.17
Total		$10,251,314.41

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, J. F. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. F. THOMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of March, 1897.
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
S. G. BAYNE,
F. V. GREENE,
STUART G. NELSON, } Directors.

[No. 1,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 9, 1897:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,030,395.68
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		552,690.57
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks		635,008.41
Due from State banks and bankers.		188,348.10
Checks and other cash items		16,626.67
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,738,091.65
Notes of other National banks		9,182.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		545.47
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,082,291.78	
Legal-tender notes	1,333,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	540,000.00	4,905,291.78
Total		$22,091,437.67
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		516,491.66
Due to other National banks	$7,223,023.68	
Due to State banks and bankers	6,096,490.74	
Dividends unpaid	2,140.25	
Individual deposits subject to check	5,230,904.78	
Demand certificates of deposit	844.00	
Certified checks	436,342.57	
Cashier's checks outstanding	85,199.99	19,074,946.01
Total		$22,091,437.67

State of New York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of March, 1897,
JNO. A. HILLERY,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
CHAS. D. DICKEY, Jr.,
DONALD MACKAY,
R. M. GALLAWAY, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
in New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business 9th March, 1897:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$16,873,278.93
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		659.63
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		8,534,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		300,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		305,200.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,555,518.00
Real estate		1,896,144.03
Due from national banks		1,476,491.95
Due from State banks and bankers.		100,181.14
Checks and other cash items		74,210.72
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,294,233.53
Notes of other national banks		149,585.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,104.90
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,907,688.80	
Legal-tender notes	1,732,535.00	
U. S. certfs. of deposit for legal-tenders	2,000,000.00	6,640,223.80
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		159,030.00
Total		$35,360,861.65
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,657,523.01
National bank notes outstanding		2,753,900.00
Due to other national banks		5,552,527.15
Due to State banks and bankers		4,754,327.90
Dividends unpaid		6,056.00
Individual deposits subject to check.		12,288,165.01
Demand certificates of deposit		8,460.00
Time certificates of deposit		100,000.00
Certified checks and acceptances		860,332.38
Cashier's checks outstanding		79,090.20
United States deposits		256,686.16
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		43,293.81
Total		$35,360,861.65

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WM. C. DUVALL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1897.
WARREN C. FRENCH,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
A. E. ORR,
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
CHAS. H. RUSSELL, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK,
At the close of business on the 9th day of March, 1897.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,464,781.54
Overdrafts		227.60
U. S. bonds		457,100.00
Other stocks and bonds		334,691.90
Premiums		61,931.12
Real Estate, Banking House		500,000.00
Other real estate		200,000.00
Specie	$657,941.70	
Legal tenders and bank notes	1,179,940.00	
Due from Treasurer of U. S.	25,250.00	
Exchanges for Clearing House	398,952.81	
Due from banks	292,134.35	
Other cash items	6,470.66	2,555,689.52
Total		$8,574,421.68
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	$217,994.54	
Less expenses and taxes paid	17,930.35	200,064.19
Circulation		381,340.00
Dividends unpaid		8,094.92
Deposits—		
Individuals	$2,854,275.50	
National banks	3,127,203.71	
State banks	686,832.95	
Acceptances	261,535.42	
Certificates of deposit	215.00	
Cashier's checks	74,859.99	6,984,922.57
Total		$8,574,421.68

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of March, 1897.
EDWIN F. COREY,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest:
BENJAMIN PERKINS,
EDWIN C. STURGES,
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
in the State of New York, at the close of business March 9th, 1897:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,091,906.18
Overdrafts		94.09
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		55,900.00
Due from other banks		321,188.67
Other real estate and mortgages owned		176,250.77
Furniture and fixtures		18,027.42
Suspense account		888.38
Checks and other cash items	$34,407.01	
Exchanges for Clearing House	99,068.26	
Bills of other banks	13,356.00	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	369.07	
Specie	218,435.00	
Legal-tender notes	177,054.00	
U. S. certificates for legal-tender notes	190,000.00	732,689.34
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		9,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		3,662.50
Due from Collector of Customs		861.95
Total		$3,610,469.30
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$750,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits		96,632.33
National bank notes outstanding		153,560.00
Dividends unpaid		818.80
Individual deposits subject to check	$1,696,346.82	
Due to other banks	913,111.35	2,609,458.17
Total		$3,610,469.30

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of March, 1897. CHARLES D. DOCTOR,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest:
WM. H. WOOLVERTON,
CLARENCE WHITMAN,
A. SWAN-BROWN, } Directors.

The FOURTH ST. NATIONAL BANK

Philadelphia, March 9, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$10,370,769.24
Due from Banks	447,894.36
Exchanges for Clearing House	713,578.48
Cash and Reserve	3,517,720.35
	$15,049,962.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,300,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits	1,185,578.95
Circulation	$47,270.00
Deposits	11,517,113.48
	$15,049,962.43

R. H. RUSHTON, Cashier.

[No. 1,390.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York, at the close of business March 9th, 1897:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,094,462.85
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,098.60
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		205,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		51,407.12
Banking house		200,000.00
Due from National banks		602,631.58
Due from State banks and bankers		40,247.50
Checks and other cash items	$13,167.74	
Exchanges for Clearing House	408,058.22	
Notes of other National banks	3,735.00	
Specie	718,783.63	
Legal-tender notes	1,648,500.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	740,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	8,992.50	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	6,000.00	3,542,287.00
Total		$11,787,084.74
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		900,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		81,958.69
Premium account		4,850.00
National bank notes outstanding		179,850.00
Reserved for taxes		21,541.70
Due to other National banks	$3,986,984.89	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,725,852.87	
Individual deposits subject to check	3,823,312.29	
Demand certificates of deposit	10,952.74	
Certified checks	45,797.60	
Cashier's checks outstanding	6,183.96	9,599,084.35
Total		$11,787,084.74

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JAMES V. LOTT, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES V. LOTT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1897. F. A. K. BRYAN,
Notary Public N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
J. M. WENTZ,
R. H. WILLIAMS,
F. B. SCHENCK, } Directors.

[No. 2608.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 9th, 1897:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,433,740.42
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		316.44
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		5,500.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,954,099.34
Stocks, securities, &c.		
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		284,745.90
Due from State banks and bankers.		79,217.72
Checks and other cash items		32,600.23
Exchanges for Clearing House		216,760.28
Notes of other National banks		34,045.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		516.17
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,032,882.00	
Legal-tender notes	156,312.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	1,100,000.00	2,289,194.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r, (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250.00
Total		$8,591,985.50
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		9,498.10
National bank notes outstanding		220,400.00
National bank notes outstanding		190,471.53
Due to State banks and bankers		457,071.29
Dividends unpaid		120.00
Individual deposits subject to check.		6,576,140.65
Demand certificates of deposit		204,332.57
Certified checks		28,234.08
Cashier's checks outstanding		5,717.33
Total		$8,591,985.50

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. T. CORNELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March 1897. A LANSING BAIRD,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
M. C. D. BORDEN,
J. D. LAYNG,
THOS. L. JAMES, } Directors.

[No. 1250.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 9th, 1897:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,159,155.49
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		85.56
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		140,700.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		545,796.92
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		559,368.07
Due from State banks and bankers.		60,899.77
Checks and other cash items		65,084.90
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,065,481.80
Notes of other National banks		15,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		316.93
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,273,070.00	
Legal-tender notes	928,000.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	550,000.00	2,751,070.00
Total		$14,412,959.44
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,059,165.49
Due to other National banks		3,109,194.33
Due to State banks and bankers		623,840.85
Dividends unpaid		3,108.45
Individual deposits subject to check.		5,966,522.84
Demand certificates of deposit		18,478.12
Certified checks		490,629.71
Cashier's checks outstanding		148,019.45
Total		$14,412,959.44

State of New York, County of New York, ss:
I, GRANVILLE W. GARTH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1897. C. E. LANGDON,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
Correct—Attest:
HENRY HENTZ,
HENRY PALMADGE,
A. E. ORR, } Directors.

[No. 4567.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
HIDE AND LEATHER NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, March 9th, 1897.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$997,441.75
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		154.77
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		430,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		65,576.88
Stocks, securities, &c.		234,840.50
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		8,500.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		25,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		308,503.13
Due from State banks and bankers.		28,556.08
Checks and other cash items		8,437.70
Exchanges for Clearing House		76,836.71
Notes of other National banks		1,575.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		217.94
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$210,918.50	
Legal-tender notes	20,536.00	231,454.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		19,350.00
Total		$2,434,465.05
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		64,208.90
National bank notes outstanding		387,000.00
Due to other National banks		319,806.11
Due to State banks and bankers		48,399.06
Individual deposits subject to check.		1,045,901.79
Demand certificates of deposit		83.30
Certified checks		8,786.33
Cashier's checks outstanding		12,779.53
Total		$2,434,465.05

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CLARENCE FOOTE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CLARENCE FOOTE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1897.
EUGENE C. MAUBORGNE,
Notary Public, New York Co., (31.)
Correct—Attest:
S. P. MENDELL,
WM. G. HOOPLE,
RICHARD YOUNG, } Directors.

REPORT OF CONDITION

The PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

March 9th, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$9,157,349.85
Due from Banks	481,514.06
Cash and Reserve	5,149,326.89
	$14,788,190.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,282,493.52
Circulation	540,000.00
Deposits	$7,734,968.24
Bank Deposits	3,730,729.08—11,465,697.32
	$14,788,190.84

L. L. RUE, Cashier.

[No. 1304.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 9th, 1897.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$16,674,422.62
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		24,739.50
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:		
4 per cent., 1907	$2,000,000	
4 per cent., 1925	1,000,000	
5 per cent.	1,450,000	4,450,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand:		
4 per cent., 1925	$100 000	
5 per cent.	50,000	150,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		497,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,704,348.92
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		300,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		44,967.93
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,038,750.38
Due from State banks and bankers.		422,277.82
Checks and other cash items		117,173.22
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,483,170.45
Notes of other National banks		8,435.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 12th day of March, 1897:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$144,818,582	
Gold bullion	43,758,747	
Total	$188,577,330	
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,530,629	
Balance		*$151,046,701
Standard silver dollars	$381,850,472	
Silver bullion	818,518	
Total	$382,668,990	
Net outstanding silver certificates	364,411,021	
Balance		18,257,969
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,886,048	
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	107,504,232	
Total	$117,390,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	117,390,280	
United States notes	91,141,787	
Net outstanding currency certificates	76,885,000	
Balance		14,256,787
Treasury notes of 1890	$27,001,933	
National bank notes	14,218,976	
Fractional silver coin	15,826,816	
Fractional currency	72	
Minor coin	1,281,722	
Deposits in National banks	16,468,723	
Bonds and interest paid	520,291	
Total	$75,318,535	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,566,802	
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,301,918	
Disbursing officers' balances	28,340,814	
Post Office Department account	3,398,923	
Miscellaneous items	2,510,941	
Total	$48,119,400	
Balance		27,199,135
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$210,760,593

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$908,410	$5,958,003	$96,456,790
Internal revenue	466,940	5,073,316	104,208,597
Miscellaneous	11,011	497,391	17,105,215
Total	$1,386,363	$11,528,710	$217,870,604

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$117,000	$2,514,000	$87,100,515
War	75,000	1,361,000	35,293,407
Navy	135,000	1,105,000	24,144,432
Indians	220,000	2,320,000	10,481,124
Pensions	400,000	6,340,000	102,029,259
Interest	12,000	329,000	28,839,592
Total	$959,000	$13,411,000	$287,888,334
Excess of receipts over expenditures	427,363	†1,882,289	†50,017,730

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$11,250	$729,930	$9,668,560
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	65,260	423,228	6,368,936

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Treasury Notes. (Since 1879.)	National Bank Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$472,567,473	$87,560,370	$560,127,843
This fiscal year	47,278,502	7,522,060	54,800,562
This month	299,735	203,610	503,345
This day	39,272	27,550	66,822

*Gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $466,940; from customs, $908,410, and miscellaneous, $62,011.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $297,581.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	295
1st week March	$27,251	$28,475	$25,913
From July 1	1,149,564	1,212,664	1,107,910
CIN., JACK. & MACKINAW—			
Mileage	349	349	345
1st week March	$11,684	$13,498	$11,505
From Jan. 1	117,086	124,700	107,938
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
4th week Feb	$12,278	$15,942	$12,531
Month	46,500	44,323	44,287
From Jan. 1	88,068	89,217	94,436
DULUTH, S. S. & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	584	587	587
4th week Feb	27,267	40,763	30,598
From Jan. 1	192,728	277,936	249,397
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
1st week March	$3,543	$5,509	$5,496
From July 1	190,271	219,884	208,364
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
1st week March	$14,525	$21,301	$20,626
From July 1	759,566	876,832	730,890
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	654	637	637
4th week Feb	$50,899	$68,463	$50,097
Month	214,403	221,406	167,333
From Jan. 1	416,028	448,706	342,795
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	497	497
1st week March	$34,942	$41,335	$29,600
From July 1	1,091,616	1,326,337	1,122,752
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,974	2,956	2,956
1st week March	$378,300	$369,200	$362,639
From July 1	14,136,948	14,394,389	13,516,550
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
1st week March	$230,960	$212,304	$206,500
From Oct. 1	4,610,742	4,822,342	
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
1st week March	$19,489	$18,083	$17,102
From Jan. 1	161,961	163,841	168,544
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
1st week March	$38,821	$48,946	$52,100
From July 1	1,854,841	2,105,154	1,768,341
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
1st week March	$6,166	$6,953	$6,319
From July 1	282,557	348,112	281,971
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
1st week March	$21,300	$12,000	$15,062
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
1st week March	$87,539	$89,355	$93,700
From July 1	3,554,125	3,671,075	3,686,800
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	4,803	4,752	4,494
1st week March	$390,710	$355,162	$348,554
From July 1	13,353,833	13,926,979	12,753,142
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN for January—			
Gross earnings	103,787	115,410	114,002
Op. expenses	97,307	107,721	111,552
Net earnings	6,420	8,792	2,465
Fixed charges	34,269	33,774	35,194
Deficit	27,849	25,582	39,729
DETROIT, G. R. & WEST. for January—			
Gross earnings	89,174	83,547	82,448
Op. expenses	82,232	80,991	75,877
Net earnings	6,942	2,556	6,571
Fixed charges	15,861	29,498	29,916
Deficit	8,919	26,942	23,345
NELSON & FT. SHEPPARD for January—			
Gross earnings	9,754	4,247	.....
Op. expenses	3,927	3,053	.....
Net earnings	5,807	1,194	.....
OHIO RIVER for January—			
Gross earnings	68,075	75,753	48,024
Op. expenses	46,250	52,624	29,710
Net earnings	21,825	23,129	18,314
SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN for January—			
Gross earnings	46,654	25,778	18,692
Op. expenses	14,276	9,337	11,582
Net earnings	32,378	16,440	7,050
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	298,613	193,773	.....
Op. expenses	118,742	71,684	.....
Net earnings	179,871	122,089	.....

Prospect Park and Coney Island for the Dec. 31 quarter: Earnings, $9,887; expenses, $18,829; other income, $3,432; charges, $19,853; loss, $25,363. Assets, $1,520,665, including $1,220,892 cost of road and equipment, $824 cash on hand, $285,-713 profit and loss, deficiency. Capital stock, $250,000; funded debt, $729,766; income bonds, $250,000.

New York and Rockaway Beach for the Dec. 31 quarter: Earnings, $14,349; expenses, $31,632; loss, $17,283; other income, $302; charges, $13,200; loss, $30,181. Assets, $3,018,441, including $2,-904,301, cost of road and equipment; $2,513 cash on hand, and $51,041 profit and loss deficiency. Capital stock, $1,000,000; funded debt, $1,984,000.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

West Shokan Co-operative Creamery Association of West Shokan, Ulster County; capital, $4,000. Directors—T. B. Emrist, Jacob A. Crispell, Elmer E. Shadle, West Shokan, and others.

The Hunter Water Company of Kingston, to supply water to the village of Hunter, Green County; capital, $20,000. Directors—John A. Longyear, Bernard Loughran, Edmund Riseley of Kingston, and others.

Clark & Turner Manufacturing Company of Binghamton, to manufacture awnings, tents, and sporting goods; capital, $6,350. Directors—Robert C. Clarke, Binghamton; W. A. Turner and Robert M. Whiting, Brooklyn.

McBride Manufacturing Company of Clark's Mills, Oneida County, to manufacture ladders, crates, and wood products; capital, $15,000. Directors—George W. Goodman, Percival W. Copeland, Samuel W. Newhall, Clark's Mills, and others.

The Thomas J. Dowling Company of Albany, to manufacture iron and steel work for building purposes, artistic work for fences, stairways, stoops, fire-escapes, and towers; capital, $20,000. Directors—Thomas J. Dowling, James H. Carroll, and John W. McNamara, Albany.

Defeat of Woman Suffrage.

BOSTON, March 12.—In the House to-day the adverse committee reports on petitions for amendments to the Constitution permitting women to vote for Presidential Electors and granting women municipal suffrage were accepted.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Bloomingdale Brothers to Extend Their Store—Sales of Realty at Private Contract.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold to Lyman G. Bloomingdale (Bloomingdale Brothers) the four four-story brownstone-front dwellings, 140 to 146 East Sixtieth Street, with the valuable plot, 80 by 100.5, on the southeast corner of Sixtieth Street and Lexington Avenue. The sellers are L. S. Davidson, Samuel Stein, and Mandelbaum & Lewine. They have also sold to Mr. Bloomingdale 137 East Fifty-ninth Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 20 by 60, adjoining the well-known department store. It is said to be the purchaser's intention to erect on the Lexington Avenue corner an annex to his present establishment.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold, for T. Williams, the four-story brick flat, north side of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 86 by 100, for about $17,500.

Jacob D. Butler has sold to F. T. Schramme, at $26,000, the new four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, 407 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, on lot 20 by 99.11.

D. H. Scully has sold, for L. & J. Brandt, at about $13,000, to C. W. Smith, the three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, 1,679 Madison Avenue, on lot 15.6 by 71.

Edgar Logan has sold to Leith & Glenn, builders, for immediate improvement, two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

George Stolz has bought, at $7,000, the two-story frame dwelling, 548 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, on plot 50 by 100, and from Mrs. Mary M. Guion, 1,324 Franklin Avenue, a three-story frame dwelling, on plot 47.6 by 150.

Morris Steinhardt has sold, with a loan to a builder, who will erect a row of five-story flats, four lots on the southwest corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street.

G. G. Frelinghuysen has purchased from Mrs. Harriet E. W. Strong, at about $40,000, the Columbia College leasehold property, 27 West Forty-eighth Street, consisting of a lot, 25 by 100.5, with four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling.

Duff & Rusher have sold, for increase M. Grenell, the three-story and basement dwelling, 44 West Ninety-fourth Street, for about $23,000.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for T. Williams a four-story brick flat on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 86 by 100, to M. Gross at about $17,500, and for Petty, Soulard & Walker four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 100 feet west of Elton Avenue, to T. Williams, at $18,000.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Valentine Harmon, 31 Charles Street, a five-story brick flat 25 by 85 by 105, to Isaac Greenwald of Mount Vernon.

William P. Jones & Son have sold for the Merkel estate the three-story tenement and stable, 448 West Thirty-sixth Street, on lot 25 by 100, to William F. Young, for $12,100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 115 Wall Street, for a five-story brick office building 20.6 by 61.11, James H. Jones of Los Angeles, Cal., owner of ground; American Sugar Refining Company, lessees; Jardine, Kent & Jardine of 1,262 Broadway, architects; cost, $25,000.

No. 105 Thompson Street, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 25 by 87, Kate Duffy of 228 East Fifty-first Street, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $24,000.

No. 232 Bowery, alterations to a four-story brick hotel, E. Androvette of 218 Fulton Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $350.

No. 16 Cortlandt Street and 11 Dey Street, alterations to a ten-story and a six-story brick and stone office building and storage house, Lottie G. Horton, owner; W. B. Tubby of 81 Fulton Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 151 Bank Street, alterations to a two-story brick stable and office, Frank L. Froment, lessee; A. G. Bogert & Brother of 113 and 115 Bank Street, architects and builders; cost, $500.

No. 17 Platt Street, alterations to a four-story brick building, Francis L. Glover of 34 Pine Street, owner; Arthur Sherbaum of 17 Platt Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 10 Avenue A, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement, Joseph Glaser of 10 Avenue A, lessee; J. Bockell & Son of 54 Bond Street, architect; cost, $150.

No. 78 Macdougal Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick store and dwelling, N. Low estate, 142 East Eighteenth Street, owner; Paul R. Bollo of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

No. 99 Avenue B, alterations to a four-story brick store and dwelling; Regina Fernbacher of 311 East Twentieth Street, owner; Charles B. Meyer of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, March 12.

BARROW ST, n s, 75.4 ft w of 4th St, 22x irregular; Emily F. Barclay to William H. Hall.....$1

GRAND ST, n e corner of Suffolk St, 75x100; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to James L. Brady and others.....84,100

31ST ST, 212 East; Lisette Starke to Eleanor Snyder Mitchell.....12,000

61ST ST, s s, 110.4 ft w of 9th Av, 40x100.5; John E. Brodsky, referee, to the German Savings Bank.....50,000

81ST ST, s s, 40 ft e of Lexington Av, 22x104; Arthur Gorsch and wife to Felix Levy.....34,250

134TH ST, 18 West; Frank W. Gilbert and wife to Robert L. Gilbert.....1

MERCER ST, 169; Adam E. Fischer and wife to Robert Edwards.....1

HOUSTON ST, 70 and 74 West; Adam E. Fischer and wife to Robert Edwards.....1

BROOME ST, s w corner of Pitt St, 20x 90; Robert L. Knaggs and wife to Julia Casper.....1

MURRAY ST, 73; Fanny M. Robinson to Julia Edgar and others, executors, &c...50,000

ELM ST, e s, 50 ft s of Leonard St, 37.1x 83.11x55.4x81.1; James J. McKenna and another, executors, to the New York Life Insurance Company.....110,000

PEARL ST, 23, and 22 Bridge St; William Spence to Percy Kent.....10

47TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 12½x—; Henry W. Schmidt and wife to Adam Neidlinger, one-half part.....10

85TH ST, 422 East; Johanna Watson to Otto Ladey.....5

1ST AV, e s, 50.7 ft s of 124th St, 25x100; Francis L. Donohue, referee, to Edward F. Moldehuke.....14,000

104TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Alwin Elsert and wife to James N. Emlich.....1

CONVENT AV, e s, 18 ft n of 148th St, 17x85; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Eleanor Snyder.....1,660

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 145th St, 199.10 to 144th St x80; Jacob D. Butler and wife to Charles L. Harrell.....80,000

137TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; Charles Riley to Charles Seickendick.....1

LOTS or FARMS 1 and 2, map No. 2 of Barney Bowers's estate; Laura B. Field to Robert M. Gallaway and others.....15

159TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Elton Av, 50x 100; also n s of 159th St, 300 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to Thomas Williams.....18,000

11TH AV, w s, 28 ft n of 184th St, 36x150; one-third part; John M. Guiteau, as trustee, to Eleanora Tracy.....1

LOT 470, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Jacobus to Annie E. Donnelly.....435

LOTS 35 and 36, map of Cebrie Park; Gertrude E. McCafferty and another to Caroline Lenhard.....500

BROADWAY, w s, 75.11 ft s of 130th St, 25x86.9x25x95.4; John P. Dexheimer, executor, &c., to Dennis O'Connor.....4,550

52D ST, s s, 256.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 43.6x100.5; Robert J. Masbach and wife to Louis Masbach.....16,000

21ST AV, n s, 80 ft e of 2d St, 75x114, Wakefield; Frank G. Banister and wife to John W. Hartmann.....1

19TH AV, n s, 105 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 114, Wakefield; John W. Hartmann and wife to Frank G. Banister, exchange property.....1

PENFOLD AV, s s, 135 ft e of Suburban Place, 19x128.10x19.4x130.11; William I. Seaman to Joseph Newman.....1

WEST END AV, n w corner of 84th St, 30x40x irregular; John C. O'Connor, referee, to Armand De Potter.....1,000

63D ST, s w corner of 1st Av, 80x25.5; John F. Hunter and wife to Sophia B. De Frece.....1

DELANCEY ST, 10 and 12; Max Juster and wife to Nani Happ.....64,000

LOTS 27 to 33, Block 518, and Lots 34 to 47, Block 517, map of the property of James L. Parshall, 23d Ward; John Delahunty, referee, to John W. Cornish.....500

LOT 24, Block 1, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to William Lenhard.....500

LOT 230, map of Van Nest Park; Gustave Diener and wife to Jacob Werner.....500

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 67.6 ft n of 184th St, 32.5x200; John M. Guiteau, as trustee, to Annie B. Tracy, one-third part.....1

3D AV, n w s, 300 ft s w of Orchard St, 50x—; Westchester Fire Insurance Company to Elizabeth Quinn.....2,451

SAME PROPERTY; William Meldrum, referee, to Westchester Fire Insurance Company.....2,404

KINSELLA AV, n s, 23 ft e of Rose St, 25x75; Mary Seiferd to Elizabeth Watson.....1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 134th St, 24.11x100; Herman Schmuck and others to Jacob Martin.....1

BROOK AV, w s, 50.1 ft s of 163d St, 25x 60.4x25.2x58.4; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Thomas J. McLaughlin.....2,700

159TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Elton Av, 150x 100; Cornelia D. Albro to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company.....1

PART OF LOT 366, map of East Morrisania; John Noulett to Maggie Noulett..1

136TH ST, n s, 199.4 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 68x200 to Cypress Av; Elizabeth Trimmer to Sanford S. Gowdey...1

Recorded Leases.

BURGART, Nikolaus, to Isidor Kempner and another; 321 West 41st St, 3 years.....$2,750

BACHRACH, Julius, and another to Max Pulfer and another; 1,094 3d Av, 5 years, store, &c.....1,500

HOGAN, John, to Catharina Hagen; 214 East 41st St, 5 years.....504

KENNEDY, Patrick J., to John Sheridan; 777 3d Av, store, 5 1-6 years.....1,375

KAMPMANN, Matilda C., to Joseph Wolf; 303 East 6th St, 1 year.....1,512

MORRIS, Lewis G., to D. C. Oberbaugh and another; dock, or wharf, at Morris Dock on east shore of the Harlem River, 5 years.....$600, 700

REILLY, John, to Joseph Kelly; 218 1st Av, store, &c., 5 years.....1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

BROWN, Frederick, and wife to the Bowery Savings Bank; 835 Columbus Av, 1 year.....$20,000

BANNING, Murray L., and wife to Catharine C. Hill; n s of 134th St, 30.4 ft w of Brown Place, ½ year.....700

BRUGGEMANN, August M., and wife to the Greenwood Cemetery; n s of 146th St, 77 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years.....48,000

BACH, Lewis Z., to Joseph Louchheim; 16 East 94th St, 2 years.....18,000

CROWLEY, Catherine and Edward, to Josephine F. Disbrow; King's Bridge Road, s e corner of 173d St, 3 years.....2,000

CAREY, Michael J., and wife to James E. McKown and wife; Lots 197 and 198, Block E, map of Hudson P. Rose of Mapes estate, 2 years.....200

CALLAHAN, John, and wife to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany; 136 and 138 Park Row, 1 year.....3,000

DONOVAN, Michael H., and wife to Caroline L. Macy; s s of 64th St, 470 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years.....25,000

SAME to William A. Haines; s s of 64th St, 470 ft w of Central Park West, ½ year.10,000

SULLIVAN, Katherine, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; part of Lot 49, map of Village of Morrisania, 1 year.....2,500

FEESS, Jacob W., and wife to Wilhelmina Wagner; w s of Ogden Av, 350 ft s of Union St, 2 years.....900

FREAM, Adah, to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 378 Canal St, 1 year.15,000

GILBERT, Robert L., to Elizabeth L. Dixon; 18 West 134th St., 3 years.....19,400

GAYDOUL, Katharina, to George Ehret; 90th St, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year.....10,000

GREEN, Robert D., to L. Lindsly Fountane; 262 West 24th St, 1 year.....500

SAME to same; n s of 47th St, 38.6 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year.....500

GODFREY, Lily A., to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; n e corner of 70th St and West End Av, (secures bond).....—

GREEN, Cyrus H., and wife to Alexander E. Cohen; Lot 166, map of portion of Hunt estate, (installments).....2,500

HARRELL, Charles L., to Jacob D. Butler; s e corner of 145th St and Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....45,000

SAME and wife to same; s e corner of 145th St and Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....45,000

HOGAN, Jeremiah, to Johanna Doherty; s s of 146th St, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year.....500

HORN, Clarence E. and Isabella, to Elizabeth Horn; s w side of Grove Hill Place, 123.2 ft s e of Avenue C, 23d Ward, 3 years.....2,000

SAME to Herman Mundheim; same property, one-half year.....200

HOULROYD, Jennie G., to T. Emory Clocke; Lot 502, map of Village of Wakefield, 3 years.....1,200

HEESEMANN, Emma, to Absalom P. Bachman; s e corner of 113th St and 5th Av., (secures building material).....8,700

HAMILTON, William S., and wife to Henry Rauhe & Sons; 9 Lenox Av, 27.11 ft s of 115th St, 14 months.....3,000

SAME to same; e s of Lenox Av, 64.5 ft s of 115th St, 14 months.....3,000

HALL, William A., and wife to Catharine T. Smith; s w corner of Central Park West and 90th St, 3 years.....45,000

HAPP, Nani, to Max Juster; 10 and 12 Delancey St, (two mortgages,) 2 years.8,000

JONES, Josiah, and wife and John Reidenbach and wife to Anna N. Lawrence; e s of 3d Av, 139.5 ft n of 145th St, 3 years.....9,000

JACOBS, Jacob, and wife to Hyman and Henry Sonn; s w corner of Central Park West and 101st St, demand.....5,000

JUNGMANN, Julius, and wife to Sarah R. Wells, trustee of Catharine A. Schnebardt; s e of 133d St, 362.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....7,500

KRONE, Abraham, and wife to Solomon Weil; 14 East 120th St, 8 months.....838

KENT, Percy, to William Spence; 33 Pearl St and 22 Bridge St, 10 years.....13,000

KNAGGS, Robert L., and wife to Anzonetta D. Anthony; s w corner of Broome and Pitt Sts, 5 years.....18,500

LYNCH, Jack L., and wife to William H. Hewlett; s s of 149th St, 385 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years.....6,500

LENHARD, William, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 24, Block A, map of Mapes estate, 2 years.....300

McLAUGHLIN, Alonzo G., to Winthrop Turney and another, trustees; 240 and 242 West 124th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years.....5,210

McAVOY, Thomas F., and wife to Isabella S. Wall; s s of 150th St, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years.....3,500

MARTIN, Jacob, to Herman Schmuck and Michael Montag; 1 Ann's Av, 74.10 ft s of 134th St, 3 years.....2,500

MITCHELL, Mary J., to Lisette Starke; 212 East 31st St, 3 years.....8,000

MASBACH, Louis, to Robert J. Masbach; s s of 52d St, 256.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 1½ years.....4,000

NEWMAN, Joseph, to M. Bergh Brown; s s of Penfold Av, 135 ft e of Suburban Pl, 3 years.....3,500

SAME to William J. Seaman; same property, 3 years.....1,600

OBERLE, Anna, to Amelia Aaron; n s 3d Av, 108 ft w of Louise B. Avenue, 3 years.11,000

SAME to Sigmund Cohn; 195 East 3d St, 1 year.....1,500

OETERS, John H., to Julia Gillespie; n e corner of 90th St and Amsterdam Av, 6 months.....8,000

O'CONNOR, Dennis, and wife to Michael T. Brophy and others, executors, &c., of William B. Finley; w s of Broadway, 74.11 ft s of 130th St, 1 year.....4,000

POWELL, H. Wheeler, to Jacob D. Butler; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 619.6 ft n of 141st St, 8 months.....3,500

PECK, Edwin H. and Walter J., and wives to Kate A. Peck; s s of 144th St, 214 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years.....10,000

PITCHIE, Charles, and wife to Gulian L. Dashwood; east corner of Boston Av and 165th St, 3 years.....5,000

RANKEN, Albert, and wife to Henry Brune; 730 2d Av, 5 years.....10,000

RUPPELL, Emilie and George H., to Magdalena Endholz; 357 East 76th St, 2 years.....2,000

SAME to Caroline Futterknecht; 355 East 76th St, 2 years.....2,000

SEAGRAVE, Marshall C., to Albert A. Baker, s w corner of 150th St and Edgecombe Av, one-half part, 6 months....1,000

SECKENDICK, Charles, and Elizabeth W. Perkins and others, trustees, &c., of Charles L. Perkins, deceased; n s of 137th St, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years.....20,000

JONES, Josiah, and John Reidenbach and wives to Isabella L. Beekman; e s of 3d Av, 139.5 ft n of 145th St, 3 years....1,500

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 150th St, 200 ft w of Elton Av, three lots, three mortgages, 1 year.....15,000

TUSKA, Julia, to James A. Trowbridge; n s of 148th St, 179.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years.....10,000

WILLIAMS, Thomas, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; n s of 159th St, 300 ft w of Elton Av, demand.....3,500

SAME to same; n s of 159th St, 200 ft w of Elton Av, demand.....4,000

WATSON, Elizabeth, to John B. Ryer; n s of Kinsella Av, 23 ft e of Rose St, Twenty-fourth Ward, 3 years.....700

Assignments of Mortgages.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK to Eliza H. Livingston.....$5,079

SAME to Charles O. Livingston.....5,079

DOHERTY, Johanna, administratrix, &c., of George J. Doherty, to John H. Doherty.....2,000

DOHERTY, John H., to Johanna Doherty.2,000

EATON, Bradley L., to Arnold Wurtenberg.....1

FINNEY, Elizabeth, to Arnold Wurtenberg.....1,112

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Emily S. and Anna B. Leggett.....8,000

GUITEAU, John M., trustee, to Eleanora Tracy.....1

HAGGERTY, Anastasia L., to Frederick L. Lewis.....1

HARCH, Samuel W., to Arnold Wurtenberg.....1

HEDGES, James, executor of Eliza Hedges, to Samuel H. Bentley.....33,288

LIPOWITZ, Louis, to Pauline Lipowitz...1

LIVINGSTON, Charles O., executor to Sarah E. Livingston, (two assignments).13,000

McLOCHLIN, Eliza, to William Hall's Sons.....16,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Emilie M. Moore and another.....3,507

NEWMAN, Joseph, to William J. Seaman, one-half part.....1

ROSE, Hudson P., to Louisa S. Upson, (four assignments).....1,515

STARBUCK, Maria B., to Sarah E. Starbuck.....500

SINCLAIR, John A., to William C. Lange.776

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Cordelia Friedman.....26,000

SAME to Elisha Sniffin.....7,000

SAME to Rosa Dolz.....32,500

SAME to Marietta Regain.....5,500

Lis Pendens.

CHERRY ST, 244; Ernest Hall, as executor, &c., against Mary Gregory and Margaret Sutton, (to foreclose mortgage.)

148TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Morris Av, 25x106.6; Nellie O'Connor against Daniel M. and Mary J. Feahan, (for admeasurement of dower.)

87TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Hugh O'Neill against Henry Rogers and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

151ST ST, 556 West; also, 10th Av, s w corner 156th St, —x100x50x100; Mary Sheehan against Joanna McSorley, (for an accounting.)

1ST AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 106th St, 25x74; the Dry Dock Savings Institution against Edward Deacon and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

12TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 94.8x103.3; 5th Av, s e corner of 88th St, 50.4x102.2; Park Av, s w corner of 98th St, 100.11x230; 8th Av and 112th St, s e corner, 24.9x100; 8th Av, w s, 75.8 ft s of 112th St, 25.1x100; 111th St, n e corner Manhattan Av, 145x100.11; 112th St, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11; 8th Av, n w corner of 112th St, 67x100x irregular; 112th St, n e corner of 8th Av, 875x100.11; 113th St, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 75x100.11; 114th St, s e corner of 7th Av, 176.6 ft to St. Nicholas Av, x118.5x238.5 to 7th Av, x100.11; Edith E. McCagg against William D. King and others, (for a partition.)

WOODRUFF ST, n e s, 222.11 ft s e of Boston Road, 75x129.3x74.11x127.4; William C. Lange against Mary J. Kay, (to foreclose mortgage.)

5TH AV, n w corner of 27th St, 28.4x100irregular to 27th St x125; Margaret C. Bonnell against John W. Harper and others, (for a partition.)

AVENUE C, n w corner of 12th St, Westchester, 75x105; Jacob Vix, as executor, &c., of Louis Samhammar, deceased, against Otilia Englert and others, (to procure judgment setting aside deed.)

22D ST, n s, Lots 802 and 803, map of lands of Clement C. Moore, 16th Ward, 50x98; Gerald Donnelly against Mary Mulholland, individually and as administratrix, and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

94TH ST, 307 West; M. Abbott's Sons against Jane Scott, owner; Curtis G. Harraman, contractor.....$38

GREAT JONES ST, 48 to 52; Jacob Mark against Philip Gomprecht and Thomas W. and C. B. Keogh, owners; Thomas W. Keogh, contractor.....294

GREAT JONES ST, 55; same against C. B. Keogh, owner; Thomas W. Keogh, owner and contractor.....486

GREAT JONES ST, 46; same against same.....289

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 915, LAWS 1896.

111TH ST, 120 to 134 West; G. A. Brandt on Clarence L. Westcott to Simermeyer & Parry.....$12,200

53D ST, 328 and 330 West; William Johnston on Daisy Bach and Minnie Fisher to George Mackenzie.....2,850

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 144th St, 74.9x97; Rufus L. Robinson, jr., on Frederick A. Snow to John T. Lyman.....420

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	82¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	29
Oats, No. 2 mixed	22
Cotton, middling	7¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	9¼
Butter, Western, extra creamery	19
Butter, State, finest	18
Flour, Minn. patent	$4.35
Molasses, O. K. prime	25
Tallow, prime	3⅜
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	5¼
Lard, prime	4.37½
Pork, mess	8.87½
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	18.50
Sugar, granulated	4⅜
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.25
Lead	3.40

CHICAGO, March 12.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 70½@72c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69@74½c; No. 2 red, 81½@85c; No. 2 corn, 23¼@23⅝c; No. 2 oats, 16c; No. 2 rye, 32½c; No. 2 barley, 33c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 77½@80c; prime timothy seed, $2.75, nominal; mess pork, per barrel, $8.40@8.45; lard, per 100 lb, $4.12½@$4.15; short-rib sides, (loose,) $4.45@$4.65; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.50@$4.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.62½@$4.75; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.17; sugars, cutloaf, $5.14; granulated, $4.51; standard A, $4.26; linseed oil, raw, 29c; boiled, 31c.

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
March	6.85	6.90	6.85	6.90@6.92
April	6.93	6.95	6.90	6.95@6.96
May	6.97	7.00	6.94	6.99@7.00
June	7.01	7.04	6.99	7.03@7.04
July	7.06	7.08	7.03	7.07@7.08
August	7.09	7.09	7.03	7.08@7.09
September	6.79	6.80	6.79	6.84@6.85
October	6.68	6.76	6.68	6.72@6

BOWERY'S HONORABLE NAME.

RUMOR OF A PETITION FOR A CHANGE TO PICCADILLY.

An Attempt to Get an Expression of Opinion from the "Mayor of the Bowery" and Others.

It was rumored yesterday that a petition requesting the City Fathers to change the name of the Bowery was to be presented to that honorable body in a few days.

Armed with this rumor, a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES started up that ancient thoroughfare to ascertain the facts in the case. It was said that the song "The Bowery" had killed trade all along the line of the famous artery.

When Mr. McCann the hatter was seen, he said:

"I should do all in my power to prevent any such change. The name of 'The Bowery' is one of the town's oldest institutions, and there is no more reason to alter it than there is alter the name of Fifth Avenue. It is nonsense to say that the song hurts trade here."

The next man to be seen was "the Mayor of the Bowery" and the East River, sometimes known as "Fish Ball," at other times as "Fish Bill," and at home and on voting day as William Van Sickles. The Mayor looks enough like Henry Clay Barnabee to be his understudy. He was the centre of a crowd of admirers in Lyons's big restaurant, in the Bowery, when approached by the reporter, with this question:

"It is rumored, Mr. Mayor, that you are the father of the petition to be presented to the Board of Aldermen asking the board to change the name of the Bowery to Piccadilly?"

"Say, young feller," shouted his Honor, "any man that claims to be a Democrat, and that voted for McKinley, is a three-starred liar!"

"But are you the father of such a petition, your Honor?"

"Say! I am sixty-five years old, and I was born right here, and I am a straight Tammany man, and—"

"Then you have voted about forty-three years?" interjected the reporter.

"Say! I have voted forty-three times, and any man that says different is a do' ble-barreled liar!"

"But how about that petition?"

"Say! Mike Lyons is an old friend of mine. This is the greatest hash house in New York. Mr. Lyons feeds 2,500 persons a day. He has been here twenty-seven years. He is now in Nevada—for his health. Mind you, for his health. Don't you dare to say in your paper anything but 'health'?"

"But, are you going to have the name of the Bowery—"

"Say! go see Steve Brodie. He's an authority," and his Honor melted into the night.

Mr. Brodie was out of town, but his urbane manager was discovered reading "How to Mix Drinks in the Dark," in Mr. Brodie's café. He said:

"I wish you would say that Mr. Brodie's manager was inclined to be reticent on that subject. It is a fundamental principle with me to never ejaculate in the absence or presence of my distinguished employer. My vocabulary is limited. Mr. Brodie's is not. If I were to take a utilitarian view of the query that you propound, I would assevverate in the affirmative. But I see no cogent reason why the appellation of this thoroughfare should be transformed and deformed in the transformation. Let's shoot a duck," and he reached for a bottle of Scotch whisky and two glasses, as the reporter reached for the doorknob.

At the corner of Pell Street and the Bowery, Mr. Chuck Connors was leaning dreamily against McKeon's bar, smoking a cigarette. When asked if a change of name were contemplated for the Bowery, he said:

"Fer why? Wot's der matter wid der 'Bowery'? I suppose you guys would like ter see it called der Foubourg St. Germain? You take my advice, and go blow snow off a ditch. Der song not'in'! A grand opera couldn't kill der name of dis street. Does Rotten Row kill dat street in London? An' what could be rotten'r dan Rotten? Say! G'wan over to Mulhooly's or Gilligan's an' tell 'em you've lost your nut," and Mr. Connors sauntered down toward Mott Street.

Mulhooly said that if the reporter could find one resident of the Bowery who was willing to change its name he, Mulhooly, would give him all he could drink gratis for a year.

FOUR FIRES IN ONE NIGHT.

Persistent Attempts by an Incendiary to Destroy Two Adjoining Tenement Houses—Seven Families in Peril.

Several attempts were made early yesterday morning to burn the five-story brick tenement houses at 2,110 and 2,112 Western Boulevard. Andrew Kammer, a former tenant at 2,110, was arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary, was at first held in $5,000 for examination to-day, and later was released from custody.

A policeman shortly after 2 o'clock saw the glare of fire on the ground floor of the building at 2,112, which he knew was untenanted. He entered the building, and in the front room found a fire burning on the wooden mantle. There was a strong smell of kerosene. The policeman had no difficulty in putting this fire out.

Upon investigating further, he found a pile of shavings burning in front of a cupboard in the rear room and another pile of shavings alight within the cupboard. There was a smell of kerosene here, too. These fires were extinguished before any damage was done. They were reported at the Thirtieth Precinct Police Station, and men were sent out to investigate them.

At 5:30 o'clock fire was discovered in the adjoining house, at 2,110, which is occupied by seven families. A Mrs. Dinneen, who lives on the ground floor on the south side, got up and found the floor under her feet hot. She called her husband, John, and told him she believed there was a fire in the cellar. And so there was, in the woodhouses. Dinneen and David Sheehan rescued Dinneen's family and turned in an alarm of fire. They also aroused the other tenants. The firemen put the fire out, and the various tenants went back to their rooms.

Not long after 7 o'clock John Murphy, janitor of the houses, found that fire was burning in the woodhouses of the cellar on the north side of 2,110. The tenants were again aroused. Mrs. Bridget Howard, who had rooms with her husband on the third floor, and who was ill, was taken out with some difficulty. She was in such a state of collapse that she was sent to a hospital. The total damage was inconsiderable.

After the second alarm from 2,110, Fire Marshal Mitchel went there and began an investigation. Murphy, the janitor, told him that some time ago Andrew Kammer, a tenant of 2,110, had been dispossessed, and had vowed vengeance. And some of the tenants declared they had seen Kammer near the houses. Kammer, who is employed by Nelson Morris, a butcher, in Manhattan Street, was arrested, and in the Harlem Police Court, on complaint of the Fire Marshal, was held in $5,000 bail for examination to-day.

Later in the day the Fire Marshal withdrew his complaint, and Kammer was discharged from custody by Magistrate Kudlich. The Fire Marshal said he had no doubt the fires were of incendiary origin, but the charge against Kammer had not been sustained. He was at home in bed at the time of the first fire. He had just left his home on his way to work at 5:30 o'clock, and his course led him past the scene of the fire. As to Murphy's statement regarding threats by Kammer, the Fire Marshal found they were unsupported.

Accused of Robbing Flats.

Frederick Thompson, eighteen years old, was held yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court for examination later on a charge of having robbed the apartments of Mrs. Mary Connolly in 225 East One Hundred and Third Street of $200 in cash last Christmas night. Thompson was arrested Thursday, and is alleged to have made a confession. The police say he is "Young Grip," the leader of a gang of Harlem flat robbers, some of whose members are now in prison.

EXCURSIONS.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.

ALL TRAVELLING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

SPRING TRIPS TO

CALIFORNIA.

Leaving New York in April, visiting all the Leading Cities and Resorts of the West, as follows:—

Tour No. 1.—Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake City, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Alaska, Yellowstone National Park, Minneapolis, St. Paul, &c.

Tour No. 2.—Same as No. 1, except omitting Alaska.

Tour No. 3.—Chicago, Kansas City, Santa Fé, Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, Denver, &c.

Each trip embraces a complete round of the California resorts, including San Diego, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Monterey, Santa Cruz, San José, Lick Observatory, San Rafael, San Francisco, &c. The Yosemite Valley is optional. The tickets allow the passengers absolute freedom of movement. These tours will be made in special vestibuled trains, with dining cars, and the passengers will travel in the most comfortable and leisurely manner. The train will pass through the interesting scenery by daylight. There will be other tours to Alaska and the Yellowstone Park during the Summer months.

Tours to Florida, Nassau, Jamaica, Japan, Round the World, Europe, &c.

Railroad and steamship tickets at lowest rates. Descriptive books can be had on application.

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Two tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the

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Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)

MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS

of the highest grade in every particular. Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $350; second tour, $210. From Boston: First tour, $355; second, $220.

For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

BOARDERS WANTED.

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47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Large and hall rooms; en suite or single; superior table; references; also table board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

29TH ST., 12, BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON, and 109 Madison.—Parlor floor; single rooms; $5 weekly upward; gentlemen.

45TH ST., 34 WEST.—Private family; large, square room for gentlemen.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a woman as excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly understands housecleaning; to go out by the day; best references. 1,219 3d Av., third floor, front.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A lady going abroad would like to find a situation for a German governess who has lived in her family over two years, and who is thoroughly competent and most reliable in every way. 1 East 45th St.

Housekeepers.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.

A lady would like position as housekeeper; best of references. J. F., The Berkshire, 125th St. and 8th Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a middle-aged German woman to do light housework, good plain cooking; private family; good home preferred to high wages; call if car fare paid. E. R., 554 3d Av.

Lady's Maids.

MAID or CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As maid to one or two young ladies or chambermaid and seamstress in private family by young woman just from North of Ireland; city reference. B. S., care of Mathews, 27 State St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl; good city reference; no cards. 307 East 45th St.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By experienced young Englishman as nurse and attendant to invalid gentleman. F. C. G., Box 277, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By English nurse; thoroughly experienced; highest reference. 309 West 39th St.; ring twice.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY WHO HAS BEEN DAILY COMPANION, chaperon, for eight years to a young lady in London, England, wishes a similar post, or will act as guide to American ladies visiting England; best references. Mrs. Hubert, 52 Lower Sloane St., London.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Mme. Thiercel makes portieres, slip covers, and fancy articles for furnishing houses; best references; city or country. 21 Manhattan St., care Mrs. Hamwell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By experienced man; French Swiss; twenty-eight; four years' city references. L. C., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler; first-class reference. H. G., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By respectable German; thoroughly competent; best city references. L., Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler, valet, or yacht steward; English; good references. W. B., care of A. Bedford, 305 West 114th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; best city references; country preferred. W. F., 103 East 54th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; best reference. Clarke, 475 Amsterdam Av.

Miscellaneous.

CARETAKER.—To care for gentleman's small country place; cow, kitchen garden; reference. Farrell, 325 Court St., Brooklyn.

ENGINEER.—By a first-class engineer; understands steam, electricity, and refrigerating; handy with any kind of tools; willing to be useful; reference fourteen years from last place. A. B., Box 102 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Young lady to canvass among dressmakers and other lines of trade for a leading publication. Address Daily, Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—Tall, symmetrical, aristocratic blonde for stage; experience not essential. Call immediately at Olympic Theatre, Harlem.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An active, intelligent man, with business experience, to secure advertising for one of the best-known daily newspapers in the country. Address PARK ROW, Box 101 Times Office.

DANCING.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

BICYCLES.

The Time To Buy Is Now

Columbia Bicycles

Spring is at hand. Buy an 1897 Columbia bicycle now and take advantage of the good weather. Get out into the air—it will make you feel like a new man. No time like the present. No bicycle so good as the Columbia—

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

$100 to all alike.

POPE MANUFACTURING CO.

NEW YORK STORES: 12 Warren Street. 60th Street and Boulevard.

BICYCLE CLEARANCE SALE

Of our entire stock of second-hand and shopworn bicycles.

Among the lot are a few '95 and '96 Spaldings, taken in trade, refinished and made nearly as good as new; also Credendas, Columbias, Hartfords, Crescents, Eries, Gendrons, Victors, Warwicks, Libertys, and Lovells.

Prices ranging

15.00
20.00
25.00
30.00
35.00
40.00
50.00

A. G. Spalding & Bros. 126-130 Nassau St. | Spalding-Bidwell Co. 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

"Kimball" Bicycle.

Made in New York and for sale at factory, 307-309 West Broadway; also by E. A. Beckwith, 300 Broadway; H. S. Cates, 1699 Broadway; Scharles Bros., 30 West 23d St.; Frank T. Duttson, 556 Western Boulevard; John Wood, 310 Lenox Ave.;

Phillips Mnfg. Co., 307-309 W. B'dway N. Y.

VICTORS on Installments only $5 down TOURISTS YELLOW FELLOWS Tourist Cycle Co. 304 509St

Guaranteed equal to any at $100. Agents wanted.

1897 Elmore Bicycles, $75.

5,000 other cheaper grades, $50 list; big discounts; Searchlight, 20th Century Lamps, Corbin & Sterling Bells, all at prices unheard of. Old 1896 models, $19, $24, $29, and $39; terms cash.

PARK ROW BICYCLE CO., 23 Park Row, opp. Post Office.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Native teachers; low fee; term begins now.

LANGUAGES.
CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

German Thoroughly taught; moderate fee. 96 East 10th St. PROF. HEIDEMANN.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.

A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE (LONG ISLAND) has been successfully educating Young Boys for thirty-five years. E. HINDS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 13, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fuida, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island,"

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie, Jacmel, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Alps, (letters for Belize, Guatemala and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Alps";) at 10:30 for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Senaca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem I.";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM and 2:30 PM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 7:30 AM., 11 A.M., and 6:30 PM., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 27 and up to April 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., March 5, 1897.

WINTER RESORTS.

The Lakewood Hotel,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
T. F. SILLECK, LESSEE.
OF ORIENTAL HOTEL, Manhattan Beach.

Atlantic City, N. J.

"A Magnificent Hotel."
THE RUDOF,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
Private suites, with hot and cold sea water baths. Rates, $3.50 to $5. Special rates for Spring season. CARL G. ESSNER, Prop.

HADDON HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Directly facing the ocean. Every modern convenience and improvement, including hot and cold sea water baths in house; rooms single and en suite, with baths attached, &c., &c. Send for illustrated booklet. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

Through Pullman Buffet train leaves Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. daily at 1:50 P. M., via Penna. R. R.

THE IRVINGTON,
Atlantic City, N. J.,
Will reopen Feb. 27. Filtered water. Sun parlor. Popular prices.

HOTEL TRAYMORE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Ocean front. Rooms en suite, baths attached. Service first-class and modern in every detail. D. S. WHITE, Jr., Prop'r.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asheville, N.C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p., $4 up
Atlantic City, NJ (J.H. Borton) The Dennis, ap $3up 18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Atlantic City, N.J., The Chalfonte, a.p., $3 to $4
do ..The Ilesworth Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C., Charleston Hotel, a.p. $3.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col., New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50

FLORIDA. East Coast Hotels: St. Augustine, Alcazar, ap.; do the Ponce de Leon, ap.; do Hotel Cordova, ep.; Ormond, The Ormond, ap.; PalmBeach, PalmBeachInn.ap.; do Royal Poinciana, ap.; Miami, The Royal Palm, ap. — C. B. KNOTT General Superintendent.

FLORIDA. Plant System Hotels: Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel, ap. Open Dec. 3; Winter Park, Seminole, ap. " Jan. 15; Port Tampa, The Inn, ap. " all year; Bellcair.....Belleview, ap. " Jan. 15; Kissimmee, Kissimmee, ap. " Jan. 15; Ocala.....Ocala House, ap. " Dec. 1; Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda, ap. " Jan. 10

FLA. Jacksonville, The St. James, ap. $4 up; Rockledge, The Plaza Hotel, ap. $3 up; Suwanee Springs Htl & famous water

Gt. Barrington, Mass..Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3
Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
Lakewood, N. J...Hotel Lakewood, a. p. $4 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd.
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap. $3-$5, rooms $1 up
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap. $4up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N.B.Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster. e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (M.J. Shea)..Glosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Chas. E. Leland). Hotel Hanover, ap., $2.50 up
Philadelphia..Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg, Pa.....Hotel Anderson, a. p., $3 up
Portland, Or. (H.C. Bowers) The Portland, ap. $3up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va..Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N.Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga.....The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y..Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3 up
do .....The Riggs House, a. p., $4 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 15.

Catskill, Hudson, and Coxsackie boats will leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A.M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe..Sat., March 13, 8 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonde..Sat., Mch. 20, 5 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Aurania, March 13, M. | Umbria, Ap'l 3, 6:30 AM
Etruria, Mh. 20, 6:30 AM | Lucania, April 10, 11 AM
Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM | Etruria, April 17, 3 PM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon | Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon | Teutonic, Apr. 21, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon | Britannic April 28, Noon
Majestic, April 7, Noon | Majestic, May 5, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 39 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

EUROPE, HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD.—Parties leave April 24, May 8, June 5, 12, July 3, 7, for Europe; $200 and up; Sept. 11, Round the World. CLARK'S AM. TOURIST AGENCY, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MASSACHUSETTS .....March 13
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK & PIPING CO., General Agents.
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. WERKENDAM, Saturday, Mch. 13, 10 A. M.
S. S. OBDAM.....Saturday, March 20, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Havel Tu., Mch. 16, 3PM | Trave, Tu., April 6, 10AM
Spree, Tu., Mch. 23, 10AM | Havel, Tu., April 13, 10AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 30, 10AM | Spree, Tu., April 20, 10AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Allen.....Sat., April 17.....10 AM

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Fulda, March 13, 10 AM | Werra, April 17, 10 AM
Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM | Fulda, April 24, 10 AM
Ems, April 10, 10 AM | Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

Steamer of March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

Columbia, Mch. 25, 7AM | Columbia, May 13, 7AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10AM | F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10AM | Normannia, June 3, 10AM.

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S. Persia, March 13, M. Palatia, March 27, 1 P.M. First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....March 17 | PARIS.....April 7
ST. PAUL.....March 24 | ST. PAUL.....April 14
NEW YORK.....March 31 | ST. LOUIS.....April 21

SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York, June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
GRATIS.
For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu. April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu. May 1, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Mar. 15
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack..Wednesday, Mar. 17
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, March 19
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack..Monday, March 22
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 135th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or

HEARING ON THE FINN BILL

Mayor Strong Will Listen to the Protests of Citizens Against the Measure Next Tuesday.

PROPERTY OWNERS AROUSED.

The Passage of the Bill Has Already Had the Effect of Increasing Sidewalk Obstructions in Various Localities.

Mayor Strong has announced that there will be a public hearing on the Finn Stoopline bill at his office at 3 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon.

The Mayor yesterday sent word to this effect to the various business men's committees that had requested a hearing, in accordance with a promise previously given. The central committees which have had charge of this matter at once forwarded a notice to every commercial organization in the city which had expressed a desire to be heard in opposition to the bill.

This brings the work of the citizens to a focus. The delegations which call on Mayor Strong next Tuesday will be representative of the substantial business interests of New York. It is their purpose to bring the strongest possible arguments to bear against the stoop-line bill. It is understood that Corporation Counsel Scott's opinion on the constitutionality of the measure will be in the Mayor's hands by that time. The representatives of the business organizations do not intend to dwell on the legal aspects of the controversy, but will show that the street obstructions are becoming more general every year. The gentlemen who are most actively interested say that if ever the use of stoop-lines for the sale of goods is sanctioned by law, store property on many of the down-town streets will become much less valuable.

Since it became known that Assemblyman Finn had got a bill through the Legislature to permit the use of stoop-lines in the manner described the condition of Fulton and Vesey Streets has rapidly grown worse. Yesterday, according to the testimony of men who had business at the docks, the sidewalks in the vicinity of the Washington and Fulton Markets were in a disgraceful condition. The vendors had not only encroached upon the sidewalks a foot or two outside of the stoop-lines, but in several cases had made stands on the outer side of the walks over the curb. In some instances, they had simply placed two planks on a row of barrels and piled this improvised counter high with fruit or other commodities.

It was a good forerunner of what is to come if the Finn bill is signed and placed among the statutes. It was a wet day, and the narrow passages around the markets and along the adjacent streets were slimy and ill-smelling.

With the so-called stoop-line packed with produce, and another line of stands, only a trifle narrower, on the outer edge of the sidewalk, the salesmen required about all the space that was left. Pedestrians had the choice of going by some other route or squeezing through such openings as they could find.

Property owners and legitimate merchants on those thoroughfares said that no sooner was the Finn bill passed than the sidewalk vendors began to extend their encroachments. Furthermore, the approach of Spring has augmented their numbers. The stands are enlarging to accommodate the increased army of salesmen, peddlers are more numerous, and the pushcarts are once more blocking the streets.

The business men of the city whose opinions have been voiced by THE NEW YORK TIMES think there is a political deal in connection with the Finn bill, but they are not prepared to believe that Mayor Strong will give his sanction to a measure which would enable the machine managers of both parties to raise immense corruption funds in every campaign by bartering away the rights of the public and promising protection to the outside market men.

This view of the case will be presented to Mayor Strong, and well-fortified statements will also be made showing the injurious effect of sidewalk traffic on store property.

SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

Alderman Oakley Not Yet Seated as a Member.

When the Sinking Fund Commissioners met in the Mayor's office yesterday, Alderman John T. Oakley was on hand to take his seat, but he did not do so, owing to the fact that the Corporation Counsel has not yet given an opinion as to the legality of his election as a member of the Aldermen's Finance Committee. "I expect to have the pleasure of seeing you seated in the board very soon," said the Mayor to Mr. Oakley.

After the Sinking Fund Commissioners got down to business the Dock Board asked to be allowed to buy 100 feet of water-front property just north of Perry Street for $500 a foot. Controller Fitch said that he did not consider the property worth over $450 a foot, and he thought such property should be taken by condemnation proceedings. The Mayor seemed to be of the same opinion, and the matter was laid over.

The unsanitary condition of the Criminal Courts Building was again brought up on a report from President Wilson of the Health Board, who pronounced it execrable. The Commissioner of Public Works claims he cannot do anything in the matter because the building has not yet been turned over to the city. Recorder Goff did not agree with the Corporation Counsel's opinion that the city had no powers over the building, although it is in actual occupancy. Controller Fitch presented the draft of a bill providing for the turning over of the building to the city. It was referred to the Corporation Counsel and the Recorder.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners authorized the Health Board to lease quarters at 326 East Fourth Street for a new vaccine laboratory.

A request from the Police Commissioners for an issue of bonds for a new jail in the rear of Mulberry Street Police Station was referred to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the Police Commissioners were notified that the latter board, and not the Sinking Fund Commission, had the power to issue bonds.

IASIGI TAKES AN APPEAL.

The Governor Defers Action in the Matter of Extradition Until To-day.

Joseph A. Iasigi, Turkish Consul General at Boston, who is in the Tombs awaiting extradition on the charge of embezzling trust funds, yesterday afternoon appealed to the United States Supreme Court from the decision of Justice Brown of the United States District Court.

That decision, made in habeas corpus proceedings, in effect was that Iasigi's official position did not entitle him to immunity from arrest. The appeal will be argued at Washington next week by Frederic R. Coudert, counsel for Mr. Iasigi.

At Albany last night Gov. Black said he would defer action on the question of approving extradition papers until to-day. He had received a telegram from Mr. Coudert notifying him of the appeal and saying a letter bearing on the matter had been sent to him.

The Yacht Oneida's Cruise.

At the office of Commodore E. C. Benedict yesterday no corroboration of the report that his yacht Oneida had been ordered to be ready in ten days was obtained. It is asserted, however, that Mr. Benedict recently said to a friend that the yacht would start on a southeastern cruise at the end of March or the beginning of April, and that ex-President Cleveland might be on board. The Oneida has been refitting in the Erie Basin, and now lies off Tebo's wharf.

French Cable Steamer Here.

The French cable steamer Pouver Quertier, which has been engaged in the work of repairing the broken French cable, arrived in this port yesterday.

STREET RAILWAY RIVALRY.

Third Avenue Delays a Hearing on the Traction's Applications—President Vreeland's Statement.

A public hearing was scheduled for yesterday before the Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen on the recent applications of the Metropolitan Traction Company and its allied roads for connections and extensions. Some of the extensions asked for parallel extensions asked for by the Third Avenue Company. J. V. Bouvier, Jr., told the committee that Edward Lauterbach, who represents the Third Avenue Company, was in Albany, and that his associate, Mr. Page, was also engaged, and could not be present. The hearing was adjourned until next Friday, at 1 o'clock.

MR. VREELAND'S EXPLANATION.

Declares There Is No General Opposition to Improvements Planned.

To prevent the public getting a false impression regarding the extent of opposition to the proposed improvements in motive power on certain lines of the Metropolitan Traction Company, President H. H. Vreeland made this statement yesterday:

"Instead of there being any general opposition to the improvements planned by this company, the contrary is true. There has been a general demand on the part of the people living along the routes of the proposed changes in favor of such changes. The only genuine objectors were the Madison Avenue property owners, who sent out a circular asking the owners of property along the Madison Avenue line to withhold consents until the plans of the company could be properly investigated. This investigation was made, and on Feb. 24 H. H. Rogers sent out the following circular, addressed to those persons to whom the original request had been forwarded:

"'26 Broadway, New York, Feb. 24.

"'I have been in communication with the officers of the Metropolitan Traction Company concerning the consents they are asking from the Madison Avenue property owners in regard to a change of motive power on the Madison Avenue line, and have visited with H. H. Vreeland, President of the company, the Lenox Avenue line, where I had explained the mode of construction contemplated for Madison Avenue. I have no hesitation in approving it. It is simple in construction, free from danger, and in all particulars it seems to me very satisfactory. I have no hesitancy in advising property owners to give their consents for the construction of such a road. If you have any doubt in the matter, I would suggest that you go to Lenox Avenue and ride over the line.

"'I have submitted the information obtained to the Hon. C. A. Dana, who is President of the Association of the Madison Avenue Property Owners, and favors my sending out this communication.'

"The Third Avenue Railroad Company made a formal objection before the Railroad Commissioners to the use of electricity on the horse-car lines which it is proposed to convert into electric roads, on the ground that the use of a current would be detrimental to the water and gas mains already along the thoroughfare; but, after hearing Mr. Pierson, the electrical expert of the company, who has just returned from a tour of investigation covering all the existing electric lines in Europe, the objection was formally withdrawn, because Mr. Pierson showed that the system proposed was a so-called 'metallic circuit,' and that the earth was not used as a 'return,' as in the case of the overhead trolley, but that the current was sent out from the power house and brought back on the buried conductor.

"A committee, headed by Judge Brown and David Levintritt, of citizens and taxpayers living along the line of Eighth Avenue, south of Fifty-ninth Street, appeared before the commission and demanded that the Metropolitan be compelled to equip the whole of the Eighth Avenue line with electricity at once. This demand was based on the misunderstanding that the company had decided not to equip that portion of Eighth Avenue with electricity. The first problem the company has to deal with is to relieve the congestion on the Broadway line, and as soon as this pressing and immediate demand is met, the question of the equipping of the remaining portion of Eighth Avenue will be pushed forward. Last week the property owners on Amsterdam Avenue held a mass meeting, and demanded that the local authorities forthwith give permission to the road to go north into their territory, so that people living on the upper west side might have direct access to the lower end of the city without being compelled to go east through One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and down Third Avenue.

"All this," continued Mr. Vreeland, "does not look like opposition. It is true that, in order to deceive the public, our opponents have appeared in court and before the Railroad Commission and before the local authorities in a variety of guises, none of which, however, have been successful in hiding the real party in interest."

TRAVEL ON THE OCEAN.

Passengers Arrived and Those to Sail for Europe To-day.

Among the passengers on the North German Lloyd steamship Havel, which arrived yesterday, from Bremen and Southampton, were Capt. Carl Overdam, August Beyer, Samuel J. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred D. Ellsworth, Dr. H. Fischer, George Loeser, Capt. H. E. Platt, E. D. Morgan Rowland, Daniel B. Stedman, Jr., R. Sattler, M. K. Trotter, Horace F. Weeks, G. A. Howells, L. D. Ross, C. E. Mackay, T. W. Goad, R. H. Butler, John M. Turner, and W. D. Eddy.

Among the passengers on the White Star Line steamship Germanic, which arrived last night at Quarantine, were Lieut. A. Adams, E. E. Barnard, Col. C. A. Bayley, G. T. Davis, R. H. Duke, George Dunn, C. F. Evelyn, Capt. W. French, J. A. Game, J. Gifford, S. H. Graves, Charles Gray, F. Meredith Jones, Mrs. Hamilton Lane, C. F. Longenecker, Capt. Lumsden, Amyas S. Northcote, Mrs. Northcote, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Pritchard, H. Stuart Ralston, José dos Reis, S. R. Snowden, S. Baker, and J. L. Divenney.

Booked to sail on to-day's outgoing European fleet are the following:

North German Lloyd steamship Fulda, for Alexandria, via Gibraltar, Genoa, and Naples—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cunningham, W. M. Cabot, J. K. Coolidge, Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, Mrs. Egisto P. Fabbri, Alexander Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Gallaton, Colin Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Suydam, Mrs. Charles T. Stagg, Thomas Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Tucker, Mrs. C. H. Wilmerding, and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ward.

French Line steamship La Bretagne, for Havre—Mrs. E. F. Bloodgood, John H. Starin, the Countess de la Chapelle, B. T. Cable, B. D. Green, Emilio Labano, Dr. and Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Post, A. Walter, and Louis Vienjant.

Cunard Line steamship Aurania, for Queenstown and Liverpool—Sir John Cass, Thomas G. Duncan, C. F. Earle, Parker Ford, Edward H. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. William V. Leech, the Rev. Joseph A. Leighton, the Rev. F. C. Pendergast, Henry L. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Peach, Charles Roberts, Malcolm Rose, and James Wolffsohn.

Hamburg-American Line steamship Persia, for Hamburg—A. C. Danner, Paul Dinter, Prince Wrede, Amandus Kollisch, M. Von Keller, C. E. Wallen, and E. K. Wallen.

The Gripman Exonerated.

Coroner Fitzpatrick held an inquest yesterday afternoon into the cause of death of ex-Detective Sergeant Dennis Fogarty, who was injured Jan. 14 last by a Broadway cable car near Fourteenth Street, and died two days later in the New York Hospital. The testimony was to the effect that Fogarty had stepped directly in front of the car, seemingly in a dazed condition, and that the gripman, Thomas F. Callahan, had tried his best to stop the car before it struck him. The jury decided that Fogarty's death was accidental, and Callahan, who had been held under bonds since the event, was discharged.

House Numbers on Lampposts.

Commissioner of Public Works Collis proposes the adoption of a plan which he believes will materially aid people in finding house numbers at night. It is to place on each gas lamp or electric lamp at street corners two glass slides with the number of the corner house and the name of the cross street in blue letters.

THE POLICE BOARD MUDDLE

Mayor Strong Formally Asked to Remove Commissioners Parker and Grant.

THE CITY CLUB'S CHARGES.

Immediate Action Urged Upon the Mayor, Who Said that if the Wray Bill Were Passed He Would Have No Difficulty in Ending the Trouble.

Formal charges against Police Commissioners Andrew D. Parker and Frederick D. Grant were presented to Mayor Strong yesterday, by a committee of the City Club, and a demand was made for their removal. The committee was composed of Wheeler H. Peckham, Chairman; John E. Parsons, W. Harris Roome, Arthur Von Briesen, and R. W. G. Welling.

The document given to the Mayor opens with a copy of the resolution of the Board of Trustees of the City Club under which the committee was appointed. This authorized a committee of five "to investigate the conduct of Police Commissioners Parker and Grant," with particular reference to the charges against the Chief of Police recently made in the Board of Police Commissioners and "that the committee be authorized to prepare and present charges against those Commissioners, and to urge the Mayor to remove them."

Mayor Strong was asked later what action might be expected on these charges. He said that he was not yet prepared to say what he would do in the matter.

"If the Wray bill becomes a law there would be no difficulty about settling these troubles in the Police Board in one hour," said the Mayor, "and there would be no necessity for any trial on the charges."

The Wray bill gives the Mayor the power of removal for the rest of his term. The Mayor was asked if he had received any intimation from Albany that the bill was likely to pass.

"I cannot say that I have," he replied, "but I was asked over the telephone from Albany this afternoon if I would like to have a bill of the kind passed, which would give me power to remove the Police Commissioners. I replied in the affirmative. If the bill introduced by Senator Wray cannot become a law, the next best thing would be the enactment of a bill allowing the Mayor to put an end to the unfortunate condition of affairs now prevailing in the Police Board."

The Mayor would not say with whom he had talked over the telephone.

The Formal Charges.

The document presented to the Mayor by the City Club's committee recites the happenings at the meeting of the Police Commissioners Feb. 24, at which the charges of insubordination and conduct unbecoming an officer were brought up against Chief of Police Conlin. The resolutions embodying these charges as presented in the Police Board meeting were included in the City Club's document, together with the fact that Messrs. Parker and Grant voted against the resolution. The document then proceeds to make the charges against Messrs. Parker and Grant as follows:

"Upon the facts of record stated above, we charge, in behalf of the City Club of New York, that, in preventing by their votes in the Board of Police Commissioners the preferring of the above charges against Chief of Police Conlin, Police Commissioners Andrew D. Parker and Frederick D. Grant were guilty of conduct so subversive of discipline and so demoralizing to the Police Department as to afford good and sufficient reason for removing the said Andrew D. Parker and Frederick D. Grant from office.

"We submit that upon the prima facie case made against the Chief of Police in the charge as presented to the Board of Police Commissioners, it was the clear official duty of each Police Commissioner to cause immediate official inquiry to be made as to the truth of the charges, and that in preventing the making of such inquiry Commissioners Parker and Grant were guilty of official misconduct, and that the public interest demands that they be forthwith removed from office.

"We therefore request that you remove from office Police Commissioners Andrew D. Parker and Frederick D. Grant upon the charges which we now prefer."

The Mayor's Wish.

After the charges were in the Mayor's hands, Wheeler H. Peckham, Chairman of the committee, said that there was no doubt whatever about the Mayor's power to make the removals. The facts in the case were plain. John E. Parsons, President of the City Club, and Arthur Von Briesen urged that the charges be tried immediately.

Mr. Peckham said: "The City Club has investigated this case carefully, and is satisfied that Commissioners Parker and Grant acted in a way that was subversive of the discipline of the police force, and they should be put on trial."

"If it was as easy to have my way in this matter as I wish it was, this case would soon be settled," said the Mayor.

"You have the whole City Club at your back, Mr. Mayor," said Mr. Von Briesen.

"It is not that I care so much about," said the Mayor. "I am glad to see public-spirited citizens taking an interest in this matter. The presence here of gentlemen of your standing in the community has more weight with me than a club or several clubs would have."

The Mayor then took the papers under advisement.

UNIVERSALIST WOMEN MEET.

Discussed the Attitude of Women Toward Social Reform.

The Universalist Woman's Alliance of the Metropolitan District held an interesting session yesterday in the Universalist Church on Summit Avenue and Ivy Place, Jersey City. Delegates were present from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Mount Vernon, and Jersey City.

Miss Cornelia Bradford, the head worker in the Whittier House, New York, read a paper on "The Attitude of Women Toward Social Reform." Miss Bradford thought that by undue gush and sentimentalism some women have done more harm than good to social conditions. "Let us find out," said Miss Bradford, "the stores where they treat men and women as men and women. If we take the stand that we cannot wear our sisters' flesh and blood, we can help to lessen this evil."

In answer as to how one might know which stores pay just wages, Miss Bradford said a "white list" had been prepared. She mentioned seven stores she thought worthy of patronage.

Mrs. Jane Pierce of New York spoke of "The Attitude of Women Toward Political Reform." Miss Adda Fuller of Jersey City read a paper on current events, and Mrs. A. J. Newbury read a summary of church news. Mrs. Charles H. Veil, the wife of the pastor of the Universalist Church of Jersey City, presided. The ladies of the Universalist Church gave a dinner to the visitors.

The Columbia University Strike.

The Board of Walking Delegates received yesterday a sharp letter from the Mason Builders and Employers' Association, in regard to the general strike on the Columbia University's new buildings. The letter took the walking delegates to task for supporting the strike, and said that the plumbers, against whom the strike was directed, had been ready to submit the matter to arbitration before the strike was ordered. The Board of Walking Delegates sent a reply saying that it came with poor grace from the master builders to say that the board was opposed to arbitration, when they themselves had ignored a plan of arbitration of the board that had been accepted by their own Executive Committee last year.

PROPOSED SUGAR SCHEDULE

John De Witt Warner Does Not Believe that Any Such Tariff Will Become Law.

SUGAR TRUST'S INFLUENCE.

The Anomalous Position of the McKinley Administration—The Proposition Said to Give the Trust Less than It Has Now—Chances in the Senate.

John De Witt Warner commented yesterday, in a talk with a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, upon the outlines of the proposed sugar schedule reported as having been agreed upon by Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee. It was stated in dispatches from Washington that two points were decided—that the duty on sugar should be a specific rate of $1.62½ for each 100 pounds of sugar testing 96°, and a concession of 12½ cents per 100 pounds under a reciprocity arrangement. This will afford, ran the statement, a considerably higher rate than the existing sugar schedule, and will add about $20,000,000 to the annual revenue.

It was added that the points which remain to be decided are the distribution of the duty on sugar above and below 96°, including the differential duty on refined sugar and the countervailing duty to be levied upon sugar from bounty-paying countries. The duty on sugar below 96° will probably be a fraction of a cent less for each degree, according to the polariscopic test, down to a certain point, which will be made the minimum duty. The differential duty which affords the protection to the American refiners will be about the same as under the existing law—one-eighth of 1 per cent. per pound.

Mr. Warner said: "I am not so innocent as for a moment to believe the sugar tariff schedule, reported as having been adopted by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, will ever become law. It actually gives the Sugar Trust less than it now has. In view of the overwhelming high-grade proportion of the raw sugar now imported and the almost perfect utilization now had of its non-crystallizable parts, the one-eighth differential duty would give the trust actual protection—which it does not need; but, if it is to be protected at all, this is as little as a Republican Congress could be asked to allot.

"Again, if Germany and other nations want to contribute toward giving our people cheap sugar, my idea would be to let them do it; but if we are to keep our people from getting the benefit of foreign export bounties, the method proposed by the bill seems effectual.

"Then, too, while, if I had been singing and shouting the glories of a free breakfast table and the beauties of a distinctively protective tariff, I might feel embarrassed in loading upon a single breakfast-table item, say, one-third of our whole tariff taxation, and doing this by a pretty distinctly drawn revenue bill. But if the McKinley Administration can come thus half way toward Democracy, I don't propose to quarrel with it on that account.

"The fun will come in the Senate, to see the McKinley Administration, after having sacrificed ad valorem duties in every other direction and demonstrated that specific duties are the only ones really practical, forced by the Sugar Trust to make its principal revenue-producing item—that on sugar—in the main an ad valorem one. That is precisely what the Sugar Trust will make it do.

"No bill has a chance of passing the Senate without the consent of the trust. It will not consent unless it gets at least as much protection as it has now. This Administration dare not give it this by a specific duty. It will, therefore, be driven to adopting an ad valorem duty and then attempting to prove that it does not give the protection really involved."

HOWELL IS IN JAIL AGAIN.

The District Attorney Refused to Accept Henry Hyams as Bondsman —Some of the Hunter Bicycles Restored.

William H. W. Howell, the alleged Brooklyn swindler, is again under arrest as a direct result of the exposure of his methods by THE NEW YORK TIMES. At a late hour last night he was still in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, awaiting the appearance of a bondsman, and with a prospect of remaining in jail until after his trial on the charges brought against him.

The second arrest was made at the instance of the Curtis Manufacturing Company of 95 Chambers Street, this city. This firm sold him $600 worth of horse blankets. George W. Curtis, head of the firm, stated yesterday that the blankets were furnished on a statement by Howell that he had about $40,000 worth of property, including real estate in Brooklyn, and that he was purchasing the goods to supply customers in the South.

The Curtis people endeavored to collect for the blankets, but found their efforts fruitless, and about the time they began to make serious investigations they learned from THE TIMES that Howell had been arrested for queer dealings in bicycles. On suspicion that some of their blankets might have gone to the auction rooms of Henry Hyams, at 101 Court Street, Brooklyn, a man was sent to one of the sales, and he bought one of the Curtis blankets.

A search warrant was obtained by Mr. Curtis on Thursday, and some of the Brooklyn detectives, under Chief Reynolds, went through the rooms of Mr. Hyams and found four more blankets, which were identified by Mr. Curtis. Thereupon a warrant for Howell's arrest was sworn out, and he was caught as he was about to enter his house at 400 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He was locked up in the Adams Street Jail, and was taken before Justice Tighe in the Butler Street Police Court yesterday morning.

In the court Lawyer Brewster moved for an adjournment until Monday, and Howell was taken to the Raymond Street Jail. Bail was fixed at $5,000. Henry Hyams, who was already on Howell's bond for $2,500, appeared to give security, but he was not accepted as a bondsman. The charges of the Dayton Wheel people will be sent to the Grand Jury next Tuesday.

It is said that a settlement was made between Howell and the Hunter Arms Company yesterday. When Mr. Hunter was down from Fulton a few days ago he declared that he was ready to spend $25,000 to put Howell in jail. It appears that the Hunter people recovered seventy-two of their 107 wheels.

Howell has stated to those who have taken an interest in the case that he received a thorough education in the credit methods of New York firms, stating that he has been credit man for H. K. Thurber for ten years, and later credit man for Charles Broadway Rouss.

For a Woman's Medical College.

Managers of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children at 5 Livingston Place are deeply engrossed in plans looking toward raising among their friends a fund of $250,000 to build a college for turning out women doctors. By the will of Miss Julia Cooper, probated some days ago, it receives a legacy of $25,000 toward that end.

Edwin Tatham, the Treasurer, reports another contribution of $30,000 to the fund, but withholds the name of the donor, at her request. The officers are sanguine of realizing the required sum.

Goes to Canada to Lecture.

Among the passengers on the White Star Line steamship Germanic, which arrived at Quarantine last night, was the Rev. W. J. M'Caughan, who is going to Canada to lecture. He said that the trip had been trying on account of the rough weather experienced, and also because he was exhausted by a long tour of lectures before he left Ireland.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD EXTENSION.—Catherine L. Beekman's suit to enjoin the Third Avenue Railroad Company from constructing a street railway in front of her premises on the King's Bridge Road, in which the Appellate Division recently sustained a preliminary injunction which had been granted, was yesterday again before that tribunal upon an appeal from the denial by Justice Truax of an application by the city to be made a party defendant. It was contended on the part of the city that if the relief sought by Mrs. Beekman was granted the inevitable result would be to throw an obstacle in the way of the city to the enforcement of its rights against the Third Avenue Railroad Company. On the part of Mrs. Beekman it was claimed that the interests of the city did not require it to be made a party, and reference was made to the opinion of Justice Rumsey, in sustaining the injunction, that the city was not in any way interested, "because, whatever that result may be, the city is not bound by it, and the judgment is not evidence against it, nor does it necessarily affect its rights." On behalf of the Third Avenue Company it was argued that the city was a proper party as, if the contention should be sustained that the city was not hurt by being excluded from the suit because not a party, and could thus fight out and seek to sustain the validity of the resolutions of the Common Council in another suit, the railroad company might be held up for years in litigation with the city. The Third Avenue Company, in view of the $2,000,000 obligations which it had incurred, certainly had the right, it was urged, to have the matter determined in this suit, as between all parties who might make claim under the sale.

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WHAT IS PREPONDERANCE OF EVIDENCE?—In a suit by Alexander H. Small against the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company for damages for personal injuries, his contention was that the motorman having brought his car almost to a standstill in response to plaintiff's signal, he was in the act of getting aboard, with both hands holding on the railings, and one foot on the step and the other raised from the ground, when the car suddenly started with great force, breaking his hold on the railings and throwing him under the following car. He called seven witnesses, three of whom testified they were present at the accident, while the defendant called nineteen witnesses, fifteen of whom were present at that time. Of these latter, seven were or had been employes of the defendant; some were impeached by contrary statements, and some testified they paid no attention to the matter until after the accident had taken place. The contention of the defendant was that plaintiff, without giving any signal to stop, ran out into the street, and attempted to get on the car, which was moving at the usual speed, when he slipped and fell. The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the City Court in Brooklyn, in favor of the plaintiff, holding that the jury had the right to consider the circumstances in determining the truth of the respective contentions of the parties, and that the mere fact that the defendant's witnesses outnumbered those for the plaintiff, did not show a preponderance of evidence in defendant's favor.

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CLUB LIFE INSURANCE.—The United Life and Accident Association, now defunct, about ten years ago issued to certain persons associated as members of a "club" ten policies of insurance, by which it agreed to pay to the several individuals to whom the policies were issued, and to the members of such club "in equal proportions to those who have kept their certificates in force, if alive; if not, then to the heirs at law of said members, within ninety days after due proof of the death of said members, a sum equal to the amount received from a death assessment, but not to exceed the sum of $5,000." The statements in the application of each member were made warranties. In an action by William McCormick, one of the ten members, only seven of whom survived a member named Story, to recover one-seventh of $5,000 insurance on Story's life, the defense was a breach of warranty, or a false representation on the part of the deceased insured, and that the policy was vitiated by reason of a disease which the assured had at the time of the issuing of the policy to him. The complaint was dismissed on the trial, the court holding that any member of the club stood in the same position as the representatives of the deceased member, and the action was subject to the same defenses that an action would be brought by the wife or heirs of the deceased. The General Term, in 1894, by Justice Follett, affirmed the judgment. The Court of Appeals has now denied a motion to discontinue the action without costs.

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A PARTNERSHIP OF MARRIED WOMEN.—Mary A. Monroe, Mary A. Stroup, and Priscilla H. Judson, married women, formed a partnership in Oswego, N. Y., for dealing in unleached ashes, to be purchased in Canada, and employed their three husbands to act as agents in behalf of the firm, clothing them with power and authority to transact the firm's business. In a suit by George I. Monroe, as assignee of his wife, and another to recover from Mrs. Judson, after the firm had dissolved, about $30,000 claimed to have been applied to her own use by her husband, now deceased, as her agent, the Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment below, in the Third Department, dismissing the complaint, holding that the husband, acting for his wife under power of attorney, with consent of the firm, was agent of the firm and not of his wife individually, and losses growing out of defalcation and negligence on the part of the accredited agent of the firm fell on the firm and not on the member individually.

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AGE OF CONSENT TO MARRY.—On the 19th of last December George William Smith, then less than eighteen years old, married Eugenia Neumeyer, aged about nineteen. They lived together a little over a week and then separated. Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, in Smith's suit for annulment of the marriage, has granted a decree in his favor. The "domestic relations" law, passed last Winter, makes eighteen years the age of legal consent of marriage, and the Code of Civil Procedure authorizes an action to annul a marriage by a party who had not attained the age of legal consent, where the parties had not, after they attained that age, freely cohabited as husband and wife. Smith, when he separated from his wife, lacked about a month of being eighteen years old.

TANGLED FAMILY TIES.

Result of the Captain's Son Marrying His Wife's Sister.

Capt. Di Simone is the Ellis Island agent of the Italian Immigrant Society, and he has a son Ralph, who is cashier of a banking house in Wall Street. The Captain says he has done everything for his son that a father could do, and deserved better of him than he has received.

He has, in fact, had no fault to find with his son heretofore, but an incident has now occurred in which the father was not consulted. The son has been married. The father does not complain of that, but the particular alliance made is one that pleases him not.

"I particularly wished that he should not marry my wife's sister," said the Captain yesterday, "and that is just what he has done. You see what a position it places me in. I am my son's brother-in-law, and should he have children, I'll be uncle to my own grandchildren. I'm father-in-law to my sister-in-law, and my wife is her sister's mother-in-law. It's a bad mix up. The relationship is too close, and there's too much of it."

The son has married his aunt, and will therefore be the cousin of his own children, and should his father have more children, he will be uncle of his own brothers or sisters.

Capt. Di Simone wonders whether the young man will hereafter pay him the respect due to a father or will be the familiar brother-in-law.

F. Marion Crawford Sails To-day.

F. Marion Crawford will sail to-day for his Italian tour on the North German Lloyd steamship Fulda. The novelist yesterday visited Ellis Island to study methods and types, it was said, for a new book on which he is engaged.

Nothing takes the place of covert cloths for Spring overcoats—no cloth is so stylish.

But there are as many different shades as pebbles on the beach.

A couple of dozen of the best—all of one standard and quality.

$12 to $20 serge-lined; $20 to $30 silk-lined.
Blacks and oxfords if you want them, mixtures, too; and long coats as well as short.

In March and April a mackintosh is a pretty safe garment; not only keeps out wind and wet, but makes a good Spring overcoat, too.

Velvet collar, lap seams; colors, black, blue and brown mixed.
$10 to $25.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TOBACCO TRUST VICTORY

Failure of the Proceedings Brought in Trenton to Annul the Charter and End the Business.

CHANCELLOR REED'S DECISION.

The Bill Was Filed by J. R. and F. W. Miller, Who Wished to Sell the Company's Goods and Those of a Rival.

TRENTON, N. J., March 12.—In the suit brought to annul the charter of the American Tobacco Company and break up what is known as the Tobacco Trust, Vice Chancellor Reed this morning filed an opinion dismissing the bill and ending the present litigation against the company.

In the language of the Vice Chancellor, the action was brought "to restrain the defendants from transacting their business and from conducting it in a manner prejudicial to the complainants and injurious to the people of the State of New Jersey."

The bill was filed by Attorney General Stockton, in the relation of John R. and Frank W. Miller, jobbers in paper cigarettes, with whom the American Tobacco Company refused to deal, according to the allegation of the Millers, because they persisted in also handling the "Admiral" cigarette, manufactured by a rival corporation.

Among other things, the bill filed set out that for many years prior to January 21, 1890, the manufacturers composing the American Tobacco Company transacted business independently of each other. The trust was formed some months previously, being composed of William S. Kimball and James T. Hart, under the firm name of W. S. Kimball & Co. of Rochester, Charles G. Emery, under the firm name of Goodwin & Co., of the State of New York; Allen & Ginter of Virginia, W. Duke & Sons' Company of North Carolina, and the Kinney Tobacco Company of New York.

The capital stock was $25,000,000, and they have been selling 95 per cent. of all the cigarettes sold in the country. The complainants allege that soon after they began dealing in "Admiral" cigarettes they received a communication from the American Tobacco Company which expressed their displeasure. This was followed by a refusal of the American Tobacco Company to sell them more goods.

Vice Chancellor Reed holds that the equity court has no jurisdiction; that the proceedings should have been brought in the nature of quo warranto, and that corporations have a right, when legally formed, to deal the same as individuals. The points raised by the complainants and Vice Chancellor Reed's full views may be inferred from the following syllabus, which he has attached to the decision:

1. A court of equity does not possess the power to restrain a corporation organized under the forms of law from performing acts within its corporate power, merely because some of the steps taken in organizing the company may have been irregular, or because the purpose of the incorporators may have been to establish a monopoly.

2. Under these conditions quo warranto is the appropriate procedure to challenge the right of the corporation to exercise its franchises.

3. A trading or manufacturing corporation, until its charter is annulled by such a proceeding at law, has the same authority as an individual trader or manufacturer to sell or consign its goods, to select its selling agents, and to impose conditions as to whom they shall sell to and the terms upon which they shall sell.

4. A decree restraining the officers and agents of a corporation from executing corporate acts is the same as a decree enjoining the corporation itself.

R. V. Lindabury of Elizabeth and Joseph H. Choate of New York conducted the case for the American Tobacco Company.

VAN DENNYDEN'S DISMISSAL.

Custom House Investigation of a Betrayal of Merchants' Secrets.

The dismissal of Custom House Messenger Albert Van Dennyden by Collector Kilbreth, for alleged collusion in a scheme by which information obtained from shippers' manifests in the Eleventh Division was made public, was decided on last month. Action was taken when Mr. Kilbreth was able to be at his office after an attack of the grip. The Collector months ago suspected, with Auditor Josiah S. Knapp, that competing merchants obtained surreptitiously information of details considered by the Government as confidential, and it was discovered, through the aid of Special Treasury Agent J. C. Cummings, that the responsibility for the leak was with Van Dennyden and a man who cannot be disciplined, as he is not in the service of the Treasury Department.

It is not likely that the circulation of information improperly obtained from manifests will continue. Precautions against further violation of good faith have been taken, and Custom House brokers who had a hand in the improper methods of circulating business secrets have agreed to cease this means of furnishing competing merchants with underhand business facilities.

The paroxysms of Whooping Cough are at once relieved by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and if this medicine is continued, it almost invariably effects a cure.—Adv.

A Magazine Indeed!

The issue of the

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

of The New York Times of TO-MORROW, Sunday, March 14, will be particularly interesting. Among the features will be a

Full-Page Portrait of

Mrs. Grover Cleveland

The Latest Photograph.

Portrait of
Mrs. John Sherman,
the first taken in twenty-seven years.

Picture and description of the Silver and Enamel Shrine presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by J. Pierpont Morgan.

An Interesting Article on the Yacht Clubs of New York. A page group of twenty-five representative yachtsmen.

Two Pages devoted to Books and Authors. The much talked of Nansen Book reviewed, with illustrations from the book.

One picture shows the Fram fastened in the ice, and another a beautiful Summer scene, with the Fram in the distance and ice and sunlight covering earth and sky. There is a portrait of Mrs. Nansen and a view of one of Nansen's camps, when he and Johansen were making their journey alone to the furthest north, with dogs and sledges. Other pictures in the book and author's pages show the altar tomb of Dean Stanley and the Wesley cenotaph in Westminster Abbey.

Two Pages About Theatres. Portraits of Arthur W. Pinero, Lucy Morrow, Wanda Hoffman, Lilla Vane, Marie St. John, and Willie Collier. Three half-page scenes from "Tess of the D'Urbervilles."

Four Pages about the Sportsmen's Show at Madison Square Garden. Thirty illustrations of exhibits and trophies.

John Jacob Astor's House at Rhinebeck. Two interior views.

Neal Dow's Ninety-third Birthday, with portrait of the veteran advocate of temperance.

A Page of Music. Portraits of Richard Wagner, Lillian Nordica, and Victor Harris.

Pictures of Mrs. Mary Lyon Dame Hall, the new President of Sorosis, and Mrs. W. Tod Helmuth, the retiring President.

Reproduction of the Proposed Statue to Memory of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner."

A Page of Humor.

In many thousands of the best homes of New York City and Brooklyn, THE NEW YORK TIMES is the only morning newspaper that is admitted, because it gives all the news promptly, interestingly, and

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Paris.

The Goncourt Sale, Daudet in Cheap Edition, and the Work of Daudet's Son.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—In the artistic world the great subject has been, and still is, the Goncourt sale, at which the prices obtained were very much higher than any one expected. The total was just short of a million francs, and the Japanese collection still remains to be sold, and is by no means the least valuable. The drawings alone, which included some marvelous Watteaus, Bouchers, Baudouins, Huets, Cochins, Fragonards, Greuzes, Lancrets, Van Loos, and most of the great French painters of the eighteenth century, fetched 700,000 francs within a few centimes. Only those buyers who were on the spot managed to secure what they wanted.

Many dealers held American commissions, but prices in nearly every case exceeded their limit, so that I fear few of these beautiful things will cross the water. Alphonse Daudet, who is de Goncourt's executor, was telling me yesterday that it had cost his late friend only $750 to get this marvelous collection together, and that he formed it almost entirely in his student days, rummaging through old portfolios in second-hand shops, when on his way to the Ecole des Chartes. Every day, nearly, he lighted upon some treasure, which he purchased for an old song. For in those days Edmond de Goncourt and his brother were not rich. It is now certain that there will be at least sufficient funds with which to found the famous Goncourt Académie, and the executors snap their fingers at all talk of a lawsuit.

Alphonse Daudet himself is enjoying far better health than has been his lot for some years past. Indeed, he seems to have taken a new lease of life. He is delighted with the very great popular success which has been obtained by the sale in two-sous numbers of that charming novel "Jack," which I always think is his best, though he himself prefers "Numa Roumestan." The whole edition of his works will be published at the same price.

Daudet, one of the most warm-hearted and exquisite natures I have known, is delighted that he can now commune with the great mass of the very poorest people, and that they should so promptly have responded and expressed their appreciation of his work. Of course his success has always been enormous, but there are millions who can afford 2 sous to whom 3f. or 4f. would have been an extravagance. To these latter, Alphonse Daudet's heart has gone out, and he now feels proud that not even Dickens has brought happiness and sweet thoughts to poorer homes than he.

Léon Daudet, his eldest son, who bids fair to emulate the literary fame of his father, is not resting on the laurels which he won with "Suzanne," a work of strong lurid power and pitiless analysis, and one of the principal library successes of the season. He is busy on a play which will, I hear, be produced at the Odéon.

There is little going on among the artists, most of whom are busy with their Salon pictures. But the exhibition of the collected works of the Impressionist Sisley is creating a sensation. Sisley has never been seen en bloc before, and only a few connoisseurs knew how good he was. His style most resembles that of Pisarro, as do his methods, but while Pisarro is unrivaled as a painter of the street, of crowded bridges, and busy quays, the stone of which seems to chill you and weigh you down, he is often cold and unimpressive in dealing with landscape.

Sisley is most successful where Pisarro is least. Nature lives on his canvas with robust vigor of line and tone and great healthy pulsations of color, whether it be that he is painting the radiant smile of France sparkling and ruddy, or the more demure sweetness of an English meadow. Though born in Paris, Sisley is an Englishman, and still, I believe, retains his original nationality. He had a hard struggle before he became famous, and this resulted in a complete estrangement from his family. His sister is married to the well-known Paris physician Dr. Leudet, whose son is Maurice Leudet, one of the most brilliant writers on the staff of the Figaro, and the best of good fellows.

ROWLAND STRONG.

Did Rubens Paint This Picture?

There is a painting of "The Holy Family" now on exhibition at the Seton Apartment House, 411 West Fifty-seventh Street, attributed to Peter Paul Rubens, and which, whatever may be its origin, is certainly an interesting work.

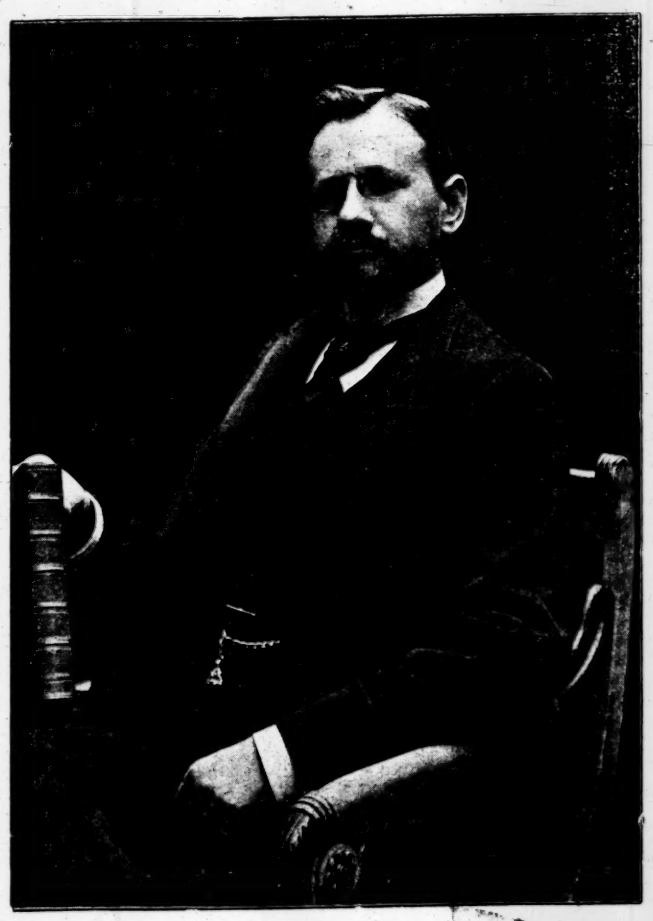
The picture, which is exhibited by Mr. J. Mueller, is the property of the Rev. Mr. Glasow of Johnstown, Penn. Some years ago, when Mr. Glasow and his wife were traveling in Europe, they visited some relatives of Mrs. Glasow, in the village of Zwischen, in the Dukedom of Waldeck, in Germany. There Mr. Glasow noticed in the house of their host this painting, which he learned had been purchased at a bankrupt sale in Frankfort some sixty years ago by Louis Haustoerfer, an uncle of Mrs. Glasow's, who at his death bequeathed it to his son. The picture was presented to Mr. Glasow by his host and he brought it home triumphantly to Johnstown.

The picture is painted on a wooden panel made of six strips neatly dovetiled together, and is 36⅝ inches wide by 42½ inches long. The initials P. P. R. are plainly marked in the left hand corner in black wash. The group has for its central figure the Madonna baring her right breast to the infant Christ, whom she holds on her right knee. The figure of Elizabeth is in the lower left hand corner with her right arm around the infant Joseph. The figure and face of Joseph are dimly shown in the right hand corner, while the background is the column of the Temple with a glimpse of sky on the right. The figures are reminiscent of the familiar "Flight into Egypt," and while the painting has not the warm color of Rubens, the familiar models, composition, and sentiment would evidence that it is a good copy, at least, of an original canvas by the great Peter Paul.

Books and Prints at Auction.

The first five editions of Walton's "Angler" were sold recently in London. It may be remembered that £415 was paid for the book some time ago. It was a perfect copy in the original binding. The one just sold, of 1653, had been shorn by the binder, and brought £176—a good price for a modest book, which was originally sold for 18d. The 1655 edition brought £19 10s, that of 1668, £9 5s, and that of 1676, £5. Swinburne's "Laus Veneris," 1866, in the original sheets, brought £23 10s. A rare book sold was the first edition of "The Vicar of Wakefield," (1765,) which brought £60. Froissart's "Le Volume des Croniques de France, d'Angleterre, d'Escoce, de Bretagne," (1495,) was sold for £70, and interesting, particularly to us, was "a collection of Charters and Other Publick Acts Relating to the Province of Pennsylvania," 1682-1710, which was sold for £52.

Prints of the last century, when after the old masters and the work of well-known engravers, bring good prices in London. Here are some of the figures: "Lady Hamilton," after Romney, £49. "Lady Elizabeth Foster," after Sir J. Reynolds, by Bartolozzi, £74, and "Lady Smythe and Children," after Bartolozzi, £56.



George Platt Brett.

Mr. George Platt Brett, the President of the Macmillan Company, became the resident partner of Macmillan and Company in America in 1890. Prior to that the house in this country had been under the management of his father, Mr. George E. Brett, who died in that year.

The founder of this well-known partnership house was Daniel Macmillan, who, in his boyhood, was apprenticed to a bookstore in a small town in Scotland. In 1843 appeared a volume, Craig's "Philosophy of Training," and on the title page may be read "D. and A. Macmillan, St. Aldersgate Street." This was the beginning of the many volumes to which the names of the Macmillans have been attached. It was first the intention of the two brothers, Daniel and Alexander, that one should remain in London the other in Cambridge, but they gave up the London business, and both settled in Cambridge.

In 1845 the firm became Macmillan, Barclay & Macmillan, and their place of business was at 1 Trinity Square, Cambridge. In 1850 Mr. Barclay retired, and the firm name became Macmillan & Co., which has never since been changed in England. In 1858 a branch of the Cambridge business was opened in London, and in 1863 headquarters were transferred to London. In 1850 Macmillan's Magazine appeared, and was the first of the shilling magazines.

In 1867 a branch house was established in New York under the management of George E. Brett. Mr. Brett was long established in Bond Street, and with him his son was early associated in the conduct of the business. Several other English houses have since established branches in New York, but the Macmillans are believed to have come over first. The venture was successful from the outset. After the founder of the American branch died in 1890, Mr. George P. Brett became the manager and resident American partner, and later on was made President of the newly formed incorporated house of the Macmillan Company.

The catalogue of the Macmillans might almost be said to contain the history of literature during the last half of the present century. It forms a catalogue to a complete library in itself, including all topics. A volume with the name of the Macmillans on its title page can be accepted as fit and proper reading. Qualities of the books published by the Macmillans are excellence of the paper, clearness of the impression, and soundness of the binding.

Oudinot.

Memoirs of the Marshal Compiled from Unpublished Materials.*

The origins of Princes and Dukes, whether due to a Napoleon or to William the Conqueror, were about the same. Titles and revenues were given as rewards for military services. Every soldier in France is supposed to carry a possible Marshal's baton in his knapsack. If Murat's father was an innkeeper, Oudinot's sire was a brewer, and both of these men, as well as the other Marshals of Napoleon's fashioning, fought their way up in the ranks. Nicholas Charles Oudinot, who was born at Bar-le-Duc in 1767, shouldered a musket as a private in the Médoc Regiment in 1784, was a Lieutenant Colonel in 1791, General of Brigade in 1794, General of Division in 1799, Marshal of the Empire in 1809, Marshal of France in 1814, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor in 1839, and Governor of the Hotel des Invalides in 1842.

Made Count of the Empire in 1808, Oudinot was Duc de Reggio in 1809, and Minister and Peer of France in 1814. He served through innumerable campaigns with dashing courage. Oudinot must have had an iron constitution, for he was wounded not less than twelve times, beginning in his first year's service, when he was shot in the head. His final wound was when he received "a ball in the breast" at Arcis sur Aube in 1814. At Polotsk, at the Beresina, he was struck by grapeshot and musket balls, and with the usual wounds from firearms he was the recipient of not less than eight sabre strokes.

In the volume before us the matter of a general officer hurt in action, so far as Oudinot is concerned, is thus philosophically treated:

Surely a marvelous military career! One can picture nothing finer than this commander, always in the front rank, risking his life in the mêlée, never intimidated, flying to wherever the danger was thickest, venturing into hand-to-hand conflicts at the sword's point, and purchasing steps with the blood from his wounds. And yet these wounds, which placed him so high in the general estimation, were bound, on the other hand, to delay his advancement. They removed him, for long periods, from his command; he seemed, so to speak, to appear only to vanish again from the battlefield, and the army was too often deprived of his services. Had he been less unlucky under fire, and able to lead his men continuously, he would perhaps more speedily, if not more brilliantly, have attained the supreme rank, which he was only to receive very late and in times of disaster."

The Duchess of Reggio, who was Oudinot's second wife, who was certainly a devoted woman, says that her husband's childhood was "boisterous and undisciplined," and that he had an iron will. He was kind-hearted and affectionate, but did not brook opposition or contradiction. The bloodthirsty episodes of the Revolution he hated. The Duchess tells of an amusing incident indicative of his hot temper. Oudinot, in 1794, had come home to Bar-le-Duc badly wounded, his broken head swathed in bandages. There was present at dinner a Parisian relative, who lauded the actions of the bloodthirsty revolutionists. It is the Marshal who tells the story:

"Our Parisian went on exalting the revolutionary Commune and telling a thousand horrors, until he began to boast of preserving as a relic a portion of Hébert's slipper. I continued silent, munching the bit of my indignation, but feeling my patience growing exhausted little by little. At last they put upon the table a great, deep dish, full of steaming haricot beans. It was as though I had received an inspiration. I put out my hand, took up the dish, and whosh! sent the platterful of beans flying into the face of the friend of Hébert. I leave you to imagine what my father, most hospitable of men, must have thought. As for the Parisian, he got up and went out to wash his face."

These fiery outbursts of temper did not diminish with age. Here is by no means as amusing an incident: In 1805, when Oudinot was at the head of his grenadiers, the troops were being reviewed by the Emperor. Oudinot's charger would not answer his master's spur, and only kicked.

"After a short struggle Oudinot, in his exasperation, pierced the horse's neck so violently with his sword that the restive brute fell in a heap to the ground. At dinner that night at the imperial table: 'Is that the way you treat your horses?' asked Napoleon. 'Sire, that is my way when I am not obeyed,' was Oudinot's answer."

When Oudinot was twenty-two he married Charlotte Derlin, and she proved an excellent wife. In 1790, when he was made Chef de Legion, then began his memorable career. His defense of Alsace and the region of Vosges against Austrians and Prussians, who were always in greater

*MEMOIRS OF MARSHAL OUDINOT, (Duc de Reggio.) Compiled from the hitherto unpublished souvenirs of the Duchess of Reggio by Gaston Stelgler, and now first translated into English by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

force, was his true apprenticeship in the art of war. When appointed Colonel of the Fourth Demi-Brigade he had under his command, particularly in the Picardy Regiment, many noblemen, and they felt aggrieved "at serving under a Colonel whose father was a brewer and whose special quality as a leader they did not appreciate." Oudinot, knowing that there was hostility, addressed them as follows:

"Gentlemen, is it because I do not bear an old name that you propose to desert me and return to your former titled chiefs? Or do you think that I am too young to command you? Wait till the next engagement, and you shall judge for yourselves."

There was fighting in plenty, and at once. None thought of repudiating "a Colonel so brave and already so experienced, in spite of his six-and-twenty years."

"One day in his old age, when he was relating this anecdote, some one remarked how he must have loved these brave men who had been able so quickly to stifle their prejudices, and who had so fully given him their hearts. 'Ah, you ask me if I loved them!' he exclaimed eagerly. 'I should think I did love them! I got them all killed!' To his mind the most enviable ending for a true soldier was a glorious death on the battlefield."

That element of determined courage must have been a hereditary trait of the Oudinots, for there was his grandson, a Lieutenant of twenty-five, who, terribly wounded at Gravelotte, in 1870, refused to leave the battlefield. Then he was struck by a second ball and mortally hurt this time. He bade his comrades turn him so that he might die face fronting the enemy.

At Ettenheim Oudinot led a charge with his arm in a sling, and then for his valor was made a General of Division. To be praised by Massena was no slight honor, and Massena wanted him as his Chief of Staff. At Monzembano he rushed a bridge, drove away the Austrians, and himself captured a gun. Brune wrote about it to the First Consul, and so it was Oudinot who was sent to Paris with the text of the armistice, (1801,) and Bonaparte presented him with a sword of honor.

One of those pleasant incidents of the devotion of his men to Oudinot, the Duchess presents. Oudinot's valet de chambre, (in a military sense we should rather call him an orderly,) was an Alsacian, Pils by name. That Pils always would follow his General when under fire, and Pils, as he had no business there, used to hide himself, slipping in among the officers of the staff, so as to escape a scolding from his master. One day, being overanxious about his General, Pils had his horse killed under him.

"You see, you are killing my horses," said Gen. Oudinot, with apparent roughness. "I forbid you positively to return." In the next battle the incorrigible Pils was behind his master again. "I thought I had forbidden you to come back." "Oh! General," Pils replied, "I don't deserve any reproaches; the horse belongs to me. I bought it out of my savings."

This devoted Pils had a taste for art, and would calmly sketch a battle on a bit of paper, and with marked precision. Pils's son inherited this aesthetic talent, and Isidore Pils was the painter of that well-known picture, "Roget de l'Isle Declaiming the Marseillaise."

At the battle of Hallabrunn Oudinot received a ball in the thigh. Vienna was Napoleon's, and Oudinot was ordered to Vienna to nurse his wound. Then that decisive battle, Austerlitz, was on the great master's mind, and Oudinot pleaded for active service. "Your courage is beyond your strength," said the Emperor. "I shall give your grenadiers to Duroc, and you can stay with me."

The first Mme. Oudinot having died, the General subsequently married Mlle. de Coucy, and the Duchess tells how at sixteen Oudinot impressed himself on her mind. The first Mme. Oudinot was alive, and there never entered into the mind of the lady who became his second wife that she would ever marry. She had pictured him enormously tall and stout, with a voice of thunder, speaking with the gestures and tones of command. What she saw was "a slender and supple figure. His complexion was very pale and he wore a slight mustache of the same brown shade as his hair and whiskers." As usual, the General had been wounded, and so he asked permission to rest his leg on a sofa. To Mlle. de Coucy Oudinot represented the model of bravery in battle and generosity after victory. "I was born a timid creature, do you know," the Duchess writes, "and I loved to hear of fighting. In history, as in my story books, what I most loved was military subjects."

In 1811, the campaign in Holland having been brought to a close a year after the death of his first wife, the Marshal married Mlle. de Coucy, and here is an incident of the betrothal:

"The Marshal was impatiently awaiting my entrance, which put an end to this state of constraint. My sister teased the Marshal by reproaching him with not having made himself smart enough for the occasion. He wore a simple undress uniform. They quarreled for a moment in fun. Supper was announced at 9 o'clock, but just before we were suddenly dazzled by the appearance of the bridegroom, who had escaped for a moment and now returned in his full uniform, as a Marshal of the Empire. It was the first time I saw him in all his splendor. I was enraptured and my admiration was in a different degree shared by all the witnesses."

"All that I saw," writes the Duchess of her marriage, "I thought so beautiful that I took no thought of the reverse of the medal," and she said:

"I have since seen many happy days, immense satisfactions, numerous gratifications awaited me, but these were destined to be mingled with so many trials, and crossed with such terrible catastrophes, that I should have infallibly lost my head had the veil of the future been for a moment raised before my eyes."

The young wife followed her husband to Berlin and saw the Marshal at the head of a corps of 40,000 men. Then she made her way back to France, for the Russian campaign was now premeditated. The French Army was beyond the Niemen. The Marshal wrote, when he could, to his young wife. News of hard-fought battles reached France. "Be easy, my dear," wrote Oudinot, "the bullets refuse to touch me, because my bones are too hard." Then letters ceased. Oudinot was on the Dwina, and Napoleon was driving straight on to his ruination—Moscow. Fatigue, privations, combats, desertions, and sickness were beginning to tell. Then on the Dwina, leading his command, Oudinot was badly wounded in the shoulder by a grape shot, and was taken to Wilna. The devoted young wife determined to join her husband to nurse him. Nothing could stop her. On her journey her troubles began. Her husband, so she was told, was not at Wilna. Perhaps he was at Kowno on the Niemen, but at last she found the Marshal, and there was the devoted Pils. The Duchess dreaded that an amputation had been necessary, and she writes, "the sight of his two arms fixed safely to his shoulders after that wound was a special delight."

As the days passed, then there came a vague anxiety. She had a presentiment that her husband would leave her. Nothing was told her, but she saw the hasty preparations of departure. Saint Cyr had been badly wounded, and the Duc de Reggio was to resume his command. The weather was no longer fine. It was November. Troops were always being pushed forward, but none ever returned. Still there was dancing in Wilna, and if the news were bad, it was decided by the Duc de Bassano that festivities must be kept up.

With the Second Corps Oudinot was trying, now that the worst had come, to give Napoleon a passage for the remnants of his troops in the dire retreat from Moscow. It was the Beresina, that fatal gulf, where thousands of Frenchmen were to perish, and all the troops to hold the river, under the Duke of Reggio, and the Duke of Bellune, were some 25,000 men. In December the news came to the Duchess that her husband had been wounded again. Matters were at their very worst. The whole army was in retreat. The Marshal had been struck low down in his side.

"'Where have you left the Marshal?' I asked. 'Making for Wilna,' M. Le Tellier replied. 'With him in the carriage are his son, a doctor, and an aide de camp; on the box are Pils and a footman. He is surrounded with an escort, which has become necessary because of the Cossacks who infest the whole country we have to cross. You see, Madame, it is impossible for me to allow you to run the risk of such a journey.'"

Her stepson, Victor Oudinot, would have prevented the Duchess's finding his father. Despite the dangers, finally the Marshal, broken down by suffering and cold, reached Wilna. Wilna could no longer be held, and a move, and a speedy one, despite the rigors of the climate, was a necessity. The Emperor was gone, on his way to France.

That terrible journey across Poland the Duchess describes. Once the party came to a half-burnt post house, and here was found the last portion of Loison's division, and the scene there is thus described:

"So great was the crowd that M. Le Tellier had the greatest difficulty in penetrating. He struck some and stepped on others, shouting to every one that Marshal Oudinot, who was dying, was also entitled to a place. No one listened, no one made way or moved. He stormed in vain; but before long he perceived that several among them were dying, and some already dead. He tried to drag outside a number of the latter, and so to make room for us; but those who remained took advantage of his exertions, and with the brutal selfishness which was the only sentiment left to most of them stretched themselves more at their ease. * * * Dr. Capiomont tried to dress the sick man's wounds, but everything froze beneath his hands, and he had to give up the attempt. We tried to use the provisions, but everything was frozen, and could not be thawed even when put before the fire. The fire in the stove grew low for want of fuel, but where and how to find any? It was almost risking one's life. That good Dr. Capiomont ventured out, and I can still see him returning in triumph with a part of a cannon wheel, which blazed up and gave us the necessary energy at the moment of departure."

That night of December 7th, 1812, was the most horrible one of the retreat, for it was the coldest, and its ravages on the remains of the French army were terrible. Finally, half famished, almost frozen, Gombinnen was reached, and the Marshal, wonderful to relate, was not much the worse off. The Duchess tells how all the pomp and glitter of war had fled. Here a General might be met shivering in gold lace, with a cotton nightcap pulled over his head. At Königsberg, at Dantsic, the hospitals were crowded with the sick, the greater part of the inmates suffering from typhus. At last Leipsic was reached. The whole party were in rags and tatters. The Duchess describes her delight on putting on clean clothes. "Till then," she says, "I had placed cleanliness first among the necessities of life, and when my heart rose involuntarily at the sight of the foul rags of poverty I pitied the beggar more for his dirt than for his shivering or poverty." With the Marshal's recovery came her serious illness. She had suffered from privation and exposure.

In 1813 Oudinot was placed at the head of the Twelfth Corps, and fought at Lutzen. At Hanan he was attacked with typhus, and was believed to be near death, but the Duchess nursed him again to health. In Paris matters were going from bad to worse, and in 1814 came the Emperor's abdication. From that time on the Duke of Reggio followed the Kings of France, and was loyal to the new régime. The return from Elba made no difference in the steadfastness of the Marshal, and he disdained playing a double part. If not exactly sent away in disgrace, he went to his property at Bar le Duc during the Hundred Days, and the Duchess tells of happy, quiet days spent there. "We went abroad almost the whole day, mostly on foot, sometimes on donkeys. This mode of locomotion was a novelty for the Marshal, and sometimes provoked a smile from him." The two went cherry picking.

Now came Waterloo, and after that Louis XVIII. We need not follow this most interesting volume, with its many reminiscences, further. With Louis XVIII. and Charles X. many honors were showered on the Duke de Reggio and his wife. The great leader of Napoleon's grenadiers died at the mature age of eighty-one in 1847, Governor of the Hotel des Invalides, and the wife who had so devotedly followed her husband's fortunes passed away in 1868. This as a conclusion to a work of real historical value, for it has to do with a womanly triumph.

When at the commencement of the Restoration she entered, brilliant and adorned, into some drawing room or other, might be heard the murmur rising behind her footsteps and the words whispered "That is she! That is the young married woman who took part in the retreat from Russia!" and then all heads were bent forward to see her.

Not Miss Magruder's Best Work.*

Any one who opens "Miss Ayr of Virginia," hoping for a novel with plenty of local color, will be doubly disappointed. In the first place, the book is not a novel at all, for the sub-title, which does not appear on the cover, reads "And Other Tales"; in the second place, Miss Ayr of Virginia spends her time in New York. None of the stories represent Miss Magruder's best work. The volume strongly suggests mere bookmaking, a collection of the pot-boilers of a clever writer, which she has thrown off in the intervals of more serious work. All are well written and readable, sufficiently pleasant companions for a hammock and a Summer afternoon, but they make no real contribution to literature.

"Miss Ayr of Virginia" is the best and most natural of the tales, though it deals with the old, old theme of the pretty country girl in dowdy clothes totally eclipsing the "perfectly dressed and imposing" New York cousins, and winning from them the heart of the much-sought millionaire. The Virginia girl's feelings of mingled mortification and rage as she sits, the one discordant figure on the couch, rudely suppressed and sneered at by all the women, are well portrayed, as is her little triumph when, by a series of happy accidents and surprising knowingness, she gains all the men to her side. It is to be hoped, however, that even New York women of fashion—surely the best abused and most long-suffering people in the world—are not capable of alternately ignoring and snubbing a guest, because she happens to be a shabbily gowned little country cousin. It is to be doubted, on the other hand, whether young millionaires always prefer the ingénue, or whether the ingénue always "catches on" with the delightful facility so common in stories since the days of Mrs. Burnett's "Louisiana." What little Miss Ayr does with the millionaire's heart when it is hers shall be left to the revelation of the hammock.

Except "The Masked Singer," the other stories are in the minor key, but are so improbable that "the gentle reader" need fear no heartache. The remotely possible, however tragic, is never so touching as the smaller sorrow that has been, or that might easily have been. We can watch dry-eyed the curtain fall upon Hamlet's stage full of corpses, but who can command his voice to read aloud Mr. Stillman's tribute to "Billy and Hans" in the February Century? In that simple tale of two pet squirrels there is a compelling pathos, altogether wanting upon Miss Magruder's broader canvas. Her tragedy degenerates into melodrama, and two of the stories, "A New Thing Under the Sun" and "An Old Soul," have a certain repulsive quality. Miss Magruder is capable of excellent work; it is a pity she should ever relapse into the lurid and the ineffectual.

*MISS AYR OF VIRGINIA. By Julia Magruder. 16mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

The Poetry of Japan.

A Beautiful Volume of It That Comes by Way of Germany.*

When you read Japanese verse, after it has passed through two media, German and English, the probability is that you get only a faint conception of the original. Florenz, who Germanized the Japanese in this volume, says that "the great majority of Japanese poems are of such a kind that very little remains if they are divested of their superficially Japanese expressions, especially as most of them have the brevity of aphorisms." There is a tendency to have recourse to puns and distortion of words. "Original thoughts" there are, but "truly poetical contents are most rare." We have always understood that a Chinese or a Japanese poet is not required to be original; he only recasts the old classics. In the collection before us the majority of the selections are of the eighth century.

As to the make-up of the book, as far as illustrations and paper go, it is almost an art revelation. In true Japanese style, the pages are doubled. The paper is crêped, and the illustrations on the pages are continuous on both pages. On the title page there is the simplest, the prettiest conceit—three falling maple leaves, and one is half submerged in the swirling river. It is a little poem. The pages are tinted in various shades of color, and sometimes three tints appear, and all is delicately conceived. There is one double page with little black silhouettes of a procession carrying colored lanterns, which is most taking. To our taste, when the Japanese artist wants to be heroic, he fails. We do not show anger in the same way, and their fighting men always seem to us to be stilted.

It is the sobriety of color which is a distinguishing trait, though some of the effects in this book of poetry are slightly more criard than we have noted in other and older Japanese pictures. Perhaps that is due to the effects of bad European examples, nevertheless the book itself is a study worthy of the attention of our decorative artists. As to the verses, here is a specimen of a mildly convivial one:

NUMBER ONE AND NUMBER TWO.

When bloom the flowers on hill and dell,
Bottle and wife I love full well;
But wife must take the second place,
For bottle claims my first embrace.

Here is a pretty conceit about an old broom, and in the illustration which accompanies it, a kitten is playing with the broom.

TO AN OLD BESOM.

Of all the brooms thou art the best,
And by hard work hast earned thy rest;
No bristle mars thy head so bright,
So be a bald-pate eremite.

Here is a love poem, neat and dainty in conception:

SECRET LOVE.

I.

HE—To Hatsuse's vale I come by night,
My love, to speak with thee;
Though the snow lay soft on the mountain's height,
And the rain fell drearily,
The pheasants cry in the woodlands lone,
And the cock crows on the moor;
Night flees apace, it is now half gone;
Haste, love, and open the door.

II.

SHE—To Hatsuse's vale you have come by night,
Through the rain and snow, to woo;
But my mother is sleeping at my right,
And close lies my father, too,
Should I move on my couch, at once they would wake,
They would hear, if I opened to thee;
So I'll just lie still, for our dear love's sake,
For our love must secret be.

An "Ocular Delusion" is in the true Japanese manner, though the same idea is found in all poetry.

AN OCULAR DELUSION.

I watched a petal fall from the tree,
It fell—but flew back again:
What could it be? I rushed to see;
There did I spy
A hovering butterfly!

In the verses relating to Confucius there is a subtle idea. The picture explains the text. A learned man is teaching, under cover of a house, and holding an umbrella over his head to keep off the rain.

CONFUCIUS MISUNDERSTOOD.

Confucius saith: For three years long, a son
Should mourn his father's death, nor in those years
Begin new undertakings. Did he mean
That yonder fool, for three long years, should let
The rain come dripping through the unmended roof?

"Still waters run deep" finds its repetition in these lines, called

DEEP WATERS RUN STILL.

Uproar and noise
Mark not the mind's immeasurable depth;
Seest thou yon spot, where idle waves are shouting?
The brook is shallowest there.

The most ambitious poem relates to the earthquakes in 1855, and was written by the Director of the College of Literature in the Imperial University of Tokio.

*POETICAL GREETINGS FROM THE FAR EAST. From the German adaptation of Dr. Karl Florenz by A. Lloyd. T. Hasegawa: Tokio, Japan.

Paul Verlaine.

His Home Visited When His Fortunes Were at Their Lowest Ebb.

In The Academy there is an interesting account of a visit paid Paul Verlaine, and at the time when his fortunes were at their lowest ebb. He was living in the Rue St. Victor, in Paris, "au quatrième." The street was a narrow one, and inhabited by the poorest class.

Verlaine the visitor found quite ill from acute gout. He gave the impression of a person "who was suffering much pain, but was too proud to show it."

In The New Review there had just then been published a poem of Verlaine's with the title "A Eugénie," and these verses were so striking as to have impressed the visitor, who dwelt on them. Verlaine was ignorant of their publication, for he had not seen The New Review, so he noted down the fact, because "checks were things which rarely came in his direction." "Not that I care for money," he said, apologetically, "but these good people must be paid." What the poet meant was house rent. Then a buxom woman of forty entered, and was about to withdraw, when, with a kindly smile, Verlaine said, "Voila, Eugénie," for she was the heroine of his verses. Eugénie was an Alsacian, and when others had deserted him, she had cared for him; and surely she was to him the inspiration or the embodiment "of all that was most beautiful."

This interview must have been fairly recent, because that book of Nordau's, "Degeneration," was introduced into the conversation. Verlaine talked about it. The remarks of Lombroso on Verlaine enraged him. "He poured forth a torrent of abuse at the German criminologist who had the audacity to turn literary critic." Possibly M. Verlaine had merged Lombroso and Nordau into one and the same person. Now, such peculiarities of skull formation as Verlaine possesses, made more conspicuous by ill health, have certainly been exaggerated by artists. "Nordau will be trying to make out next," said Verlaine, "that St. Vincent de Paul, whose skull was of extraordinary formation, was a criminal."

There was one side of Verlaine's character the interviewer noted particularly, and it was his liking for England. Verlaine had been the French master of a county school in Lincolnshire, and had lectured in Oxford and London on French poetry. Here is a pretty little reminiscence of his English life, just such as a poet would remember:

"Never shall I forget those Lincolnshire lanes, and that English landscape, which I only truly saw for the first time when I was driven by a fat-faced schoolboy in a little pony carriage to the school where I was to teach my mother tongue."

Verlaine's favorite was Swinburne's "Poems and Ballads." He always kept the book by him. If somewhat resembling Villon, inasmuch as Verlaine was given to the recitals of incidents on his own troubled life, the strength and power of the man cannot be overlooked. Whether his physical ills arose from his own mistakes or from hereditary causes has never been settled. Sometimes Verlaine wrote wonderful verse when his body was racked with pain, but then under such circumstances there is somehow an unnatural ring to his lines. But he shows heroic courage and fights human agony.

It is good to learn that some short time before Verlaine's death his situation was bettered. It is probable that he spent many years in a hand to mouth existence, and it is even believed that he often went hungry. Verlaine's work finally made him some friends, and Mr. Arthur Symons, by a more thorough appreciation of his verses, brought him before an English public. Certainly such pecuniary help as he received had to be given him in a guarded way, because Paul Verlaine had proper pride. If "Mes Hospitaux" of 1891 is less read to-day, his "Romances sans Paroles," written some years before, and his "Bonheur" of 1891 are still fully appreciated. "Symbolist" he was, but not decadent, and, strange to say, every now and then in Verlaine there bursts forth a fervent prayer for God's mercy.

An Introspective Romance.*

Introspective and retrospective is Eva Wilder Brodhead's "Bound in Shallows." If the romance be a lesson, then is it true that he who wanders from the straight way never can return to it? The author argues out the whole question. Is sin curable? Dillon comes to a little lumbering town in Kentucky. He is under a cloud. He has apparently gentlemanly qualities, but the bad ones predominate. Dillon has been spoiled by an overaffectionate uncle. At Streamlet there lives Lucy Morrow, a sweet and well-bred girl, and in the rambling village hotel there is Alexa Bohun, a wild and unmannered young woman.

Because he is so unhappy, for Dillon has a morbid conscience, Lucy loves him. That condition of mind a woman gets into when she half suspects a man of having been loose some way, and she loves him still. The author puts into the mouth of one of the characters: "Women are terribly susceptible to this sort of compliment. It implies a deification of their womanhood. When a plain, sensible lover can only ask to be loved, a scalawag can demand regeneration as well."

Then the exact facts of what Dillon had done come out. He had misappropriated funds. He had swindled. In the meantime the impressionable Alexa is madly in love with the man. If he had been a murderer it would have made no difference to the girl.

When his rascality is known to Lucy, Dillon grovels before her, and she pardons him, but it is bred in the bone, for the man again is dishonest, and now Lucy, whose heart is broken, knows it is no use. Dillon is a rascal, a sensitive, high-strung scoundrel, and she knows it. Alexa, out of spite, takes up with somebody who has been Dillon's tool, and she is about marrying the new man when her swain is killed by an accident. Dillon, rejected by Lucy, does not know where to turn. Alexa, free now, almost throws herself into Dillon's arms, and here is a subtle little bit of realism which only a woman would present. While Dillon had Alexa in his arms, "faute de mieux," he was perfectly "sensible of a strong distaste for the common perfume in which Alexa was accustomed to drench her coarse, long hair."

"Bound in Shallows" is amazingly vigorous in language and cleverly descriptive. The moral might be: "Why do we give a dog a bad name?" and the answer of the author is perhaps "Because he is bad."

*BOUND IN SHALLOWS. By Eva Wilder Brodhead. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Mr. Hutton in Florence.*

This is, we believe, the fifth volume of Mr. Hutton's Literary Landmarks, and it brings him to Florence, with whose beautiful name are linked the names of Danté, Boccaccio, Savonarola, and many only less illustrious. Mr. Hutton wandered about the little city of narrow streets and palaces, seeking that which he could worship and having plenty of trouble in finding it, for his was not the careless sentiment of the tourist, who puts his trust in guide books. The guide books of Florence, he thinks, are worse than erroneous, they are positively malicious. In his own volume, which is, in truth, a sort of glorified hand book, he has taken endless pains to give accurate and often technical information concerning the villas and palaces and humbler homes about which historic associations cling. Among these he has let his fancy lead him, and has not hesitated to include the stopping places of Americans of modern times who have been visitors in Florence. Thus the Casa Guidi is renowned to him, not alone because Mrs. Browning's charming head drooped at its windows, but also because Lovell's "Mabel" played upon a Casa Guidi balcony, and he gives loyal attention to the Florentine reminiscences of Hawthorne and Bryant, Longfellow and Cooper.

First in order of succession comes, of course, the author of the "Divine Comedy," and concerning Danté and his surroundings Mr. Hutton has searched out information which he hopes will clear up a number of doubtful points. From Prof. Cesare Calir, who is an enthusiastic student of Danté and his times, he has obtained a hitherto unpublished account of the Donati houses, of the present house of Danté, and of Beatrice's Palazzo. Mr. Hutton adds to these details a description of the meadow or grove which once belonged to Danté, and where he walked on Summer evenings, pondering, and making "anni rhyme with sganni, and posse with grosse, without any interference on the part of his wife."

It was in Florence that Galileo died, although, as Mr. Hutton comments, he did little else for the city that takes so much pride in the possession of his bones. On the house in which for some years he lived, is a tablet placed there apparently "not to record the great fact that it was Galileo's house, but rather to record the utterly unimportant fact that once a certain member of the Medici family condescended to call upon Galileo here." And Mr. Hutton adds, with the natural indignation of an English-speaking American: "On the tablet on Galileo's house at Arcetri, near the famous tower, there is no hint given to the world that a greater than any of the Medici, one John Milton, a young English poet, destined soon to lose the sight of his eyes, came in 1638 to visit the great Italian astronomer grown blind already by the weight of years and of sorrow."

Mr. Hutton did not, of course, neglect to visit the "Villa Landora," and he writes of the street in which Landor died that it is poverty stricken and shabby, and could never have been genteel. "It is on what is here called 'the other side of the river,'" he says, "and it runs from nothing to nowhere. It is peopled by wheelwrights and vendors of vegetables, as poor as is the street itself; it has no prospect of anything that is not commonplace, and it is far away from everything that Landor could have loved, or that could have made life to him worth living."

It is in this gracious and sympathetic style that Mr. Hutton rambles on with his air of ample leisure. In reality his matter is wonderfully compressed, and his slender little book is an admirable example of infinite riches in a little room; but to the casual reader its chief charm is the sweet, unhurried sense of holiday, disguising the antiquarian exactness. He must be a stupid traveler who would now visit Florence alone when he could so easily have Mr. Hutton for his companion.

The delightful illustrations supplement the interest of the text. Two of them, "Galileo's House in Arcetri" and "Villa Palmieri," have in them almost all that one likes in Cazin's pictures of misty streets, united to an impression of accuracy for which—though it be blasphemy—M. Cazin's paintings would be none the worse.

*LITERARY LANDMARKS OF FLORENCE. By Laurence Hutton. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers. 1897. Price, $1.00.

Plants That Shakespeare Knew.*

This book is purely a book of reference, but as such it will be dear to Shakespearean students. Canon Ellacombe has not only delighted in his labor, but has brought to it wide knowledge of plants and deep interest in them, and to every mention made by Shakespeare of flower or leaf, he adds something, either information concerning its habits, home, and history, or references from other writers. He does not pretend that Shakespeare was a botanist or a horticulturist, but says that his knowledge of plants was "simply the knowledge that every man may have who goes through the world with his eyes open to the many beauties of nature that surround him." And when it is added that Shakespeare had "the great gift of being able to describe what he saw in a way that few others have arrived at," one does not feel that too much has been said.

The second part of the book, given up to "the garden-craft of Shakespeare," does not seem very illuminating, the quoted passages containing often only the most general and far-fetched references to anything resembling garden-craft. What, for example, is the point in this: "The bud of love by Summer's ripening breath may prove a beauteous flower when next we meet"? Or in this: "With fairest flowers while Summer lasts, and I live here, Fidele, I'll sweeten thy sad grave"? That buds ripen into flowers and that flowers bloom in Summer seem principles of horticulture almost too fundamental to call for special notice as indicating floral knowledge or "craft." But the pages on the Elizabethan garden, and the old illustration from the Hortus Floridus, 1614, are delightful, and make the heart of the reader yearn after the thick-pleached alleys and formal beds, with "shadie seats and sundry flowring bankes to sit and rest the walkers' wearie shankes."

*THE PLANT-LORE AND GARDEN-CRAFT OF SHAKESPEARE. By Henry N. Ellacombe, M. A. New edition. Illustrated. Edward Arnold: London and New York.

Not as Yellow as It Was.*

Once more the egg-colored volume called "The Yellow Book" appears, and it is improved. If the cover embellishment is Miss Ethel Reed's, (which it probably is,) it is a nice one. As to the prints, there are some few good ones and many shockingly poor ones. The work of the Newburyport young lady has at least the flavoring of innocence. In "Childhood," though, in the drawing of it, there is lack of proportion; that is, when compared with maturity, the size of the head has not such exaggerations as Miss Ethel Reed presents. A neck of a little girl as Miss Reed outlines it never could carry such a bulbous and overweighted head. We should be afraid of water on the brain. Mabel Dearmer's "The Muslin Dress" is frankly absurd. It is a dancing flea, covered with a starched tablecloth, and terminating with capering and attenuated legs.

Aline Szold's three sketches are commonplace, but better than the two attributed to Charles Pears. One of these, called "Ferry Bridge," is an accident in wash; the other, with the title "The Harvest Moon," serves to bring in the dark profile of a horribly ugly woman's head against the face of the moon. There is some sense in E. A. Walton's portrait of Miss Evelyn Sharp, and it may be an honest likeness, if the model be not comely. "The Pathway to the Moon" is a pictorial riddle not worth the guessing, and a girl somewhat in profile, though neatly worked up, is like a ship's wooden figurehead. Wonderment comes why such inferior work is selected, for, save Miss Reed's, E. A. Walton's, and Patten Wilson's sketches, everything else, if not execrable, is commonplace; and still, because these prints are not in dubious taste, as were those in the first issues of "The Yellow Book," there is a change for the better.

Mr. Henry P. James has a long and certainly tedious article on George Sand, taking up for topic "Elle et Lui." Mr. James, writing from an English standpoint, doubts whether any people other than young ladies read "La Mare au Diable" without a dictionary. We are pretty certain that on this side of the water young people do read it without a dictionary, and "La Petite Fadette," too, and "François le Champi," though "Teverino" is forgotten. From the fact that George Sand, when she was living with Prosper Merimée, got up one cold night and built her fire so that she might write, Mr. James constructs a curious theory, the conclusion of which is that she "never could be drowned but in an ocean of ink."

Mr. James sublimates a great deal in limpid and consequently very thin English. Somebody had said of this littérateur pure and simple that his writings when compared with the house painter's materials, bear the same comparison as does barytes to white lead. You may cover a lot of wood with the whitest crystalline barytes, but it has no depth. There is no character in barytes as a pigment. You may then read "She and He: Recent Documents," and find George Sand with a glistening coat of vitreous enamel neatly applied all over her.

Henry Harland's "Flower o' the Clove" begins ever so prettily, and, though it ends distressingly, the romance of it touches your sympathies. "The Three Reflections," by Stanley V. Makower, we frankly confess, we do not understand. "Alexander the Ratcatcher," has to do with a Pope when Rome was infested with rats; "Far Above Rubies," by Netta Syrett, treats of the temptations of a young doctor, and Richard le Gallienne's "Two Prose Fancies" tells in sentimental style of those poor devils in London who are known as "cab openers" and who will eat orange peel.

Do some people in London with copy, the manuscripts having been "returned with thanks," see their way to a check in the publication under notice? But stop! there is one delightful poem, a little piece of true gold in "The Yellow Book," and it is Kenneth Graham's "To Rollo." And so we insist there is betterment in "an illustrated quarterly," for it is not off color this time.

*THE YELLOW BOOK. An Illustrated Quarterly. Volume XII. John Lane. The Bodley Head. New York: $1.00.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Researches Upon the Antiquity of Man in the Delaware Valley and the Eastern United States. By Henry C. Mercer. 8vo. New York: Ginn & Company.

A Handbook of Greek Sculpture. By Ernest Arthur Gardner. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Part II. $1.25.

History of Ancient Peoples. By Willis Boughton. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

American Orations. Studies in American Political History. Edited with Introductions by Alexander Johnston. Re-edited with Historical and Textual Notes by James Albert Woodburn. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

British India. By R. W. Frazer. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

In the Land of Tolstoi. Experiences of Famine and Misrule in Russia. By Jonas Stadling and Will Reason. 8vo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $2.

A Chat about Celebrities; or, The Story of a Book. By Curtis Guild. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

Papers, Addresses, and Discussions at the Seventeenth Church Congress in the United States, Held in the City of Norfolk, Nov. 17, 18, 19, and 20, 1896. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

A History of Methodism. By James M. Buckley. Square 8vo. New York: The Christian Literature Company. $5.

FICTION.

A Romance of Old New York. By Edgar Fawcett. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott.

A Writer of Fiction. By Cline Holland. 12mo. Boston: Copeland & Day.

Did the Pardon Come Too Late? By Maud B. Booth. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 30c.

Trooper Peter Halket of Mashonaland. By Olive Schreiner. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Paper.

In the Crucible. By Grace Denio Litchfield. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

The Coming of Chloe. By Mrs. Hungerford. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

The End of the Journey. By Marie Florence Giles. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham. Paper. 50 cents.

Miriam's Tower. By Harriet Loretta Knapp. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper. 50 cents.

Horace Everett. By the Marquise Clara Lanza. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

Koheleth. By Lewis Austin-Storrs. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.

Tales of Languedoc. By Samuel Jacques Brun. Square 8vo. San Francisco: William Doxey. $2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Modern Reader's Bible—Isaiah. Edited with an Introduction and Notes. By Richard G. Moulton. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50c.

The More Abundant Life. Lenten Readings. Selected Chiefly from Unpublished Manuscripts of the Right Rev. Phillips Brooks. By W. M. L. Jay. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Contributions to the Analysis of the Sensations. By Dr. Ernst Mach. 12mo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. $1.

Modern Bookkeeping. By J. L. Montgomery Crown. 8vo. New York: Maynard, Merrill & Co. 80c.

Anomalies and Curiosities of Medicine. By George M. Gould, A. M., M. D., and Walter L. Pyle, A. M., M. D. Quarto. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders.

Practice in Special Actions in the Courts of Record of the State of New York Under the Code of Civil Procedure and Statutes, with Forms. By J. Newton Fiero. 8vo. Albany: Matthew Bender. Two volumes.

The Liquor Problem in Its Legislative Aspects. By Frederic H. Wines and John Koren. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

It is of the greatest importance to you not only for art's sake, but for all kinds of sake, in these days of book deluge to keep out of the salt swamps of literature and live on a little rocky island of your own, with a spring and lake in it, pure and good.—Ruskin.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1897.

Philadelphia's Free Library and Some Others.

In Philadelphia the revenue from the dog tax—that impost which has so often been directed to the uplifting of a city's spiritual nature—has helped to accomplish a result which may reasonably cause the Philadelphians some pride. The first appropriation made to the maintenance of a free library in Philadelphia was the dog tax; and, notwithstanding its youth and comparative smallness, the institution thus fostered has achieved a home circulation larger than that of any other library in America. In the first annual report, published a short time ago, Mr. John Thomson, the librarian, announces that in the year ending Sept. 30, 1896, his assistants made 1,293,004 deliveries of books for home reading. Oddly enough the number of volumes in the library is not presented in the report, but other authorities placed it between 70,000 and 80,000.

Comparisons of statistics about library circulations are notoriously inconclusive, because systems of computation vary so widely. Some librarians swell their statements with lists of books delivered merely for immediate reference; others make account of those books only that are taken out of the building. Some libraries, particularly those abroad, include in their circulation statistics issues of newspapers and periodicals. Mr. Thomson makes the statement that in his figures only books actually carried to homes of his readers are considered. Therefore, in a comparison between his library and others, the little institution on Chestnut Street shows doubly brilliant results. The Boston Public Library, with about 700,000 books, sends to homes 847,321 books. The circulation of the Chicago Public Library and its thirty-eight branches is 1,173,586; that of the St. Louis Library is 330,000. In New York the Lenox and Astor foundations do not yet allow any book to leave the buildings. The Columbia Library also is a reference library to all persons except the students and a few others. The circulation of the Mercantile, confined to subscribers, is 246,000 from 175,000 books; that of the Mechanics and Tradesmen's, with 107,000 books, is 254,000; that of the Aguilar is 250,000, and the collection comprises only 26,000 volumes. The Free Circulating Library Association distributes 81,000 books in a circulation of 650,000, an average of eight issues a year for each volume. The books of the Philadelphia Library are sent out, roughly speaking, about sixteen times apiece.

To what is due this feat of causing each of eighty thousand books to be read by sixteen people during a year? To some extent doubtless it depends upon endowment. The Philadelphia Library, although not wealthy, is not exactly in straitened circumstances. It spent last year $70,000, of which $25,000 went to enlarging the collection. Forty-five thousand dollars for administration, distributed among a central foundation and eight branches, is not absolute poverty, even when $3,250 of it was spent in rental. But certainly it is not a large endowment, considering the results accomplished.

It is quite evident that the chief factors in this success are the alertness and enlightenment of the librarian and his assistants. It is apparent that they are imbued with the "new" spirit of library work; the missionary spirit, which is not content with collecting and cataloguing books, nor even with furnishing them on demand to the public, but which takes active measures to send them forth among the apathetic.

Not only have they admitted the public to the shelves, so that every citizen of Philadelphia, without the intermediation of a catalogue, may choose his book at first hand, have it charged at the desk, and walk away with it, but they have developed the "traveling libraries" system so as to send books into neighborhoods whose inhabitants cannot come to the shelves. A box of a hundred books under the charge of some responsible person as deputy librarian supplies a neighborhood for three months, and then the supply is renewed. Among fire-engine stations and district messenger stations, as well as in localities distant from the main branches of the institution, these traveling libraries have been appreciated.

Absurd, of course, was the annoyance of that ancient chief of a great college library who declared that all the students were enemies of his because they wanted to read books and took time that he ought to have spent in increasing his noble collection. It was absurd, and yet it is well to consider whether the spirit in New York public libraries has passed altogether beyond the cataloguing stage in its evolution. Development assuredly there has been. The frosty atmosphere that used to hang about delivery desks has melted. No longer is it a bitter experience to ask for a book, or even for guidance in selecting a book. On the contrary, in most instances, advice from attendants is quickly and courteously bestowed even upon stupid questioners. This is a great advance.

But having gone thus far, the librarians could find new methods of improvement. The present time is a time of suspense. When the new building in New York is finished the system will be perfect; that may be taken for granted. But it will be some years before that great good shall be consummated, and meanwhile many things might be accomplished.

The Philadelphia Library does not sleep while it waits for the fine structure that is promised for it. If its methods cannot be followed in New York, or replaced as yet by others equally efficient, at least certain advances could be made. If it is not expedient to throw the stack of a great library like the Astor open to the public, at least more of the books might be displayed freely upon the reference shelves. Around Bates Hall, in the Boston Public Library, 20,000 books upon all topics are disposed for whomsoever will to read. Mr. Herbert Putnam, the librarian, causes to be posted in conspicuous places about the building lists of reference books upon any topic prominently before the public. There are librarians who advertise such lists in the daily papers. By such means as that they lift the libraries to their true position among the foremost powers in the development of the community. That is where the Boston Public Library stands, where the Philadelphia Library evidently intends to establish itself, and where the Free City Library of New York should take its place.

Another Homer to be Identified.

Those who read Mr. Amos Kidder Fiske's book, "The Jewish Scriptures," bublished by the Scribners, will easily guess the tenor of his article on "The Unknown Homer of the Hebrews," which appears in the March issue of The New World. Mr. Fiske belongs to the newer school of Biblical criticism, and must often reflect upon what the consequences of his writings would have been had he lived in the days, not so very long ago, when people interested themselves more effectively than now in the beliefs and theories of their neighbors. As it is, he gives the conclusions of the latest Biblical research with the calm assurance of the modern scientific reformer. Those to whom logic and fact appeal consider his views with equal calmness, while others, instead of burning him, content themselves with refusing to give such matters any attention at all.

The title of Mr. Fiske's essay suggests its main thought, which is that back of the Hebrew, as of the Greek, epic there was a mysterious and imposing personality which came down to historic time in Greece as "Homer," but which, among the Hebrews, has been for twenty-five centuries without name or personal identity, although it wrought in a land where records were more complete than in any other of equal antiquity. "It is," writes Mr. Fiske, "one of the triumphs of modern Biblical research to have rescued the Hebrew genius from the oblivion in which it was buried by ages of superstition and imperfect knowledge. For a long time the ancient incrustations and the later deposits of bones and dust were guarded by the fierce glare of religious faith; but of late the protecting blaze has subsided, and, in the sober light of knowledge and reason, excavations have been made which reveal the true character of the hidden treasure. In this the work of the Hebrew Homer is easily traced by its golden quality, broken and mixed as it is with baser metal."

The work of this master mind in the sacred history of the Hebrews is easily distinguished by the critics, and is called the "Yahwist document." It is supposed that the now nameless poet made his appearance with the revival of the ancient faith after the revolution of Jehu, and that he made use of Chaldean and Phoenician myths just as Homer wove together into an enduring picture the floating tales and traditions of his time. What, if any, was original with either writer cannot be discovered, but it is evident that both transformed and glorified whatever they used with their own transcendent genius.

The sombre stories of the Garden of Eden and of Cain and Abel and the ethnic myths of Israel are plainly traceable, says the essayist, to the great Yahwist poet, and the object of all was to secure his people's obedience to Yahweh, their God. "His purpose," writes Mr. Fiske, "was so much more than his personality that men failed to record his name. Personality and authorship were deemed of no account when his work was used as raw material and mingled with other matter by a prosaic compiler. The work, broken and disfigured though it be, can be identified, but the author remains in mystery."

Mr. Fiske hazards the theory that the great Yahwist, who wrote with such power in the exciting time after the accession of Jehu, was one with the mysterious prophet of Horeb and Carmel, who became such a terror to the enemies of Jehu and was called both Elisha and Elijah.

Mr. Birrell on Book Reviewing.

Mr. Augustine Birrell recently lectured in London before the Society of Women Journalists, the subject being "Reviewing." Mr. Birrell, among other things, said that he "took exception at the facetious method of reviewing." And maybe the gentleman intended that as a dig at the former methods of The Saturday Review. But if a book is silly, is it the wiser plan to scold at it or to laugh at it? Perhaps the best method is to say nothing at all about it.

Mr. Birrell notices the present enormous activity in literature. He said that it was satisfactory "to know that people would read reviews of books," but then he deprecated the haste in which the reviews were written, and intimated that it was the publishers' fault because they sent out their books a day or two before their public distribution. A public is eager to know what are the newest and best books.

"Who were the critics (English ones) who did the work of reviewing?" asked Mr. Birrell. Hide your heads, you unworthy ones, for the gentleman declared that "they were people of ordinary education and ordinary taste, and so far as he knew they did not require any special preparation for the work." You might fancy that Mr. Birrell had been the author of an unfortunate volume or had had a direct personal experience.

It is not our business to take up the cudgels for the English reviewers, save to say that in a thoroughly established American journal all the criticisms on important books found in English newspapers are usually read here after the book has been noticed by the American reviewer. In innumerable cases, particularly in The New York Times, reviews are frequently simultaneous with the London ones, because a book in London and in New York appears often on the same day, and, strange to say, the general drift of the English reviewers is often the same.

All English reviewers are not Gosses or Saintsburys or Stephens or literary essayists, for the essayist would be singularly out of place in any daily paper; nevertheless, the matter is clearly and intelligently done, so that a general public gets a good idea of the book. And that, as we understand it, is the only solid reason for the existence of a review.

It is absurd to think that a book reviewed is the book which has not been read. The man on a newsaper, who is competent for the task, is, of course, a rapid reader. When the emergency comes, as a book received one day is to be reviewed on the next, a conscientious man is capable of putting in ten hours of consecutive reading the book. It is not the writing which is troublesome. It is the absolute perusal of the work which is by far the more arduous task. Take, for instance, extracts from a book as they are published in the Saturday Review of Books and Art in The New York Times. In order to give a just idea of the book in hand, and to make the proper selections, the book must be carefully read.

It is the incompetent, the superficial critic who does not read. Careful study of a subject made, perhaps, years before, is the reason why the reviewer can treat more especially the book published only the day before yesterday. The reviewer may be a taster only; that is, at times, when fiction has to pass under his notice. Innumerable are the romances which he must pry into, and if he is keen and has read much, as often as not, a single page or a single chapter suffices. If the story is good, he goes on and on, and is as likely as not to keep on to the very end. If it is bad, poor, trashy, he quickly drops it. He is not engaged to stultify himself.

The honest critic, who must have the proper enthusiasm, is ever eager to make a discovery. He will wade through acres of bog, or follow an ignis fatuus, hoping it may turn out to be a true light. It must be within the recollection of many critics, even on a newspaper, to have made a fortunate find, to have recognized the excellence of some writer, then unknown, to have given him words of hearty praise at the very beginning, when not one other reviewer had as much as noticed the book. This experience is not singular, for it has happened to many reviewers. Anyhow, in the long toil of the man whose business it is to read, and to write of the innumerable volumes passing through his hands, such reminiscences of his own hearty approval, of some man's first efforts, are the gleams of sunshine which warm his heart. There are many books which require specialists, and New York journals of reputation have such experts who discuss particular books.

No general defense of the critic of books is here attempted, but certainly, as far as the general American reviewer is to be considered, he is decidedly not to be classed among those of "ordinary education or ordinary taste," or "as having no special preparation for his task." Perhaps an American public is keener than the public found elsewhere and more eager for instruction. So the reviewer, if he has lived long enough, been honest, and worked unceasingly, may at least be buoyed up with the hope that, in doing nothing more than in trying to discriminate between what is good and what is bad in books, he has helped some little in the cause of a general and higher education.

Sir Richard Wallace Again.

Unquestionably it was the Frans Hals "Cavalier," dated 1624, in the Wallace collection, which brought this great painter into vogue. Fifty years ago Hals was overlooked. His great merits were undiscerned. Who was Richard Wallace and how came about his famous collection? There was a Marquis of Hertford, the third one, and his son lived in Paris from 1840 to 1870. He never married, and he was a kind of "Cousin Pons," as Balzac conceived that character, only he had a very much larger actual income.

Living unostentatiously, he bought whatever he wanted, for the years after 1848 were his opportunity. He had the requisite knowledge. Though the Hertfords had their eccentricities, they possessed excellent taste. Living with Lord Hertford there was a young man known as Richard. What was the kinship between the two never will be known, at least outside of the family. He was too old to be Lord Hertford's son. It is supposed he was his brother.

When the Marquis died Richard inherited the entire collection. During the Franco-Prussian war, the siege of Paris, and the Commune troubles Richard Wallace behaved so handsomely as to endear him to the Parisians. It was after the war that he came to London and lived at Hertford House. He was made a baronet, and became an M. P. Sir Richard had a son, who died, and his loss the father is said never to have forgotten.

When the Marquis of Hertford wanted a picture he just bought it. That accounts for the magnificence of the Wallace collection. His instructions to agents on the occasion of a sale were brief, simply: "Buy me that Vandyke, or that Titian," and the number on the catalogue was cited. Only that and nothing more. Once there was a Rubens the Marquis had set his mind on buying, and the picture was to be sold in Paris. His instructions were sent to the auctioneers. When the Rubens attained the ten-thousand-pound mark, the auctioneers were afraid. The price had exceeded, as they thought, by £500 the Marquis's limits, and so it was a Russian who bought it. Next day came a note from the Marquis, which was brief: "When in future I ask you to buy anything for me, buy it." When one has a very long purse one can do the Monte Christo business.

Expatiating once more on the wonderful objects collected by Sir Richard Wallace, in his "Bagatelle," the little palace he owned on the Bois de Boulogne, there is a perfect museum of French furniture there of the time of Louis XV. In the apartments he lived in in Paris, in the Rue Lafitte, there is a similar collection of furniture.

Artists, critics, and dealers confessed to mild surprise a couple of weeks ago when it was discovered that there was no catalogue available in New York of the late Sir Richard Wallace's collection, just bequeathed by the will of his widow to the British Government. All sources of supply were tried when the cable brought word of her death, but without avail. The only thing that bore the semblance of a catalogue was one of the "hand-dodger" style, printed by Sir Richard for free distribution when his treasures were in the Bethnal Green Museum, while Hertford House was being built. The treasures were for months open to the inspection of the public, and men in overalls and with black pipes, 'Arrys and 'Arriets, found there an unending source of delight. The handbills were for their edification. The task of enumerating the collection will be a stupendous one. There is no catalogue in existence.

Actors and Art.

Why should not the actor and the artist be combined in one and the same person? Mr. Jefferson is by no means exceptional in possessing the double talent. There is an exhibition to be held in Paris, the proceeds of which will be devoted to a charity, of paintings of actors. Mme. Bernhardt is to

be the President, and this remarkable woman paints, and was taught by Laurens and Clarin. There is an actor, Max Bouvet, a pupil of Cormono, whose pictures are often hung in the Salon, and who had a medal awarded him some years ago.

The list of actors who are not fair, but good, artists may begin with Mounet-Sully, who is something of a sculptor; Mlle. Reichenberg works in crayons, Mme. Pierson is good in still life, Delaunay paints, and Coquelin, the elder, uses a brush with skill. M. Duquesne, the original Napoleon in "Madame Sans Gêne," paints more than cleverly, and Mme. Jane Hading has decided artistic talent. The leading singers at the Opéra Comique all have artistic tendencies, and Fugère's landscapes are excellent.

It is not so common that musicians who are instrumentalists are also artists, and the reason is, that to have a fine voice is an accident, but to play a violin or a piano well involves the hardest and most engrossing of all human toil. Neither Sarasate nor Paderewski ever could have found the time to handle a pencil. One thing that instrumentalists possess is a very nice appreciation for well-dressed food, and the bouquet of delicate wines.

The Week's Art.

Coming Exhibitions and Pictures to be Seen in New York Galleries.

The week which closes to-day has not been a particularly active one in the art world of New York. The exhibition of the Architectural League in the Fine Arts Galleries has been thronged with visitors, as have also the Knoedler, Avery, and Macbeth Galleries, where the English water colors of Sutton Palmer, du Maurier's original drawings for his illustrations in Punch, and a choice collection of the strong and poetic landscapes of Robert C. Minor have respectively been on view. The oils and engravings belonging to Mr. Alfred Trumble and Mr. William Clausen, which were sold at the American Art Galleries on Tuesday night, brought on the whole fair prices. Added to these exhibitions and sales there have been interesting displays by Elizabeth Gowdy Baker at the Klackner Galleries of a collection of her children's portraits in water color, at the Waldorf of fifteen portraits by Carle J. Blenner, and at the Blakeslee Galleries of twenty-two pictures by Frank Eugene, a young American painter, and a protegé of Mr. Joseph Jefferson, while the Union League Club opened its second monthly exhibition of the season in the club gallery on Thursday afternoon.

The annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists will open to the public in the Fine Arts Galleries on Monday, March 29. The varnishing and press day will be Friday, March 26, and buyers' day will be Saturday, March 22. The annual Spring exhibition at the Academy of Design will open to the public Monday, April 5. The press view will be on Friday, April 2, and buyers' day will be Saturday, April 3. A small exhibition of recent portrait work and some earlier pictures by David Neal, including his celebrated "Retour de la Chasse," is being arranged by Mr. Blakeslee and will open at the Blakeslee Galleries probably within the next fortnight. The opportunity to see and study the work of this virile American artist, who is not as well known to his countrymen as he should be, will be welcomed by all art lovers.

Elizabeth Gowdy Baker, who now shows twelve water-color portraits of children at the Klackner Galleries, has evidently the rare faculty of being able to make her little subjects remain quiet while she paints them. This enables her to catch well the expression and pose. Her color schemes are delicate and well carried out, and she draws correctly and well. The best of Mrs. Baker's portraits is one of her own little boy, a golden-haired cherub of some five or six years, which is charming in expression and soft in color. Mrs. Baker's work is very smooth, perhaps too much so at times, but she evidently understands the secret of painting children's portraits successfully.

Mr. Carle J. Blenner's plan of exhibiting a loan collection of his portraits and paintings in a handsomely decorated suite of rooms at the Waldorf, and with the accompaniment of tea and music every afternoon, has probably brought a larger number of visitors, particularly of the feminine sex, to his little exhibition, than he could have obtained in any other way. Mr. Blenner shows fifteen portraits, all of women, with one exception, a three-quarter length of Mr. Chauncey Mitchell Depew, second, until recently known familiarly to the public as "Buster," and which is an excellent likeness, is well drawn, and good in color. The portraits of women are for the most part refined in treatment, soft and pleasing in color, and well posed and drawn, but all show the influence of a close study of Madrazo. Mr. Blenner's art is not great art, but has enough of fulfilment and of promise to make his development worthy of study and attention. His best portraits are those of Mrs. Blakely Hall, Miss Katharine Gill, and Mrs. Charles W. Wetmore. The last has a difficult pose, well managed, the head poised well on the shoulders, and excellent foreshortening of the arms. Mrs. Hall's portrait has a notably good poise of head and a sweet if serious expression. The portrait of Mrs. Southwick has a delicate pink color scheme and charming expression. Of the fancy portraits, the models of all of which must have been beautiful women, unless, as may be surmised, Mr. Blenner is a rare flatterer, "A Court Beauty" is a direct copy of a Madrazo in pose and mannerism, while "The Poem," a recumbent figure, is awkwardly posed and not satisfactory. "Anita" and "Psyche" are worthy of notice for sweetness of expression and painting of the hair.

There is more of promise than fulfillment in the twenty-two pictures by Mr. Frank Eugene, now at the Blakeslee Galleries. Mr. Eugene paints broadly, and at times strongly. His drawing is not always sure, and his color not entirely satisfactory. More study will correct these evident defects, and there is enough good work in his paintings even now to justify the prediction that he has a future. The best canvas is his full-length portrait of "Anton Seidl," the musical director, an excellent likeness, well posed, and with the light effect on the face nicely managed. There is also good light effect on the armor of sir Henry Irving as "King Arthur," and Miss Connie Jackson as "Tilly Slowboy" is a good character study. The three portraits of Mr. Joseph Jefferson as Rip Van Winkle, while they show appreciation, are not satisfactory renditions of the comedian in this favorite rôle. Much better is the portriat of Mr. Jefferson as "Bob Acres," in which the artist has caught the comedian's characteristic expression. "The Little Girl's Mother" has good expression, but the flesh color is too cold. Two mystical pictures, "The Flight into Egypt" and "Harmony," are rather too vague in treatment, but have warm and effective color.

Among recent canvases in the Blakeslee Galleries are a charming Sir Joshua, a "Portrait of Mrs. Arnold," very sweet in expression and done in grays and browns; a large and fine interior with figures by William Redmore Bigg, "His First Pair," rich in color and telling a good story, and a large panel picture by Monticelli, a group of three female figures of the First Empire on a garden terrace, admirable in composition, graceful in drawing, charmingly refined, and painted in a low color scheme, with remarkably fine rendering of details. There is also a large and fine canvas by Pine, the student of Turner, "Regatta on Lake Windermere," which, in distance, atmosphere, and color, might easily be mistaken for a Turner. These four canvases are among the most interesting seen in a New York gallery in many a day.

The great exhibition of 100 masterpieces, now in progress in Copley Hall, Boston, has caused almost a sensation, socially as well as artistically, at the Hub. The decorations of the hall, which were planned and carried out chiefly by Mr. Holker Abbott and Mrs. Henry Whitman, have aroused a chorus of praise. There are two rows of tall green trees in tubs placed on green benches, which extend through the middle of the hall, making a garden effect. There are many handsome tapestries, and over the pictures, forming a frieze, are ropes and garlands of green. At the opening of the exhibition last week all of Boston society, attired in its best, was present, while the owners of pictures loaned from other cities came on for the occasion. It is said that the exhibition as a whole is the most notable of its kind ever held in America.

Albert H. Smyth, in his life of Bayard Taylor, speaks with amusement of the fact that Macaulay carried with him to India the seventy volumes of Voltaire to read on the voyage. He does not add the explanation, which was that Macaulay had engaged to write one of his exhaustive reviews of Voltaire and must be well versed in his works. So Charles Godfrey Leland, in his memoirs, says that De Quincey required a quart of laudanum to enable him to enjoy German metaphysics. And Leland does not go on to say that De Quincey required a quart of laudanum simply to exist.

In The Bookman there is a letter of Ruskin on Emerson, and one of Emerson on Ruskin. It must be borne in mind what a blessed, dear old optimist was Emerson. The two met at Oxford, and Ruskin wrote: "Emerson came to my rooms a day or two ago. I found his mind a total blank on matters of art, and had a fearful sense of the whole being of him as a gentle cloud—intangible." Then Emerson wrote to a friend: "He had seen Ruskin at Oxford, had been charmed by his manner in the lecture room, but in talking with him at his rooms had found himself wholly out of sympathy with Ruskin's views of life and the world. I wonder such a genius can be possessed by so black a devil. I cannot pardon him for a despondency so deep. It is detestable in a man of such powers, in a poet, a seer such as he has been. Children are right with their everlasting hope. Timon is always inevitably wrong." Grim Carlyle, it may be remembered, took Emerson to the House of Commons, and he was pleased. Then he showed the philosopher the slums of London, and even then the Concord sage could see no turpitude in man, whereupon Carlyle lost his temper.

Americana in Engravings.

New and Increasing Interest with Great Advances in Prices.

It is rather a singular but interesting fact that during the recent hard times, effects, so far as prices are concerned, have not been noticeable in the case of early engravings of famous Americans. The historical interest in things American has not confined itself to books and histories. It has turned into other channels, and the careful observer, as he travels around the country, cannot fail to notice in the many modern examples of Colonial architecture this increasing desire to pay tribute to the memory of the fathers.

In the case of prints and engravings, this historical wave, if it may be called so, has developed several interesting features. It has occasioned a keener competition among enthusiastic collectors of Americana which, with their increasing numbers, have caused a most surprising advance in prices for desirable material. But it has not been limited by any means to the coterie of collectors. It has touched the larger outside world, and portraits of prominent Americans have been steadily growing in demand. Washington, Hamilton, Franklin, Lincoln, and Lafayette, in particular, are constantly being asked for. A well-furnished house is no longer considered complete without a portrait of Washington and Lincoln, at any rate. A dealer in pictures and engravings in this city stated that the demand for American subjects had been growing steadily, and he added that one of our best modern engravers was now at work upon a new plate of George Washington, and one of Martha Washington.

This demand for the modern prints is particularly significant in showing what might be called the popular tendency. The collectors, of course, are always at it. A man follows some favorite hobby for years, and is ever on the alert to add to it, while in the world at large there may be no apparent interest in that particular subject. So the tendency of popular opinion cannot be judged from the collector's point of view. The late furor over Napoleon is an excellent illustration of this. As by a sudden impulse, the popular clamor was directed to Napoleon. Prints, books, even theatrical displays of the wonderful Frenchman, were all the rage, yet for years before there had been many eager collectors of Napoleonana and rare material always commanded a fair price. Now an engraving of Napoleon is hardly seen in the shop windows. Who has taken his place? It is not apparent that any one has, in the same spasmodic interest, but, undoubtedly, the one who comes nearest occupying the prominence accorded to Napoleon is Washington. The recent books on Washington show that the Father of his country refuses to be a hackneyed subject, and assuredly, if the demand were small, publishers would scarcely risk putting forth new works dealing with the life of the man about whom so much has already been written.

A Broadway dealer in engravings, while discussing the present American historical tendency, stated some facts that are worthy of consideration.

"The call for Washington matter, and, in fact, anything of interest during the Revolutionary period," he said, "has been especially noticeable in the last four or five years. Washington portraits have the lead, Franklin and Hamilton are in good demand, and, of course, Lincoln is always popular. Philadelphia has had this American wave tendency, I think, longer and more pronounced than any other city. Whether, on account of the Declaration of Independence springing into life from Independence Hall, a denser halo of patriotism hangs over that city or not, I cannot tell; but Washington and early American matter have surely been more popular there, and the most important sales of such material are held there and the best prices obtained. Philadelphia also holds the palm for the two best collections of Washington portraits in the world. They are private collections, and the third best collection is in this city. There are some good ones, also, in Boston. Collectors of Washingtoniana have increased considerably, and if I had some of the early prints which I sold ten years ago they would net me a small fortune now. I would like to buy them back at double the price."

Hard times have been unable to check the rapid advance in price for early engravings of notable Americans. Washington engravings of any kind, both steel and copper, published previous to 1850, have more than doubled in value. The prices obtained for some of the rarities almost make one skeptical. Only a few weeks ago a newly discovered engraving of Washington was sold by a dealer in this city for $200. The print was found in Europe, and is the only one known of that particular variety. The same dealer also sold lately a fine stipple engraving of Savage's "Family of Washington," printed in 1798, for $100. Ten years ago he sold a mezzotint of Savage's three-quarter Washington portrait for $10. Recently at auction in Philadelphia the same print brought over $100.

About five years ago a very rare Washington engraving was sold at one of the Philadelphia auctions for $47. Dealers and collectors were aghast at the price. Now that same print would find ready purchasers at $100. It is, indeed, no uncommon thing for rare prints of Washington to sell for that sum. Six years ago hardly any one would think of paying more than $30, at the most, for an early Washington, and no dealer had the temerity to go above that figure. Those who purchased them were fortunate, for now many of the more ordinary prints are rated all the way from $10 to $50.

The rarest of the early lithographs of Washington, one by Rembrandt Peale, done in 1827, sold in Philadelphia in 1891 for $210. This was one of but two copies known to be in existence. Anything that is really rare and good in the line of Americana is sure to command a large price, and a collection of these rarities pays interest to its possessor just as truly as do Government bonds. A collector in this city who visited Europe last Spring received a letter last week from a London dealer stating that it was almost impossible to find early American matter, and that prices had doubled during the year. The print stores and curiosity shops of Europe have been fairly scoured within the past five years by Americans, and it takes a long hunt and a keen eye for the enthusiast to discover any prizes now.

Yet, once in a while, by accident, a genuine discovery will be made. A New York collector found in the little Swiss town of St. Gall, a short time ago, a Washington portrait which he did not possess. He purchased it for an insignificant sum, and afterward ascertained that it was the only one of the kind known. It was engraved before 1800, by Probst, a German, and represents the Revolutionary hero on a horse, which seems to be in the act of leaping across a wide valley half filled with soldiers. This was a prize, sure enough, and, if sold, would probably make another addition to the list of $100 and $200 Washington portraits. Mr. W. L. Andrews, in his book on American engravings, mentions that he has heard that Probst engraved a portrait of Washington, but had never seen it.

Washington has been a favorite subject for the skill of the engraver's art, ever since Charles Willson Peale first painted him in 1772. It may surprise many to know that over 550 different steel and copper plates of Washington are known. The first man who attempted properly to classify and describe Washington portraits was Mr. W. S. Baker of Philadelphia, who for years has been an ardent Washington admirer. His book, "The Engraved Portraits of Washington," was published in 1880. Only 500 copies were issued, and it has since become much sought for, and very scarce. He describes 445 different engravings, but he would find now fully 100 additional ones to mention. The wide popularity of the Stuart Washington is shown by the fact that 202 engravings after Stuart's portraits are described, nearly half of the entire number. Peale is credited with forty-five, and the portraits of Trumbull, Savage, and Wright, all good painters, follow in close order.

Many interesting stories might be told regarding these early engravings and their present scarcity. Where they have gone no one knows, for in several cases not more than one or two copies are known. Space, however, remains for but a brief mention of one historic print. Charles W. Peale, who was an engraver as well as a painter, advertised in The Pennsylvania Packet of Aug. 26, 1780, that he had just finished "a metzotint print in poster size (14 by 10 inches) of His Excellency Gen. Washington, from the original picture belonging to the State of Pennsylvania. Shopkeepers and persons going to the West Indies may be supplied at such a price as will afford a considerable profit to them by applying at the southwest corner of Lombard and Third Streets, Philadelphia." The picture itself had been painted by Peale at the request of the State Council. Undoubtedly many engravings were struck from the plate, but notwithstanding the most careful search for years, only one copy has come to light, and that, a short time ago, was found to be in the possession of Mrs. Robert B. Cabeen of Germantown, Penn. It has remained in her family from the time of its publication, is framed and very well preserved, and if put up at auction would occasion some of the liveliest bidding ever seen over a Washington engraving.

Books and Authors.

Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. publish this month Prof. William Trent's "Southern Statesmen of the Old Régime." The volume is historical and biographical, and treats of the political conditions which surrounded Washington, Jefferson, Randolph, Calhoun, Stephens, Toombs, and Davis.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. have nearly ready Miss S. F. Price's "Fern Collector's Handbook and Herbarium." This volume will have seventy-two large plates, many of them life size. The same house will issue the second and concluding volume of Prof. E. Aubert's "Litérature Française."

Mr. Edward Arnold announces as ready for publication, Dr. A. Donaldson Smith's "Through Unknown Africa." Dr. Smith is a University of Pennsylvania man, and studied botany and chemistry at the Johns Hopkins University. In 1894, he arrived at Berbera, then penetrated into an unknown part of Africa and reached Lake Rudolf. Finally Dr. Smith reached Abyssinia. The volume is fully illustrated from the author's sketches and photographs.

Mr. Cellier has laid hold of a good idea in his "Soldiers' Song Book." The book is English, and for the exclusive use of the British soldier. Our American regulars might not sing "Rule Britannia"; but why does not some publisher get up a similar compilation for Yankee use? Our catalogue of patriotic songs might be collected and put in a neat and cheap form.

The Messrs. Holt have now nearly ready Mrs. Cabot's "In Plain Air." The story is of a woman who has lived in a wide horizon, but on returning to her little town is oppressed by the limitations of her narrow-minded surroundings. But the heroine breaks through her trammels, and the conclusion is a happy one.

Charles Scribner's Sons have almost ready Prof. Oliver J. Thatcher's "A Short History of Mediaeval Europe." The volume, beginning with the first century, concludes with the sixteenth. The work will be used by the Chautauqua Reading Circle.

Such high estimation as is accorded to M. Leroy-Beaulieu is likely to be given to his son Pierre, who, having recently visited the English, African, and Australian colonies, has written a volume with the title, "Les Nouvelles Sociétés Anglo-Saxones." It is a treatment on labor organizations.

Prince Henry of Orleans's travels are to be translated under the title of "From Tonkin to India." The publishers are the Messrs. Methuen.

Life may be said to be too short when a dictionary appears in numbers. That monumental work, "The Oxford English Dictionary," (Dr. Murray's,) has been long a-coming in short sections. The letter "D" is now done, but an effort has been made to hasten the work, and so, say in the next ten years, "Z" will be finished to that final word, which supposably is "Zyxomma."

In Outing for March there is an article by Dr. Nicol on "Quick Photography in the Field," which contains many points of great interest to amateurs. Mr. Sandys contributes a second article on "Sportsman's Dogs." Among the sporting papers may be cited "Adventures with a Tigress."

Charles Lever's works, beginning with "Harry Lorrequer," are to be published by Messrs. Downey & Co. The volumes will be illustrated from the original plates by Phiz (Hablot Browne) and Cruikshank.

There are bargains in books to be had in London in the neighborhood of Holborn Viaduct. The literary merchandise is piled in flat carts and barrows, and the volumes are offered at from tuppence to a penny. The wonder arises, how do the sellers ever manage to get away with these books. The Pall Mall says here "is a wilderness of theology," and only now and then a book of some value, and when you come across the one you might want, the literary truckster is quite up as to the value of it, and it is not to be had even for a tuppence.

M. Osiris has announced that on the occasion of the Paris Exposition in 1900 he will give a prize of 100,000 francs for the best book which treats on art, industry, or public utility. The Parisian Press Syndicate is to be the judge. Have the gods of the Egyptians come to life again?

Mr. Zangwill's "Dreamers of the Ghetto" will be ready this Fall. His "Children of the Ghetto," translated into Russian and Hebrew, has been admitted into Russia, and the book has a wide circulation there.

Mr. H. W. Huntington, President of the National Greyhound Club of America, has just written a volume entitled "My Dog and I." This is a concise treatise on the various breeds of dogs, giving their origin and uses, written expressly for the novice. The work contains a comprehensive method of treatment for dogs in health and sickness, and gives also the names of the most prominent breeders. The work as published by the Caxton press is a handsome one. There areseventy-six or more dogs especially described, and a photogravure is presented of every dog, and in these illustrations, with the thorough acquaintance Mr. Huntington possesses, only the finest types are presented. For every dog there is added a scale of points. The treatment of the dog is thorough.

The fourth volume of Canon Liddon's "Life of Dr. Pusey" will appear this Autumn. The Messrs. Longman are the publishers.

A new edition of the "Spectator," with numerous portraits, and in eight volumes, to be issued monthly, will be published by Mr. Nimmo. The editor is Mr. G. A. Aitken, who wrote the life of Steele.

Mr. Phil May has just made a pictorial alphabet, humorously treated, which is to be published by the Leadenhall Press. What a chance there will be here to refresh one's memory!

The Athenaeum has words of praise for Sir Robert Peel's "A Bit of a Fool." "Sir Robert Peel tells with much vigor the story of a young man who goes to the bad and comes back again. * * * It is a picture into which a good deal of vice is introduced, but in a way that is not vicious. The standard of morality is not high; it is the easy standard of what is called the man of the world. * * * His tale is written in a vivacious style, and with no small amount of literary skill." Per contra, other English literary organs score Sir Robert Peel's fiction.

The new book, "Wissy," by James Paxton Voorhees, it is understood, has already given certain evidences of success. Like all stories which aim to excite an interest in the victory achieved over misfortunes by the unfortunate, Mr. Voorhees's novel has aspired to popular indorsement. The style in which the author has told his tale has been commended for originality; it is light, and has certain catchy phrases running through it. The characterization of this is good, and, whatever else may be said, it has a ring of sincerity.

Some time early in October the "Life of Lord Tennyson," written by Tenyson's son, will be published. It will be in two volumes.

Mr. Lang waxes eloquent over "The Compleat Angler." The book in its original form is one which only the wealthy collector can hope, with luck, to call his own. A small octavo originally sold at 18d. is now worth $2,175. It is a rare book, just as is an old child's book. The primer was thumbed out of existence, and Izaak's "The Compleat Angler" may be said to have been fished out of existence, because it was always carried in the fisherman's pocket, and the angler often fell in the water. Mr. Lang says "quarto editions are out of place." Mr. Stock in 1876 published a fac simile, which is now hard to get. But is not Mr. Le Gallienne's volume a fac-simile reprint?

Reminiscences and autobiographies always being in favor, The Saturday Review states that Mr. Joseph Arch has declined an offer of £2,000, coming from a noted publisher, for the story of his own life.

Says Mr. Zangwill: "Review for art's sake and the book's sake, not for your own sake nor your author's sake, neither have regard to your friend nor your enemy, nor your friend's friend, nor your enemy's friend, nor your friend's enemy, nor your paper, nor its publisher, nor its ass, nor anything that is your paper's." And don't think of $10, more or less, per column.

In England, Miss Marie Corelli having her grievance with reviewers, does not permit her publishers to send round her books, and so they do not reach editorial tables. Fancy what must be the depression of reviewers at the slight.

"The Gallery of Plays and Players," edited by Arthur Hoeber, is one of the recent publications of The Illustrated American. The Gallery has for contents the stage setting of plays in vogue to-day in the United States, with portraits of the actors. In addition to the pictorial effects, there is a critical and descriptive text. It is a record of the New York stage, but also gives leading histrionic events at home and abroad. The first edition of the "Gallery of Plays and Players" having been at once absorbed, a second edition is about ready.

The Parisian is a monthly magazine which has recently made its appearance in New York, and the number for March has just been issued. In is pages is fiction, with essays on art, criticism, history, biography, &c. One marked feature of The Parisian is that it reproduces in English contemporaneous articles from leading French and other Continental periodicals. In the present number there is a fully illustrated paper on Fontainebleau, and for a story Jean Richepin's "A Masterpiece of Crime" appears. One interesting subject is French actresses. There are excellent photogravures of Mmes. Jane Hading, Réjane-Porel, Elven, Gerfaut, Derval, Desclauzes, Guilbert, and Grimault. The whole make-up and quality of The Parisian are particularly engaging.

Mr. Raymond C. Beazley's "The Dawn of Modern Geography" will be in several volumes, the first of which has just been issued by John Murray. It is a mistake to suppose that travel was invariably from the East to the West. Africa was certainly penetrated from the West, and Chinese Bhuddists undertook long voyages to remote countries, and all these curious materials Mr. Beazley has collected.

"The Outgoing Turk" is the work of Mr. H. C. Thomson, who wrote the "Chitral Campaign." The volume will contain a brief summary of the present situation. The publisher is Heinemann. The book in the future may have for its title "The Gone Turk."

"The Domesday Book and Beyond," by Prof. Maitland, a history of England in early times, will be published shortly by the Cambridge University Press.

"The Dictionary of Slang, Jargon, and Cant," published some years ago, and compiled by Prof. Barrère and Charles G. Leland, is to have a reissue, in an enlarged form, and will embrace Americanism, Anglo-Indian slang, Pidgin English, and Gypsy jargon. The publishers are the Messrs. Bell.

Loyal British subjects may buy for a penny "The Life of Queen Victoria." There are fourteen pictures, and the paper and printing are good.

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. are the publishers of The Badminton Magazine of Sports and Pastimes. The contents show good fiction, with articles specially devoted to the chase. A lady goes for wild pigs in Albania, and a sportsman for ducks in Alabama. There is a capital account of how the Gauchos race their horses. The magazine is well illustrated.

Mr. F. N. Doubleday, who has been for many years associated with Charles Scribner's Sons, has resigned his position, and has accepted the Vice Presidency of the S. S. McClure Company. Mr. Doubleday's thorough acquaintance with his profession will be rendered available in a new publishing business, which will be known as the Doubleday & McClure Company. Mr. W. D. Moffat will take Mr. Doubleday's former place as business manager of Scribner's Magazine.

At the Goncourt sale some rare books were disposed of. There was a "Psalmarium Davidis," bearing the arms of Thou, which brought 3,000f., and for a book of Mlle. de Montpensier, a black-letter Prayer Book, 9,700f. was paid. A mass, bound by Pasdeloup, once the property of the Duchesse de Berri, was sold for 8,950f. A volume enriched with the miniatures of Petitot brought 20,650f. At the Fermin Didot sale it had been sold for nearly 5,000f. more. For a book for horsemen, Plunivel's "L'Instruction du Roy" brought a good price—3,120f.

H. W. Hageman of 140 Fifth Avenue sold to a well-known resident of Washington, D. C., a few days ago a copy of the first edition, dated 1562, of Fox's "Book of Martyrs," and also a copy of Eusebius's Chronicles, printed in Venice by Ratdolt, in 1483. The Chronicles are printed in Latin, red and black type, and bound in white pigskin.

Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. will issue shortly a new edition of "The Boyhood of Famous Authors." New chapters have been added, with fac similes of autographs.

"Phroso," the first edition, is gone, sold, absorbed, and the Frederick A. Stokes Company are hurryisg out as fast as printers and binders can turn out the books a second edition. Everybody will want to take an excursion to the Island of Neopalia with Mr. Anthony Hope as guide.

Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. have nearly ready Augusta Campbell Watson's new love story "Beyond the City Gates," the incidents of which happen in New York.

The new number of The Globe Quarterly Review will contain a lay sermon, with the title, "Beauty for Ashes," an article, "Two Books by Two Lawyers," and a paper on "Marriage Vows and Others."

Mr. John Lane of the Bodley Head, New York, publishes the following books: "The Children," by Alice Meynell; "The Year of Shame," by William Watson; "Make Believe," by H. D. Lowry; "The Sentimental Vikings," by R. V. Risley; "God's Failures," by J. S. Fletcher; "Ballads of Revolt," by J. S. Fletcher; "The Barbarous Britishers," by H. D. Traill; "Lord Vyet, and Other Poems," by Arthur Christopher Benson; "The Yellow Book," volume XII., January, 1897; "Weighed in the Balance," by Harry Lander; "The Bodley Booklets," by Mr. Beerbohm, are to be ready shortly; "Patience Sparhawk and Her Times," a novel, by Gertrude Atherton; "Broken Away," a novel, by Beatrice Ethel Grimshaw; "A Shropshire Lad," poems, by A. E. Housman, with the third edition of "The Quest of the Golden Girl," by Richard Le Gallienne.

The Macmillan Company announces "A Manual on Coach Building," edited by Sir H. Truman Wood.

Mr. Paul Leicester Ford's "The Story of an Untold Love" is now in its fourteenth chapter in The Atlantic Monthly, and a striking piece of literary work it is.

In English Nansen's "Farthest North" what may be called double crews were set to work. There were six men translating, and William Archer made the revision. It was work against time.

There is to be a new edition of Nathaniel Hawthorne's romances in London from Messrs. Service & Paton. Dr. Moncure D. Conway will write the introduction. The first volume will be "The Scarlet Letter." The work is to be handsomely illustrated.

Rare English Books. JUST OUT: Catalogue of Standard sets, in fine bindings; also London Report of Rare Works. SEND FOR BOTH.
H. W. Hagemann, 160 5th Av. The Mohawk Building, New York.

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Offer Some Books and Maps of Special Interest to New Yorkers.

Smith's History of New York.
First edition. Entirely uncut.

Denton's Brief Description of New York, 1670.
The earliest account of New York in English.

The Original Manuscript Chart of New York Harbor,
Made about 1683-9, and believed to be the earliest chart of the Harbor extant.

Sauthier's Large Map of the Province of New York, 1779.
This large map is very rare. It is 6 feet square and should not be confounded with Sauthier's small map.

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Bookmaking Illustrated in Books.

It was the aim of George Edward Sears to make a collection of books which should illustrate the main stages in the history of bookmaking. He succeeded in getting together a fairly representative collection, and incidentally of possessing himself of many volumes that are known by reputation to collectors and rated in catalogues at high values. This library is now displayed at George R. Richmond & Co.'s, 12 East Fifteenth Street.

Conspicuous among them is a large Historica Scholastica of Petrus Comestor, very well preserved. It is in two volumes, comprising in all 531 folio pages of vellum, with elaborate borders, richly illuminated capitals, and 312 miniatures. In the same case are displayed several horae missals and other illuminated volumes, both written and printed. One rarity is a treatise of St. Augustinus de Ancona in Latin, bound in oak boards. It is a paper manuscript dating from the fifteenth century. Very few paper books have lived so long.

Another manuscript volume is an octavo copy of the Koran in Arabic of the sixteenth century, with illuminated borders. Still another elaborately illuminated manuscript Book of Hours, which is said to have belonged to Anne of Cleves, contains a variation from the stereotyped saints and holy personages that ordinarily, in horae, form the subjects of miniatures. This variation shows certain devils prevented from seizing three devout knights by a cross which evil spirits may not pass.

Of the printed Horae there are two or three Hardouyns and a rare Plantin. One of the Hardouyns, bound in red velvet, with ornaments of bronze gilt, is a fine example of the perfection which the art of printing and illuminating had achieved at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Of the early printed books, the most distinguished are an editio princeps of Plutarch, dated at Rome about 1470, and an editio princeps of Petrarch. Both are extremely rare. There is also an Honorius De Imagine Mundi, the first printed geography. There is a fine edition of Montaigne, with an elaborately engraved title page; the first complete edition of the French philosopher's books, and the last edition published during his life. The gem of the whole collection is among the books printed in England. It is a Caxton, one of the four perfect copies known to exist outside public libraries of Cicero's "Old Age and Friendship." This copy looks almost as fresh as if it had just come from the press. Not a leaf is torn, worn, or missing. The date is 1481, Aug. 12. There are two Shakespeare folios—a second edition and a fourth—besides first editions of "Paradise Lost," and of Donne's poems, and there are two works bound by Roger Payne. One is a history of Cambria, by Ralph Newberrie, in black morocco, tooled in a gothic spire work pattern, with "corners in escallop," as the bill inside sets forth. It is dedicated to Sir Philip Sydney. Different presentations of the danse macabre occupy a long shelf near the window.

There are Holbeins in all kinds of bindings, and treatises by some scores of moralists. Among the quaintest are the English "Dance of Death," in two volumes, and the "Dance of Life," with colored designs by Thomas Rowlandson, accompanied with metrical illustrations by the author of "Dr. Syntax." The collection of Elzevirs and Aldines is small, but choice. Among the former a Thomas à Kempis, a very tall copy, and a "Histoire du Henry Le Grand," bound by Roger Payne, are most notable. Among the Aldines is a Catullus containing verses, both in Latin and Greek, in the handwriting of Philip Melancthon. The collection will be on exhibition for some time.

To a Blank Sheet of Paper.

Paper, inviolate, white,
Shall it be joy or pain?
Shall I of fate complain
Or shall I laugh to-night?

Shall it be hopes that are bright?
Shall it be hopes that are vain?
Paper, inviolate, white,
Shall it be joy or pain?

A dear little hand so light,
A moment in mine hath lain;
Kind was its pressure again—
Ah! but it was so slight!

Paper, inviolate, white,
Shall it be joy or pain?

—COSMO MONKHOUSE.

Art and Artists.

The death of Louis de Madrazo, an elder brother of the portrait painter, is announced. M. Louis de Madrazo, born in 1825, followed the bent of the family, and was an artist. His two best-known pictures were "Pelayo at Carvandonga" and "The Funeral of St. Cecelia."

Speculations on the value of certain collections are numerous. For instance, how much money would the pictures now on exhibition, the 100 masterpieces shown at Copley Hall in Boston, be worth? If one could see all the bills of insurance a value could be fixed. Taking the Hamilton Palace sale, the money it brought was $2,000,000. If the Wallace collection were to be sold, it would probably fetch twice that much.

Sir John Gilbert, who is the brave old President of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors, is to wear around his neck a collar and a badge while attending the Queen's levées. We do not appreciate the collar, but the badge is all right enough. Prof. Herkomer designed the badge, which is a female figure in ivory, with gold trimmings. People of to-day who are fastidious in art, can hardly comprehend how much plain John Gilbert did, forty years ago, to cultivate English and American taste.

There is good criticism on the exhibition of the hundred old masters as we copy it from The Boston Evening Transcript: "Observe the thought, the vitality, the depth of character in the two small heads by Rembrandt, from the Quincy Shaw collection; and is it not a marvel of marvels when we recall the fact that this art, so remote from us in time, deliberateness, gravity, and sobriety, is so near us, after all, so easily understood, so closely related to the life and thought of to-day?"

A notable paper is one in the March number of McClure's Magazine, on "Daniel Vierge," written by Mr. August Jaccaci, and the illustrations are by the Spanish artist. Mr. Jaccaci is now the art director of McClure's Magazine.

The Art Interchange has two very good colored prints, a Spring landscape by Bruce Crane, and "A Summer Morning, Venice." The other illustrations are selections from the Water Color Exhibition and a pen and ink drawing after Van Dyke and representative pictures from the Uffizzi Gallery, and Reinhart's "Awaiting the Absent." There are interiors of New York homes, and many papers on the home arts. In all ways The Art Interchange is excellent.

Additional honor has been paid Mr. John Sargent by the French Government, for he has been promoted to the rank of officer of the Legion of Honor.

The St. Gaudens equestrian statue of Gen. Logan will be unveiled on the 22d of July next in Chicago. The statue, when on its pedestal, will be 40 feet high, and the design for the pedestal is now being worked out by Messrs. McKim and White.

The Fogg Art Museum at Harvard has received a cast of the Michael Angelo Madonna and Child of the Church of St. Lorenzo, in Florence. The Boston Journal says it is the only cast of this particular Madonna in the United States.

The horrible picture of M. Tattegrain is still on exhibition in London and morbid people go to see it. We must confess that human taste is low when there are sightseers who want to see ghouls devouring human flesh. Another picture with the horrible in it, also having a run in London, is Signor Grosso's "The Last Rendezvous." There lies a sort of Don Juan, dead in his coffin, and nastily nude female figures are sprawling over the ghastliness of the corpse. To perpetuate this brutal thing Grosso has copied his own face for the lineaments of the man in his coffin. Human taste is at its "bad worst" when such things are painted.

Artists will be glad to learn that Charles Keen's work is to be published in a complete form. Mr. Joseph Pennell will write the introduction. There are the impressions of many wood blocks which have never been used. Of all the men who worked for Punch, Keen was the very strongest, the best artist.

On his eightieth birthday Mr. G. F. Watts was presented with an address of congratulation by his many friends, and the Directors, Secretaries, and staff of the new gallery gave him a bronze medal, with a likeness of himself executed by Miss Hallé, in commemoration of the exhibition of his works.

J. S. Hartley, the sculptor, is putting the finishing touches to a bust of Daniel Huntington, the President of the Academy of Design.

There have been no awards as yet to sculptors of the $200,000 worth of ornamentation for the new Appellate Court House to be built in East Madison Square.

Mr. Walter Crane, in The London Times, complains of the constantly decreasing space in the South Kensington Museum. He says that by gifts and bequests alone the collection has received objects worth £1,000,000, and that all the funds voted by Parliament for the museum have only amounted in all to £400,000. Mr. Crane concludes: "Large and costly buildings like the Imperial Institute, apparently, can be erected without any visible reason for their existence, while a national museum of unrivaled beauty and richness, with a great educational influence, might almost be said to have nowhere to display its treasures."

The Art Amateur for March has for frontispiece a selection of the pictures at the Water Color Society exhibition, and an excellent print in color, "The Wreck Near the Lighthouse," after Bruce Crane, with a really beautiful print in color of sprays of violet. The departments are well worked up. Mr. Marks's "My Note Book" is full of good sense, and in keeping with present art conditions. Mr. Marks is an advocate of Mr. Philip Burne-Jones's idea that it is wantonly wicked to destroy the etched or engraved plate, so that a few rich people should have proofs, and his suggestions in regard to this matter are most worthy of attention.

Miss Fanny L. Hoyt is forming the Summer art classes, which will assemble at Margaretville, Delaware County, N. Y., from June 1 to Oct. 1, and paint under the criticism of Mr. Henry Mosler.

Gilbert Gaul is busy at work on a large canvas, "Molly Pitcher," an episode from the Revolutionary War, for the Academy exhibition. He is, in hermit-like seclusion, busied with it at his studio, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Tenth Avenue.

Anson K. Cross has written a book on drawing, and he favors the stumping of the charcoal study instead of the stipple or point method that was so popular in the Academy some years ago. He tells the student to begin with his first efforts to try and find the correct massing of light and shade and color in his model while he is "feeling" for his outline.

The students of Mr. Henry Mosler's art classes in Carnegie Hall competed for prizes last Saturday. Miss Rae Mahler won the twenty-five-dollar prize for the best painting of a head. Miss Fanny Louise Hoyt took the second prize, and Miss Alice Ham third. The first prize of $15 for composition was awarded to Mr. Samuel A. Weiss and the second to Mr. Charles W. Quechsell. The awarding committee was composed of Frederick A. Dielman and E. L. Henry.

Three new portraits have just been hung in the corridor of Lenox Library. Two of these are portraits of the late Samuel J. Tilden—one by Huntington and the other by Sarony—and the third is a painting of Silas Wright, who was New York's executive from 1842 to 1847. The art collection of the library now consists of 294 paintings. Of these, 122 belong to the Lenox collection proper, 147 are from the Stewart collection, and 25 from the Astor walls.

This is the day for sending in pictures to the Academy for the exhibition, and artists are busy taking a last critical look and giving a parting touch here and a caress there to their candidates for honors or placing. Next Wednesday is the last day for receiving pictures destined for the Society of American Artists' exhibition.

Mr. Lionel Moses sails for Europe to-day. He goes with the Crescent Athletic Club to play lacrosse. He is the right-hand man of Stanford White, the architect, and is an artist, though his work is largely shaped by the T square.

The death of Mr. William Hood Stewart in Paris calls attention to a gentleman who was a true patron of art. Long before the merits of Corot, Fortuny, and Diaz were recognized. Mr. Stewart collected their works. One of his sons is Julius Stewart, recently the recipient of the Legion of Honor for his ability in art. Mr. Stewart was a Philadelphian.

Some stupid person has said that Mr. J. McNeill Whistler "could never draw a tree." We have only to look at that copy of a lithograph called "St. Giles, Savoy," in Scribner's, to be convinced that there never were drawn more perfect trees than in that sketch. They look just what they are, arboreal growths, which have struggled with fog and soot. As well say that Mr. Whistler could not write. Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell writes in Scribner's of Mr. Whistler as "The Master of the Lithograph." The article is illustrated with photogravures from Mr. Whistler's original works. The earliest of Mr. Whistler's lithographs belong to the year 1877. The magazine page unfortunately diminishes the scope, the breadth, and the force of the lithograph, but in "The River, from the Savoy," a good idea may be had of Mr. Whistler's masterly effects.

Drawing on boxwood having been a necessity some ten years ago for illustrations, when the blocks were at once engraved, it was only about 1885 that Du Maurier discontinued it and made his sketches on paper. Sir John Tenniel was the last to give up wood. There is a certain ease and glibness about boxwood which seems to help the artist's pencil.

Mr. Hopkinson Smith's collection of water color sketches now on exhibition in Boston has had an unqualified success.

The sketches of Du Maurier are to be exhibited in London, and will follow the Leighton drawings. It seems strange for us to read, in a leading London journal, that there will be shown "some of those full-paged society sketches which were a great attraction to the 'Harpers' of the last four years." This late estimation of du Maurier could not happen from want of appreciation on the part of our English friends. Perhaps no one is a prophet in his own country.

The distressing news of Munkacsy's insanity is confirmed. The trouble at first was melancholia, but this was followed by something like homicidal mania. It does seem especially hard, for here is the artist who by sheer talent raised himself up from a lowly condition to a great position. It is said he ornamented wooden boxes with colors at the beginning of his career. His father was a carpenter. The end is indeed tragical.

Bust of Dr. Arnold at Rugby.

Its Unveiling by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

A bust of Dr. Arnold, the famous Head Master of Rugby School and the father of Matthew Arnold, made by the sculptor, Alfred Gilbert, was unveiled last month in the new school at Rugby by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The bust is of marble and of heroic size. It was originally intended for Westminster Abbey, but was found to be too large for the arcading, and a smaller one was substituted. Its place at Rugby is at the end of the new big school, at the head of a gallery of painted portraits of former Head Masters and distinguished Rugbeians. It will shortly rest on a pedestal made from the last of the three elm trees which stood in the school close at the time of Dr. Arnold's Head Mastership.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his address, said the company had assembled to celebrate that wonderful Head Mastership which made such a difference, not only in Rugby, but also in the whole notion of education in public schools. To Dr. Arnold they owed the proclamation, not only by words, but by personal example, of what was the true meaning of all real education. To him they owed it that men's minds had been opened to see the great truth which every action of his life perpetually illustrated—that in education, character must always stand above everything else. There was good teaching in the days before Arnold's time; there was good training, good instruction in scholarship; there was a really successful use of those old classics that had trained so many of their minds. There was a tolerably reasonable government of the school which claimed to be what it was intended to be—a place of training, as well as a place of instruction. But, for all that, they could not say that before Arnold's time it was clearly seen that in the education of the young (and the same thing was true of the education which every one had to give to himself in after life) the training of the character was of absolutely infinite importance, and all else stood on a far lower level, however excellent it might be.

It was of the first importance, the relations between the boys and their masters, such as had continued ever since in that school of his. It was he who taught the masters to trust the boys, and the boys to trust the masters, and in the mutual trust and confidence between the two, he found the means of giving, both to masters and to boys, to one the noblest aim that teachers could possibly have before them, and to the other the noblest formation of the whole being that could be imparted by any school. From that day to this, all other schools had caught up the idea. That the master should be indifferent to the real characters of the boys, and should think much more constantly, more earnestly, about Greek iambics, or Latin elegiacs, or "translations from the unseen" than the devotion to duty and the resolute determination to live according to the highest rules of conscience—that such a preference should have prevailed was, indeed, a sad story for the whole of England.

Although no doubt it might be said that Arnold came just at the very time when the influence of such a character must necessarily be most effective, still there he stood, the foremost man in all the work of that most important time; there he stood, the first to see and the first to live by and the first to illustrate that great principle which was caught from him and from his lips, until at last, in these days, there was no schoolmaster to be found who would not acknowledge the truth of the principle which Arnold maintained. The traditions of Arnold still lived in his own school, and it delighted him to find that the old principles and traditions still held their ground, and that Rugbeians were Rugbeians still. Never again would they forget the great aim of forming character upon Christian lines, and making, to the best of their ability, boys true, generous, and noble, and with earnest determination to do their duty to the very utmost of their power. When they had gifts given them by God, they would use those gifts for the service of God and man; and if they had no special gifts whatever, still they would be true to the old idea that duty was duty, and was higher than all else that could be named. He thought that when they looked back upon Arnold they recognized the mark which always distinguished the truly great man—that his greatness more and more appreciated as they moved further and further away. His would be one of the historic names, and Rugby would be proud of him to the very end, proud of him as the man who did that most wonderful service to his own generation, and whose service had proved its own greatness by growing after he had left it, and by sinking deeper into the souls of those who looked back upon him.

Arbitration and Isolation.

John Fiske in The Atlantic Monthly.

The policy of isolation which our country has wisely pursued for the century past cannot be maintained perpetually. When Washington wrote his farewell address, the danger of our getting dragged into the mighty struggle then raging in Europe was a real and serious danger, against which we needed to be solemnly warned. Since then times have changed, and are changing. From a Nation scarcely stronger than Portugal, we have become equal to the strongest. Railways, telegraphs, and international industries are making every part of the world the neighbor of every other part. To preserve a policy of isolation will not always be possible, nor will it be desirable. Situations will arise (if they have not already arisen) in which such moral weight as the United States can exert will be called for. The pacification of Europe, therefore, is not an affair that is foreign to our interests. In that, as in every other aspect of the Christian policy of "peace on earth and good will to men," we are most deeply concerned, and every incident, like the present arbitration treaty, that promises to advance us even by one step toward the sublime result, it is our solemn duty to welcome and encourage by every means within our power.

Sitting Bull.

From The Antiquarian.

The Eastern papers picture him as a mighty warrior, leading hosts to battle, performing prodigies of valor, and inciting his followers to renewed deeds of daring heroism. He was not a warrior at all, but a shaman—a priest or medicine man. His mission was to make "medicine" for the other Sioux before the beginning of a fight. When they were successful the crafty old chief was not slow to make it known about the village that all this good fortune was to be attributed to the virtues of the "medicine" he had furnished. His following was found only among the Indians of the northern tribes; those located in the region about Pine Ridge had but little respect for him. Even in his own village, his people never accorded to him the importance to which he pretended, and to which he perhaps considered himself fairly entitled. He loved to pose as a great man; one to whose counsel and bravery the tribe owed its success in battle or on raids. He was always to be found in the lead, and his voice was always loudest in urging any measure, until the danger line was reached; then he prudently betook himself to a safe retreat.

Burton in Mecca.

From the True Life of Sir Richard Burton. By Georgiana M. Stisted.

At dawn he rose, washed, prayed, and broke his fast upon a crust of stale bread, afterward smoking a pipe and drinking a cup of coffee. Then it was time to visit one of the holy places. Returning before the sun became intolerable, he sat and chatted with his host, coffee and tobacco whiling away the interval until dinner, which appeared at the unfashionable hour of 11 A. M. The meal, served on a large copper tray, consisted of unleavened bread, meat, and vegetable stews, with a second course of plain boiled rice, followed by fresh dates, grapes, and pomegranates. During the hottest hours he indulged in a doze or a smoke, lying on a rug spread in a dark passage behind the parlor. Sunset was the time for paying and receiving calls. Prayers, a supper similar to dinner, a stroll to a café, or an hour or two spent in the open, concluded the day.

Is Consumption Contagious?

From The Forum.

With every communicable disease it is a question of seed taking good root in the properly prepared soil. Especially is this the case with phthisis. The degree of vital resistance is the real element of protection. When there is no preparation of the soil by hereditary predisposition or lowered health standard, the individual is amply guarded against attack. Otherwise no one would be safe anywhere. The real good that may come from the agitation of the question of contagion in this disease is the opportunity afforded health boards of educating the victims to the necessary habits of cleanliness, which in individual cases will lessen the possibilities of disseminating the germs. If the ultimate result shall be nothing more than the abolition of the abominable habit of promiscuous spitting in public conveyances and assembly rooms, the present senseless scare may yet eventuate in the greatest benefit to the largest number.

An Old Christmas Mummer's Song.

I be King Gaarge, a nawble knight,
I lost some blood in English fight,
I care not for Spaniard, French, or Turk,
Where's the man as can do I hurt?
And if before me he durs stan'
I'll cut un down with this deadly han'
I'll cut un an' slash un as small as flies
And send un to the cookshop to make mince pies.

To George Frederick Watts, R. A.

On the Eighteenth Anniversary of His Birth, Feb. 23, 1897.

High thought and hallowed love, by faith made one,
Begat and bare the sweet strong-hearted child,
Art, nursed of Nature; earth and sea and sun
Saw Nature then more godlike as she smiled.
Life smiled on death, and death on life; the Soul
Between them shone, and soared above their strife,
And left on Time's unclosed and starry scroll
A sign that quickened death to deathless life.
Peace rose like Hope, a patient queen, and bade
Hell's firstborn, Faith, abjure her creed and die;
And Love, by life and death made sad and glad,
Gave Conscience ease, and watched Good Will pass by.
All these make music now of one man's name,
Whose life and age are one with love and fame.

—ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE, in The Athenæum.

Italy.

A Frenchman's Impressions of Rome and Other Cities a Century and a Half Ago.

M. de Brosses? And who was he, pray, that Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower should pick him up and English some of his old French letters and Messrs. Kegan Paul publish them? Some time before the middle of the last century a Burgundian, a clever and a learned man, with much Latinity, made the tour of Italy, and wrote home of his travels, adventures, and experiences. He visited all the great cities, and describes with much entrain whatever he saw. The great people he met with are the main points of interest to us, but then M. de Brosses liked pictures, too, and his criticisms on the Italian masters show discernment. The enormous number of Italian pictures found in all parts of the world the Frenchman explains in this way:

"When it is said here (in Rome) that the King of France wants anything, there is no more to be said, this being the acme of praise for the object (of art) specified. You may judge by the above how easy it is to buy pictures now in Rome. The English succeed by offering large sums of money; they are cheated—wretched daubs are palmed off as original paintings by old masters; but, in spite of this, they occasionally meet with and carry off a fine work."

Dislike for the French is an old Italian prejudice, and it arose as much as anything else in the eighteenth century from trade jealousies. If not as conspicuous in Southern Italy, hatred of France was always intense in Genoa. M. de Brosses writes:

"As I have already told you, the English swarm here, and they are the people who spend most money. The Romans like them on account of their open-handedness, but at heart they prefer the Germans. This is the case all over Italy. I perceive that no nation is more thoroughly detested than ours, (France,) and this comes from our foolish habit of lauding our manners to the detriment of other nationalities, and finding special fault with everything that is not done in the French manner."

The English were always constant visitors to Italy, and a gentleman of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was not supposed to have finished his education without an acquaintance with Rome and Venice. M. de Brosses explains the ways of Englishmen in his time.

"The money the English spend in Rome, and the custom they have of making this journey a part of their education, does not seem to do them much benefit. There are a few who are intelligent and profit by their stay in Rome, but these are the exceptions. Most of them have a carriage ready harnessed stationed in the Piazza d'Espagna, which waits for them all day long while they play at billiards or pass the time in some such fashion. There are numbers of these people who leave Rome without having seen anything in it but their own countrymen, and who do not know where the Coliseum stands."

How old is that story of the English gentleman of fortune who spent some months in Rome, and then posted home? Arriving at Dover, he was asked by a friend if he had noted the circular colonnades which led up to St. Peter's. His honest reply was "that he had not, but that he certainly would," whereupon he turned back and made the whole journey to Rome once more. In M. de Brosses is the nucleus of this ancient joke.

When the Frenchman was in Italy, James the exile, who never was to be King of England, was living in Rome. De Brosses thus describes him:

"The Pretender is easily recognized for a Stuart; he has it written in his face. He is tall and thin, and resembles the portraits of his father, James II., very closely, and also the late Marshal Berwick, his natural brother, only that the Marshal had a sad and severe expression, whereas the Pretender's is not only sad, but silly. He has occasionally to appear in public, in spite of the retirement in which he lives, although he has none of the glitter about him appertaining to other sovereigns; but he does his best to make himself liked in a town to which he owes much, and he occasionally exerts himself at public ceremonies, when his sons do the honors, while he only appears for an hour or two."

Mr. Andrew Lang has in "Pickle the Spy" given us a near view of Bonnie Prince Charlie, who was then just merging into manhood. M de Brosses describes the two young princes.

"The eldest son is said to be more liked in his family than the second, and is declared to have a good heart as well as great courage; it is commonly reported that he feels his situation acutely, and that if he does not come to the front it will not be for lack of energy. * * * Both young Princes are passionately fond of music, and very proficient in it. The eldest plays on the violoncello very well * * * Yesterday I arrived while they were playing the famous concerto of Corelli, called the 'Notte di Natali,' and I expressed my regret at not having heard the whole. When it had been finished, and something else was going to be played, the Prince of Wales said, 'We shall have the concerto over again. I heard M. de Grosses say that he would like to hear the whole piece.' Does this trait not show the amiability of the Prince's character?"

Poor Prince Charlie! He was to listen when the time came to the shrill squeal of the bagpipes. These letters of De Brosses are of decided interest, and Lord R. Gower has made a happy translation.

Revival of Mosaic.

What the Tall and Fire-Proof Buildings Have Done for that Industry.

The fire-proof building of to-day has been the reviving factor for the mosaicist. When architects began planning our monumental and indestructible structures that make New York City's sky line serried, the decorative artist was called in to display his art with materials that would effectually resist the corrosion of natural and artificial decay—ones that would hold their pristine beauty longest. Then the mosaic worker, with his multi-colored bits of stone and glass, was called in. His work being indestructible, except from direct violence, non-absorbent, and fire-proof, and, moreover, limitless in color and texture, entitled him to the field without any disputants.

So to-day an art is again the vogue that flourished in days before the ken of history. When man began to build homes and temples made to withstand the action of time he hit on the use of mosaics for embellishment. These were permanent in character and afforded chromatic and polychromatic effects. This was the origin of the art—the placing in juxtaposition, one to another and each to all, colored tesserae, or bits of colored stone and glass, to so form ornamental or pictorial designs.

The minute inlays of mummy cases and sacred emblems by the Egyptians and the Assyrians were doubtless the initiatory steps in the development of architectural decorative design. Mosaic was first used for the floors of the temples and palaces. The Book of Esther alludes to the crust of a palace at Persepolis (600 B. C.) being constructed of "red and blue and white and black marble."

Glass made its appearance in mosaic work during the Roman Empire, slab glass in combination with colored marbles being quite common. Such floors have from time to time been unearthed at Pompeii, the most beautiful one so far discovered being in the opinion of the explorers that in the House of the Faun, made of small pieces of glass paste, variously colored, composed of tesserae of semi-precious stones and costly marbles.

There is a tradition in the Orient preserved in the Talmud and repeated in the Koran that Solomon received the Queen of Sheba in an apartment floored with transparent mosaic, beneath which there was running water alive with fish.

The use of glass mosaic for the decoration of mural surfaces was subsequent to its use for ornamentation of floors. The Christians appropriated the art of the mosaicist when they began to beautify their churches, made it their own, and carried it to its highest point of artistic excellence. In the baptistery of the Basilica of St. Agnes, outside the walls of Rome, there remain to-day representations of vintage scenes interspersed among conventionalized vines. The dome of the Church of St. George, at Thessalonica (now Sulonica) has mosaics 216 feet in circumference, containing 9,732 square feet, consisting of over 36,000,000 tesserae representing holy personages, buildings of fantastic forms, decorative hangings, &c., all on a background of gold.

The Emperor Constantine was a great patron of the art. It was toward the end of the thirteenth century when the art fell into abeyance, the mural painter taking away the mission of the mosaicist.

The mosaics in the Church of St. Lawrence and St. Ambrose, at Milan, were placed there 415 A. D. Gaddo Gaddi, the last of the great Italian mosaicists, executed the facade of St. Mary Major, at Rome, in 1308 A. D. Fra Giacomo's ornamentation of the Tribune of the Baptistery, at Florence, a singularly grand work, both for composition and the individual figures, was done in 1289. The most wonderful creation in glass mosaic the world has ever seen was the interior of Santa Sophia, at Constantinople, built and ornamented in the reign of Justinian. The vaulting throughout was covered with gold glass mosaic. A jeweled cross expanded its arms on the zenith of the dome, with a background studded with stars. The walls were decorated with figures, inscriptions, and ornaments. Much of this has been destroyed or whitewashed by the Turks. The date of the work is 532 to 537 A. D.

The mosaic art was taken up by Venetian artists about 1073, and there it lasted longest, colored windows, frescoes, and stuccos taking its place in other parts of Europe. To the Venetian is due the credit for reviving the art in 1838, since which time it has steadily forged ahead, regaining its lost place.

There are many methods of executing glass mosaic, but all come under two general heads—direct and indirect. The former is where the workman applies the tesserae to the wall, and in the last-mentioned scheme the design is worked on paper to which the tesserae are affixed by wax and are then transferred to the walls or cast in slabs and then placed in position. The former was that generally used by the ancients and early Christians. They supplied their craftsman with a full-sized colored drawing of the task he was to execute as well as with an accurate tracing on strong, thin paper. Then cement was spread on the surface to be incrusted, and, placing the tracing over the cement, he stenciled through the main outlines of his design. He would then select his colored bits of stone and glass to correspond with the colors on his tinted drawing, shaping them where necessary, and then embed them in positions most favorable for the reflection of incident light. The modern method follows in more elaborated technical fashion the scheme of the ancient mosaicist.

Those who watch intimately the progress this art has made in the United States and the wide diversity of its application in the decoration of the modern buildings of to-day await anxiously the completion of the glass mosaic of "The Last Supper" for the First Independent Christ Church of Baltimore, now being constructed at the Tiffany studios in this city. The figures are life size, and the method followed resembles more that of the Venetian school than the vogue of to-day.

Mosaic, it will be seen, is bound to enter more and more into the plans of architects, for beyond its possibilities for artistic decoration its durability commends it. Good examples of the work may be seen at St. Agnes's Church, in Ninety-second Street, west of Columbus Avenue; the Manhattan Hotel, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue; the Fahnestock Mausoleum, Johnson Building, Broad Street, corner Exchange Place; the Warner Tomb, at Woodlawn Cemetery; H. O. Havemeyer's residence; St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, and St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street.

The Ellsworth Bill.

Cartoonists Whom It Has Stirred up—Will They Take to Jersey?

Senator Ellsworth has in prospect from at least one quarter opposition to his anti-cartoon bill. There are persons who are just now reading every word printed about the prospect and progress of the measure, and, while they are in no position to make a minority report, or even a protest, they comprise a group toward which the average public man might think several times before incurred their antipathy. These are the illustrators connected with various publications and producing what are known as "character drawings." The artists, most of them young men and many of them excellent draughtsmen, are in most cases putting in an apprenticeship at the grammar of art drawing, and, at the same time, saving up money to tide them over the interim of study abroad and the attendant serious efforts—a period yielding no revenue.

A list of them would, of course, not include Remington Smedley, Graham Lungren, C. D. Gibson, Trowbridge, nor other artists well known in the illustrating world whose works do not come under the "character" heading. The real men at any hour may have to do with an affair or episode "carrying" portraits. Few of them are in the accepted sense "cartoonists." Should they get portraits into their sketches of railroad accidents or groups at the horse show, the law would affect them with full force, unless, of course, they had the permission of those portrayed for the use of their features.

The Ellsworth bill has been the topic of general discussion of late wherever artists have congregated. Portrait painters have even hazarded the belief that the bill might be stretched to reach them if they had a falling out with a sitter over a commission. At the Salmagundi Club arguments have been prolific in debates. Robbed of confusing side issues, the outlook, so far as illustrators are concerned, is that the first step will be a concerted move on the part of several publications using illustrations the day following the signing of the bill if it becomes a law. This move will consist of a series of strong cartoons so aggressive that the machinery of the law must be immediately invoked. Then the constitutionality of the enactment will later on be tested by these aggressors.

If the law should be sustained by the higher courts, there will be an exodus of publishers, lithographers, printers, and pen and ink artists to Jersey, such as will set the populace over there to thinking in a way they have not done since the "green goods" colony emigrated to the friendly shelter of Jersey City and Hoboken.

William Sharp's Recent Novel.*

Of "Wives in Exile" it may be said that it is "the sort of thing that one who likes that sort of thing will like."

The plot is unique, though simple. Two young wives of surpassing beauty, whose husbands nevertheless become restless in the chains of love and make pretexts for fortnights in London and bachelor yachting parties to Norway, resolve to turn the tables and to go off in dual solitude on a yacht manned, if the expression be admissible, by a crew of women. An enchanting voyage along the Irish and Scottish coasts, some hairbreadth escapes, pursuit by the eluded husbands, and a happy reunion after great peril, make up the story.

The truant wives, although both beautiful and high born, are not very "nice" young women, being given to champagne, cigarettes, flirtation, and fibs galore. We are given to understand, too, that they are irreligious, or, rather, non-religious, to a degree that would charm the heart of Col. Ingersoll himself. They are, however, graceful, bright, amusing, and innocent—as one of the husbands remarks, "a good sort," after all. The little story has its charm, and may be most fitly read in an idle hour on a sunny sea.

Yet, when one contemplates the ever-increasing mass of beguiling stories that have no sort of relation to life, it becomes an open question whether there is ever a time when such books may be fitly read. They belong to the veriest foam and froth of literature, sparkling and iridescent, but luring the eye of what is known as "the reading public" from worthier books.

It is a pity that an author who writes as well as Mr. Sharp should not write what is better worth the writing and the reading.

*WIVES IN EXILE. By William Sharp. 16mo. New York: Lamsen, Wolffe & Co.

TO BE ISSUED SHORTLY

The Falcon of Langéac

BY

ISABEL WHITELEY

The Falcon of Langéac is a romance of love and adventure in the early part of the reign of Francis I., when the invasions of English, Germans and Spanish, and the treachery of the Constable de Bourbon had nearly destroyed the kingdom of France. This period is fresh to the novelist, even in these days of many historical tales. The story is not too long.

The mediæval character, except in rare instances, was too simple for long psychological studies, and a long story of that period is often a monotonous succession of "studies in scarlet."

The style is the simple, smooth one of the old French chronicles, and the story being told in the first person, the actors are kept "in the centre of the stage."

The hero, Armel de Langéac, is involved in a series of troubles through the difference in the law of inheritance in Brittany and France, and he seeks sanctuary at the famous abbey of Mont Saint Michel. His character and that of the heroine are fictitious, but all the incidents related of them are accurately true to the life of the time, and wherever real persons or events are mentioned the points are accurately taken.

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COPELAND AND DAY

BOSTON

Harper's Weekly.

All that illustration can lavish on Harper's Weekly has been given with the freest hand to the inauguration number. The artists are de Thulstrup, with "The Chief Justice Administering the Oath to the President," Mr. Brooks's strong picture of Mark A. Hanna, Senator from Ohio; Mr. L. W. Hitchcock's drawing of "President McKinley and His Cabinet," Mr. G. W. Peters's "President McKinley reviewing the inaugural procession from the stand in front of the White House." Then come various sketches of the National Capitol from 1800 up to date. Next is Mr. W. A. Rogers's clever "Early Morning in Washington," and then many photogravures of the innumerable events having to do with the inauguration. As a finale there is a wash drawing by Mr. de Thulstrup with the title, "The Closing Feature—The Ball in the Pension Office Building." Nothing could have been more complete than these many pictures, drawn by our best artists. Such work as this has never been done as well in the leading English or French illustrated papers. The text, of a descriptive kind, is as good as can be, and Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson's "The Inauguration of Mr. McKinley" is an impressive article.

In the British Museum.

From Lippincott's Magazine.

Leaving the cases containing special letters of great men for those in which are preserved miscellaneous manuscripts, the visitor is simply dazed by the extent and value of the collection. The department contains more than 9,000 volumes of manuscripts written in Oriental languages, and each one is either a rare work in itself or a representative of a particular type. There are more than a hundred ancient Greek, Coptic, and Latin papyri, and 40,000 other volumes of various kinds. While most of these are interesting only to the scholar, many of the Oriental exhibits have a peculiar interest for the merely curious visitor. One Pali manuscript is engraved in beautiful characters on twenty-five leaves of silver. Another is written on lacquered palm leaves with inlaid letters of mother-of-pearl. Another is on a sheet of gold, and others on ivory. The favorite material for this class of manuscripts is palm leaves, and some of the volumes consist of several hundred such leaves bound in covers of ivory.

A Doctor's Epitaph.

The family history of a doctor who died at the beginning of the last century may be found thus inscribed on his tombstone in Rudgwick Church, Sussex, England:

Without this Wall
Lyeth the Body of Grandly Dr. Edward Haines
For to maintain his family spared not for paines
To ride and to run, to give releife
To those which were in pain and griefe.
Who the 30th of April entered Death's straite Gate,
From the Birth of our Saviour 1768:
And about the Age of 33.
And had his father's Virtue's in ev'ry degree.
And left bebind him when he left this life
Two likely Sons and a Loveing Wife.
And about 36 weeks after
His wife and Relect was brought a bed with a Daughter
Which three we desire may live
Not to beg but to give.
His eldest Son Edward was then 6 years and 10 months old,
Amongst all the Doctors, tho' there are many,
He is as much mised as any.
Like to most mortals to his practice he was a slave
He catched the small pox & died & is here in his grave.

Andrew Lang, in his life of Lockhart, sneers at Sydney Smith's churchmanship and religion, as if both were a profession, not a practice. No one can read Lady Holland's memoirs of her father without becoming convinced that Sydney Smith was no less a stanch Christian and a zealous clergyman than he of whom Edward Everett said, "If he had not been known as the wittiest man of his day, he would be accounted one of the wisest."